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GRANT AGAIN IN AMERICA

CALIFORNIA'S HEARTY GREETING.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

CROWDS, SUMMONED BY THE CITY BELLS, LINING THE SHORES OF THE HARBOR ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF TOKIO—THE PROCESSION, THE SPEECHES, AND OTHER FORMAL CEREMONIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—The bell of the Merchants' Exchange began to ring at 3:15 this afternoon, and the flag was run up, and as quickly as if the news had been telegraphed, everybody in the city knew that the steam-ship City of Tokio, with Gen. Grant on board, had been sighted. Immediately bells began to ring all over the city, and steam-whistles to blow, and cannon to thunder. Thousands of men, women, and children, relieved of the suspense of the last three days, began to gather on foot, on horseback, and in all sorts of vehicles, the crowd pouring rapidly out in the direction of Presidio Heights, Point Lobos, Telegraph Hill, and all the other high points available, eager to catch the first glimpse of the ship that bore the guest for whose reception extraordinary preparations had been made, and whose arrival had been so anxiously awaited. Other crowds hurried to the wharves, where lay the steam-boats and yachts that were to figure in the marine pageant. At the moment that the alarm was given the Executive Committee in charge of the demonstration were in session in the Palace Hotel, discussing the question whether the grand reception should be given on Sunday, in case of the steamer's arrival, or be postponed till Monday. The first stroke of the bell settled the question. It was 45 minutes later than the limit that had been fixed, but it was at once resolved that the reception should be given at once.

The Reception Committee's tug, Millen Griffith, was prepared to start from the Pacific Mail Dock, and a reception committee of five, composed of F. M. Pixley, ex-Senator Cole, Gen. Miller, and R. B. Cornwall, at once set out to intercept the steam-ship, and arrange her arrival in the harbor to conform with the preparations on shore. All the other committees reported for duty, on shore or in boats, and the Reception Committee's tug stood well out to sea, and drew alongside the City of Tokio. The members of the committee, the Quarantine officer, and the Customs officer boarded the steamer without any ceremony beyond a general hand-shaking, and, announcing the object of their visit, informed Gen. Grant of the reception prepared for him. The steam-ship continued on her course, and the visitors and the passengers were soon engaged in conversation. Soon afterward, the Government steamer McPherson drew alongside and Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Division of the Pacific, accompanied by his staff, boarded the City of Tokio and grasped the hand of his old comrade in arms. Meanwhile, the General Committee of Arrangements, with several thousand guests, assembled on the large side-wheel Pacific Mail steamer China, and a number of smaller vessels, and tugs took squadrons of the San Francisco and Pacific Yacht Clubs in tow, and started down the channel. The whole remaining population of the city seemed to be out on the heights, crowding into every eligible place. Every eminence commanding the channel was black with people. Telegraph Hill was entirely hidden beneath the crowds, and the heights beyond Presidio, the Clay-street hill, the sea-wall at North Point, and every pier-head were covered with spectators. The sun was just setting as the navy of steamers and flags, gay with bunting, moved down the channel. Low clouds marked the western horizon, Mount Tamalpais and the distant mountains north of the bay were hidden by mist, and Mission Hill, and the seaward heights of the Peninsula were shrouded in a fog; but the channel was unobstructed, and the outlines of the Golden Gate rose sharply against the sky. The bay itself, with the islands and shores of Alameda and Contra Costa, were lighted by the setting sun. Flags were flying from every flag-staff in the city, and the shipping along the city front was decorated with bunting.

A hundred times the cry was raised on the hill-tops, "There she comes!" as other vessels came in view between the heads. A hundred times the crowd were disappointed. It was 5.30 o'clock when a puff of white smoke from the seaward, from off the earth works, back of and above Fort Point, and the booming of a heavy gun indicated that the steam-ship was close at hand. Another gun followed, and then another. Fort Point joined in the firing with both casemate and barbette guns, and the battery at Lime Point added its noise. In a few moments the entrance to the harbor was veiled in wreaths of smoke, and as the batteries off Angel Island, Black Point, and Alcatraz opened fire in succession, the whole channel was soon covered with clouds of smoke. The position of the approaching steam-ship could not be discovered for some time, but at a little before 6 o'clock her outlines were seen through the smoke. Soon she came into full view, surrounded by a fleet of steamers and tugs, gay with flags and crowded with guests. The yacht squadron brought up the rear, festooned from deck to truck with brilliant bunting. Cheer after cheer went up from the thousands on the shore as the vessels slowly rounded Telegraph Hill; and the hurras were taken up by the crowds on the wharves, and rolled around the city front; and ten thousand hats and handkerchiefs were waved. The United States steamer Monterey, lying in the stream, added the roar of her guns, and the screaming of hundreds of whistles announced that the City of Tokio had reached her anchorage.

The crowds assembled on the hills began to pour toward the ferry landing at the foot of Market-street, where Gen. Grant was to land. The sidewalks were soon blocked, and the streets were filled with carriages, containing the various committees. The steam-boats and yachts hastened to land their passengers, and in a few minutes the vicinity of the ferry-landing was crowded beyond description, the throng extending for blocks along Market-street, and the water front just in front of the landing, the entrances to which were closed and guarded. A space was cleared by the Police and Marshals, into which hundreds of carriages for the use of the guests were crowded, and outside of that space line after line of troops and civic organizations were ranged, while the outside constantly increasing throng surged and pressed, excited and enthusiastic, cheering at intervals, and waiting impatiently for a first glimpse of the city's honored guest. Without the gates of the ferry-house were assembled the gentlemen who were charged with the agreeable duty of the immediate reception of Gen. Grant, the Board of Supervisors, on the left of the gangway, and Gov. Irwin and staff, and the Executive Committee, consisting of Gov.-elect Perkins, W. H. L. Barnes, Samuel Wilson, William T. Coleman, Tiburcio Parrott, J. P. Jackson, John McComb, John Rosenfeld, Claus Spreckels, John H. Wise, and W. W. Montegu, occupied the right, Mayor Bryant taking his position about half way down the centre of the gangway. In the meantime, Gen. Grant and his party on the City of Tokio, together with the Reception Committee, Gen. McDowell and staff, and a number of others, had been transferred to the ferry-steamer Oakland. There was some delay at this point, and the crowds outside shouted themselves hoarse. It was 7:20 o'clock, and quite dark, when the lights of the ferry-boat were seen approaching the ship. The boat moved slowly into position, the platform was lowered, a band struck up "Home Again," and, amid thunders of applause from the waiting crowds, Gen. Grant stepped once more upon the shore of his native land. As he came up the gangway, escorted by the reception committee, he was met by Mayor Bryant, the Supervisors, the Governor and staff and the Executive Committee, and, after a few brief informal congratulations, the Mayor addressed Gen. Grant as follows:

GEN. GRANT: As Mayor of the City of San Francisco, I have the honor and pleasure to welcome you on your return to your native country. Some time has passed since you departed from the Atlantic shore to seek the relief which a long period in your country's service had made necessary, but during this absence the people of the United States have not forgotten you. They have read with intense interest the account of your voyages by sea and traveling by land around the world, and they have observed, with great pleasure, the honors you have received in the different countries which you have visited and the universal recognition which your brilliant career as a soldier and American citizen has obtained. They have felt proud of you, and at the same time of their country, which you have so fully represented. And now, Sir, you are a man on your native soil, and the thousands who here greet you remember that your home was once in this city. This bay, these hills, the pleasant homes about us are familiar to you. Great changes, it is true, have taken place. The young city is now the rival of cities which were old when its history began, but the men to whom this marvelous prosperity is due were in those early days your personal associates and friends, and many of them are here to-day waiting anxiously to take you by the hand once more. It is a pleasing incident of your journey that, leaving your country at the ancient City of Philadelphia, Mayor Stokley expressed the hope of that city for a safe journey and a happy return. It is now my privilege to express the joy of San Francisco that the hope of her elder sister has been realized. The city desires to receive you as an old and honored resident and friend, returning after a long absence and extend to you such courtesies as may be agreeable to you.

In obedience to such desire, which extends through all classes, I tender you the freedom of the city and its hospitalities. In the short time allowed, we have arranged a reception in your honor and ask that for an hour you will permit us to present our people to you, and we beg that while you remain in the city, yourself, your family, and your traveling companions will be its guests. Permit me in conclusion to express the wish of each and every one of us for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself and every member of your family.

Gen. Grant made the following reply:

MR. MAYOR: I accept with pleasure your invitation to become the guest of your citizens during my brief stay in San Francisco. It will afford me great pleasure to observe, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the marvelous growth of your city, of which I have heard and read so much, and I have no doubt that when I come to see for myself, I will find that I had but a faint idea of the changes and prosperity of your city. I again ask you to express to the citizens of San Francisco my sincere appreciation of the compliment of the reception.

The General was then conducted to a carriage, Mayor Bryant accompanying him, while the various committees and other gentlemen in attendance went to their own carriages. The gates of the dock were then thrown open, and the vehicles moved forward and took their places in line. As the carriage containing Gen. Grant made its appearance cheer after cheer went up, and the crowd pressed forward and swayed from side to side in its efforts to obtain a glance of the ex-President. With the greatest difficulty a passage was opened, the procession formed, and the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Detachment of Police.
Grand Marshal, Major-Gen. W. L. Elliott.
Chief of Staff, Col. A. W. Preston.
Chief Aids—S. M. Taylor, T. McGregor, G. W. Smiley, C. M. Leary, W. Harney, Lieut. Henry Hammond, Col. F. C. Von Fritsch.
Aids to Grand Marshal—D. W. White, D. Roth, S. Seguine, W. G. Elliott, Thomas Magnet, A. S. McGill, Dr. J. L. McNulty, T. H. Goodman, C. W. Ales, N. T. Messer, G. W. Wharton, J. H. Thompson, E. B. Badale, T. C. Otis, A. S. Hollidie, L. Simon, C. C. Gellis, G. A. Fisher, L. Wamhal, P. J. White, A. Barlow, D. Bigley, J. Austin, George S. Ladd, A. L. Lauer, J. P. Martin, W. B. Larzelere, M. Doane, George J. Harris, C. N. Ellenwood, C. H. Carter, M. Skelly, George A. Case, C. L. Tilden, Henry Devens, C. Vandyck Hibbard, Walter Turnbull, A. Wheeler.
Volunteer Officers.
Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Rebellion, including ex-Confederate Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors.
Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. John McComb.
Oakland Light Calvary as Escort.
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and the Hon. J. Bryant, Mayor of San Francisco.
Veterans of the Mexican War, as a Guard of Honor.
Board of Supervisors and Executive Committee.
Regular Troops of the United States Army.
William Irwin, Governor of California, and Staff.
Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell, Commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, and Staff.
Commodore E. R. Calhoun, United States Navy, and Staff.
Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Circuit Courts, and District Judges of the Ninth Circuit.
Committee on Parade and Decoration.
United States Senators and Representatives in Congress.
Foreign Consuls.
Officers of the United States Army and Navy and Marine Corps.
Judges of the Supreme Court of California and of the District Courts. United States District Attorney and Assistants.
Registrars in Bankruptcy. United States Marshal and Deputy Collector of Customs. Surveyor of the Port. Naval Officer.
United States Treasurer and Surveyor-General; United States Collector of Internal Revenue and Deputies.
Postmaster and Deputies.
State Officers.
City and County Officers.
Board of Trade. Oakland City Authorities.
City Authorities of Stockton.
Board of Trustees of the City of Benicia.
Committee of Citizens of Sacramento.
University Battalion.
Garibaldi Guard.
Italian Bersaglieri.
Austrian Jaegers.
St. Patrick's Cadets.
Italian Fishermen.
California Pioneers.
Territorial Pioneers.
Patriotic Sons of America.
Delegation of the Fire Department.
American District Telegraph Messenger Boys.
Union League.
McClellan Legion.
Occidental Club.
Second Ward Republican Club.
Eureka Club.
Mutual Benevolent Society.
West Indian Benevolent Association.
Oakland Literary and Historical Society.
School-Children.
Handel and Haydn Society.
Grant Invincibles.
Nellie Grant Blues.
Steam Calliope and Bells.

THROUGH THE CITY STREETS.

Amid the cheers of the crowd, discharges of cannon, ringing of bells, and screaming of whistles the procession started up Market-street. Bonfires blazed out at the street-corners, illuminations lit up every window, and the glare of Roman candles and electric lights made the broad thoroughfare as bright as day.

Under a continuous archway of flags, banners, festoons, and draperies the procession moved up Market-street to Montgomery, and turned down the latter street. Crowds blocked the sidewalk; cheer after cheer rolled along the whole line of the march, and almost drowned the music of the numerous bands. Broad ensigns tossed in the wind. A light mist reflected the light of the fire-works and illumination. Not only were the streets on the line of march but the cross streets between Market-street and Montgomery-avenue brilliant with decorations. Even the Chinese quarter seemed to have caught the infection, and from hundreds of staffs the great dragon flag waved beside the Stars and Stripes. Continuing the march, the procession moved through Montgomery-avenue, and then to Kearney-street. Here, if possible, the crowds were still more dense and enthusiastic, and the display of fire-works, electric lights, lime lights, and every conceivable means of illumination increased the brilliancy. On arriving at Market-street the procession moved up a few blocks and countermarched to the Palace Hotel. Here a magnificent arch, 40 feet in height spanned New Montgomery-street, blazoned with National colors, and bearing the words, "Welcome to Grant."

At this point the carriage containing the General was drawn up, while the procession marched in review, cheer after cheer rending the air as division after division passed by. At the conclusion of the review, the various organizations were dismissed, and Gen. Grant was conducted to his quarters in the Palace Hotel, which had been specially prepared and furnished for his reception. All the streets leading to the Palace were packed with a dense throng, through which the procession forced its way with great difficulty. Thousands were clamoring for admittance, but cordons of Police at all the entrances denied ingress to all but those holding tickets.

As soon as the City of Tokio was sighted, the news was telegraphed all over the Pacific Coast, and this evening dispatches are pouring into the office of the California Associated Press, from the interior cities and towns of California and Nevada, announcing that the news was received with demonstrations second only to the reception in this city. Flags are flying, the streets are decorated, guns, and anvils are booming, and there are parades, bonfires, and all sorts of tokens of joy and enthusiasm.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The *Tribune's* special says: Precisely at 3:30 o'clock, while the committee was deliberating at Palace Hotel about adjourning the reception over Sunday, the magic 11 bells, twice repeated, were sounded. Every member of the committee at once sprang to his feet, and incoherent shouts were heard from all parts of the apartment. "They say we want another hundred carriages," said one. "D—n the carriages," shouted the Chairman; "hire a thousand." Therewith he and the other members of the Reception Committee left the room and rushed down stairs. The court-yard of the hotel was already thronged with anxious inquirers. The news spread like wild-fire. Every available hack was chartered, and in 10 minutes several hundred people were at the Pacific Mail wharf and anxious to board the steamer China. Every one was rigidly excluded until the Miller Griffith, containing the Reception Committee, young Grant, and half a dozen invited guests, had departed. It was 4 o'clock before this could be accomplished, and then the people poured upon the wharf. As the Griffith passed along the city wharves, immense aggregations of people were noticed streaming down to the Anson, George Welder, and the Alaska Fur Company's steamer St. Paul. By the time the Griffith was opposite Black Point, the various steamers were noted leaving their moorings. When the Cliff House was sighted the telescope disclosed great masses of persons who had driven out through Golden Gate Park determined to catch a glimpse of the incoming steamer. Telegraph Hill and Russian Hill were heavily freighted with sight-seers.

Precisely at 5 o'clock the first gun was fired, followed immediately afterward by the fog horn. When the Tokio first came distinctly into view, it was seen that she was deeply laden, and this at once explained her not having arrived earlier. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., with the head officer and agent of the steamer, were the first to board the City of Tokio. The committee followed, and then came Gen. McDowell, from the MacPherson, with his staff, Gen. Kelton, Gen. Holabird, Col. Bachelder, Mayor Keeler, and Capt. Coster. A minute later the China steamed up, and, amid the huzzas from over a thousand throats, Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., stepped up to his parents. Grant looks exceedingly well, but has lost 28 pounds in weight since leaving Philadelphia. His first inquiries were for his absent children, and his next for his letters. As the committee approached him he threw away his cigar, and received the various gentlemen presented him by his son. Young Grant then handed him the latest copy of the Chicago *Tribune*, and Grant expressed his intention of going to Galena as soon as his Pacific coast programme was completed. He is in no hurry, and will visit Oregon, the Yosemite, and various mining districts first. Both he and Mrs. Grant dilated upon the pleasure they had experienced on the trip.

The various other steamers having by this time come alongside, ringing cheers were heard on all sides, and at 5:45 the Tokio commenced her trip inward. As Fort Point was passed, the first heavy salutes were fired. Then, as San José Point and Alcatraz were passed, there was more firing, this being kept up at intervals until opposite Market-street wharf. As Grant saw the steep hills of San Francisco, he expressed his astonishment at vehicles being enabled to pass up them, and was initiated into the mysteries of the wire railroads. He at once recognized Telegraph Hill and Russian, and as the residences of the railroad magnates were pointed out to him, he made several inquiries regarding the Central Pacific management. He expressed great gratification at the reception awarded him, saying it surpassed all his expectations. He spoke of his pleasure at returning home, and his satisfaction that his acceptance of the Nicaragua Canal Presidency had been received favorably here. By 6:30 P. M. the China, with her passengers, comprising members of the Board of Trade, Board of Brokers, and other commercial bodies, had parted company from the Tokio and as the evening darkness and fog gathered, the discharge of rockets from the heights, and exhibition of parti-colored lights, had a brilliant effect. A few minutes later the Tokio let go her anchor. Salutes were then exchanged with the shore, and at 7:15 the ferry-boat Oakland came alongside, and the transfer was effected. Senator Jones, an old friend of Gen. Grant, was the first to greet him, and then followed the presentations of the various committees. Col. Grant is feeling extremely well, and expects to return to Chicago very soon. Much disappointment was expressed by the entire family at the absence of Mrs. Ida Grant and their daughter Julia. By 7:30 the Oakland started, to the tune of "Home Again," and a few minutes later Market-street wharf was reached. Gen. Grant responded to Mayor Bryant's address in a few feeling words, expressing his deep gratification at this outburst of popular sympathy. The General was then escorted to his carriage, and before 8 o'clock the procession had started.

The various boats are understood to have landed their enormous bulk of passengers without any accident—a marvel considering the late hour of the landing and the suddenness of the final preparations. The procession moved rapidly along Market-street to Montgomery, passing through Montgomery, up Montgomery-avenue to Kearney, along Kearney to Market, along Market, countermarching to the Palace Hotel, which was reached at a late hour. Rockets and blue-lights were fired along the route, and bon-fires and torches abounded. A great number of horses were scared, but thus far no serious accident has been reported. The Chinese lanterns and other decorations at Nevada Block and Odd-fellow's building caught fire, and for a few moments much alarm was expressed, but the fire was speedily extinguished. The arrangements for firing of salutes from various forts and elevations in and around the city were carried out, but the torch-light portion of the reception was improvised and was a great success. The procession was 43 minutes passing Nevada Block. Kearney's followers participated in the reception, apparently as heartily as any other persons. The display by the Chinese of silken and other flags showed that on this occasion, at least, they identified themselves with the American people.

The Grant Invincibles propose firing a salute of 36 guns from the sand lot each day, at noon, until Grant's departure. It is said that over 15,000 persons were present on the various steamers, by invitation of the committee, besides those present on private steamers and tugs.

Gen. Grant had received no paper bearing a later date than May, hence, his anxiety to know the news from his own country. He made few inquiries regarding politics, and is not a candidate for the Presidency. He laughingly said that he doubted if his former fellow-townsmen would not elect him Mayor of Galena.

Gen. Grant has just been invited to attend divine service to-morrow at the First Baptist Church, the temporary Pastor of which, the Rev. Dr. Gray, is a former Chaplain of the United States Senate. He made no decisive answer. Chicago was well represented aboard the Miller Griffith this afternoon, as out of her 15 passengers two hailed from the Garden City, the *Tribune* correspondent, and D. W. Hitchcock, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Line, an old friend of Grant. Both Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant have much to say in praise of the Japanese, and of China. They were specially struck with the pyrotechnical exhibitions of the Chinese, representing figures of griffins, and every species of animal. Of course, the fire-works here to-night could not compare with these, still the spontaneity of the display here gave it value. The enthusiasm of the people was immense, and a circular issued this evening, signed by the Socialistic Labor Party, recommending entire withdrawal from the demonstration, passed utterly unheeded. The music in the procession elicited expressions of marked approval from Gen. Grant's party. The effect of the electric light, resplendent on the procession at the Palace Hotel and the *Chronicle* Building, was brilliant. There were over 5,000 participants in the procession. Neither Gen. nor Mrs. Grant are specially fatigued.

Among the former residents of Galena who welcomed Grant to-day were Albion T. Crow, who served in the war with Grant, H. C. Newhall, son of Dr. Newhall, Robert J. Rawlins, brother of the late Secretary of War Rawlins; Samuel Wolson, J. P. Hogan, a prominent lawyer; F. F. Taylor, and William A. Lamp. The salute fired by McDowell's command consisted of 38 guns, one for each State. John F. Mackey will be here to-morrow to invite Grant to Virginia City and the Sutro Tunnel.

GEN. GRANT'S TRAVELS.

JOURNEYING FOR TWO YEARS AROUND THE WORLD, THE HONORED GUEST OF MANY NATIONS.

Gen. Grant's travels abroad have extended over a period of two years and four months, and in that time he has made the circuit of the globe. He went from Philadelphia to England; passed through Europe; went to India by way of the Suez Canal; from India to China and Japan; and from Japan he came across the Pacific Ocean back to San Francisco. His departure from Philadelphia on the 17th of May, 1877, was made the occasion of a hearty demonstration of good-will by the people of that city. The General was accompanied down the river to the steamer Indiana by a number of friends, among whom were Gen. Sherman, Hamilton Fish, Senator Chandler, Horace Porter, the Mayor of Philadelphia, Mr. G. W. Childs, and Gov. Hartranft. The wharves all the way down were crowded with people, the fort and the war-ships fired salutes, a large fleet of tugs, yachts, and boats kept company with the steamer bearing the party, and between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. and Mrs. Grant and his son were transferred to the Indiana, from the deck of which the General waved his farewells to the fleet around. The voyage across the Atlantic occupied 11 days. On Monday, the 28th of May, the Indiana reached Liverpool. All England had been expecting the arrival of the distinguished traveler, and everywhere the people and the authorities were prepared to give him a suitable reception. The official representatives of the United States went out in a tug to meet the General, who, on his arrival at the landing-place, was received by the Mayor of Liverpool in state, attended by members of the Common Council. A vast crowd was gathered there, who cheered the General lustily. The Mayor formally extended the hospitalities of the city to him. Next day he visited the various places of interest in Liverpool, lunched with the Mayor at the Town Hall, and then went on to Manchester, where he was also received by the Mayor with much ceremony. The railway stations were everywhere decorated with flags, and the movements of the General were followed with the greatest interest by the people. On Thursday Gen. Grant went to London, the special train conveying the party stopping on the way for a short time at Bedford, at the request of the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address to the General.

Gen. Grant remained in London five weeks. During this time his stay was the occasion of a constant round of festivities. He first gave a reception at the house of the American Minister, which was attended by the most distinguished people of the country, including many of the royal family and all the members of the Cabinet except the Earl of Beaconsfield, who was confined to his bed by sickness. After this came a succession of grand dinners and entertainments of all kinds. The various clubs of London tendered him invitations, concerts were given in his honor, receptions, balls, and dinners by the score; the University of Oxford conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon him; the Prince of Wales gave a dinner in his honor; the City of London presented him with the freedom of the city at one of the most splendid banquets ever given at the Guildhall; on the 27th of June he dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle, where he, with his family, remained a day or two, guests of her Majesty. He went to visit his daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton desired to receive him, but the General was compelled to decline the invitation. The Liverpool authorities got up a grand entertainment in his honor, which he attended, and the United Associations of British Workmen, representing 1,000,000 men, presented him with a congratulatory address. On the Fourth of July, Minister Pierrepont and Gen. Grant gave a grand reception at the residence of the former, to which only Americans were invited. About 1,000 were present. On the 6th of July he left England as quietly as possible for the Continent.

It had been the General's idea at first to go from London to Paris, but subsequently he decided to change the programme. He determined to go quietly to Belgium, from there to visit Germany and Switzerland, after that to go to Norway and Sweden, and return to England again in the Fall. He left London on the 6th and went to Brussels, a special steamer being provided to convey him across the channel, after a farewell ceremony at Folkestone. He was well received at Brussels, and on the 9th left there for Cologne, accompanied to the railroad station by the King's Aid-de-camp and members of the American Legation. He arrived at Cologne the same day, and was received by the public officers and serenaded in the evening. He went up the Rhine; attended a magnificent dinner and ball in the evening, given in his honor by the City of Frankfort. Going on to Switzerland, he was enthusiastically received everywhere along the route, and on the 27th of July he laid the foundation-stone of an American Episcopal church in Geneva, and was afterward entertained at a public banquet at the Hotel de la Paix.

On the 1st of September the General arrived again in Great Britain, where he attended a dinner given in his honor by the Town of Edinburgh, at which he was presented with the freedom of the city. Some 2,000 persons were present, and the occasion was a rare one in the annals of the town. On the 14th, he received the same honor at the hands of the City of Glasgow, which would not be outdone by her sister city in anything. After roaming about Scotland, the General turned his steps southward, and on the 21st he was at Newcastle-on-Tyne. His reception by the people of this place was singularly and unusually enthusiastic; but this is not surprising at all, for in the North of England the sentiment in favor of America has always been very strong. The population is a manufacturing one, and English Radicalism has its home in Birmingham and the great manufacturing towns further north. The population of Newcastle seem to have turned out en masse to meet the General; every factory along the river had provided guns to fire salutes, and the cheering of thousands of people greeted him at every turn. On the 24th there was a working men's demonstration in his honor of the artisans of Northumberland and Durham. About 50,000 men were present on the occasion. Twenty-two trade societies marched in procession. The demonstration took place on a moor near the city, and was said to have had no precedent since the great Reform bill excitement of 40 years ago. On the 25th he visited Sunderland, and on the 27th Sheffield, at each of which the workmen, who make up the vast majority of the population, and are really the living force of the whole North of England, turned out as they had done at Newcastle. In the following month he completed his round of visits to the manufacturing towns by a visit to Birmingham, where he was received with distinguished honors. It will be remembered that it was among this working North of England population that the sympathizers with the North were found. They were Mr. Cobden's constituents and are Mr. Bright's. Previous to the visit to Birmingham, Gen. Grant visited Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, where his coming was made the occasion of a public holiday, and he was presented with an address inclosed in a casket made of the wood of Shakespeare's famous mulberry-tree. In the latter part of October Gen. Grant bade a final farewell to England and crossed the Channel to Paris.

He arrived at the French capital at a time of intense political excitement; a Cabinet crisis was on, and things were getting into that condition which finally led to the resignation of President MacMahon. As every event at such a time as this is liable, with the excitable people of Paris, to have a political turn given to it, the Government was compelled to act with caution in respect to a personage so favorable for getting up a political demonstration about as the ex-President of the American Republic. Nevertheless, the Government did all it could. A special train met the General on his landing; the authorities of the several towns the train stopped at on the way to Paris turned out *en ceremonie*, and he was met by certain leading officers and a large concourse of Americans on his arrival at Paris. He remained in France until the end of December, and although his stay was not marked by such a round of festivities, celebrations, and ceremonies as in England, yet it probably was not the less enjoyable on that account. The General was the chief figure in Paris during his stay, and was the frequent guest of President MacMahon. Receptions and dinners were given in his honor by some of the principal men of the country, and the American colony in Paris made extra exertions to make his stay there comfortable. After exhausting the attractions of the gay city, the General and his family bade farewell to France, and on board the United States war-ship Vandalia went up the Mediterranean. On the 15th of December the Vandalia touched at Genoa, on the 18th she entered the Bay of Naples, and Gen. Grant and party remained at Naples several days, visiting Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii, and other places. All the officers of the City came to pay their respects, and forts around the harbor saluted the Vandalia as she entered. Various places of interest along the shores of the Mediterranean were successively visited, and on the 28th of December the Vandalia touched at Malta, and was received with all honors by the British fleet there. The next day the General landed in state to attend a banquet given in his honor by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Thus closed the ex-President's journeyings for 1877.

The General next visited Egypt, where he arrived in the early part of February, and was received as the guest of the Khédive at Alexandria. The Khédive tendered the use of one of his palaces for the party, but the offer was declined. The American colony were quite pleased to have the General there, and gave him several entertainments, but he had come to "see the sights," which he did with truly American rapidity. He journeyed up the Nile and visited the great points of interest along its banks; he saw the Suez Canal and was dined by M. De Lesseps; he visited Jerusalem and the holy shrines; he and his party scoured the Holy Land right through. Next thing we find him on the Mediterranean again, steering in the direction of Rome, where he arrived toward the last of March. Cardinal McCloskey was then at the Eternal City, and to him fell the agreeable duty of presenting Gen. Grant to the Pope. The presentation took place on the 30th of March, and his Holiness received the General with all possible distinction. After a short stay in Rome the General embarked on the Vandalia again, and sailed for Constantinople, where, on the 6th of April, he was received by the Sultan, but, owing to the distressing circumstances in which Turkey was placed by the war, the Sultan could not receive him with the honors he desired. He presented the General with some Arabian horses from his stable, and the General appears to have thoroughly enjoyed his stay in the Bosphorus. Next he sailed away for Greece, and was the guest of the King at Athens. On the 12th of May he was back at Paris on a visit to the great Exhibition, a trip on which he was accompanied by some of the officers and crew of the Vandalia. From Paris he started on a trip through Holland, Germany, Norway, and Sweden. Everywhere the same honors and respect were paid to him, and from every point accounts were received of his progress. He seemed by this time to have got into the habit of talking freely and frankly about his travels, and the newspaper men succeeded at Copenhagen and some other places where the press is free in getting quite extended interviews with him. In the Fall of the year he visited Spain and Portugal, and in the former country was the guest of the King. Here he attended a military review, and the appearance of the ex-President and General in plain citizen's dress among a crowd of brilliant Spanish uniforms was remarked by the correspondents as being an interesting feature of the day's proceedings. It was announced that the General would return home by way of India, and it was at one time intended that he should have gone in one of our war-ships; but this would have necessitated a delay, which would have brought the party into India in the sickly season; so he went by one of the regular passenger steamers.

Before, however, Gen. Grant started for India he paid a visit of two weeks to Ireland, arriving at Dublin in the first week in January, of this year, where he was received with great enthusiasm and public honors tendered him. He went to Cork, and here occurred the first, as it was the last, slight the General received on his long tour. The Common Council being informed of his coming, distinguished themselves by treating the communication with intentional disrespect. It was an example of ignorance and the bigotry which usually goes with it. The act of the Cork Aldermen, however, was received with a cry of indignation everywhere, and other towns in Ireland that the General visited endeavored by the warmth of their welcome to atone for the rudeness of the Corkonians. After this visit to Ireland, the General started for India, stopping on the way in Paris for a dinner in his honor given by President MacMahon, and on the 23d of January embarked at Marseilles for Suez. He passed through the canal and down the Red Sea. On the 6th of February the steamer left Aden for Bombay, and after a speedy passage across the Indian Ocean, the General and party arrived in the ancient land of India.

Gen. Grant and his party spent the greater part of last year and the opening months of this in wandering over India, visiting all its famous cities and historic places, and being everywhere received by the British authorities with the same distinguished honors that they had paid him in England. After completing his long tour of India, he started for China, but on the way there stopped to visit the King of Siam. He arrived at Bangkok on the 15th of last April, coming in a special steamer placed at his disposal. His stay in Siam was short, but during the week he was there as the guest of the King little else was done than to keep up a round of entertainments the most magnificent the King could provide. From Siam the General went on to China, and arrived at Saigon, in French Cochin China, the 25th of April, where the French authorities received him with military honors. On the 30th he was at Hong Kong, where elaborate preparations had been made for his reception. From Hong Kong he went to Canton, and from there to Shanghai. At the latter place the popular enthusiasm rose to such a height that the Shanghai Volunteer Rifle Corps took the horses from the General's carriage and drew it themselves. Leaving the coast, the General journeyed to Pekin, and the time spent here delayed his going to Japan till late in July. The finest iron-clad in the Japanese fleet had been sent to convey him to Yokohama, where the people, the Government officers, and the foreign residents had for some weeks before been preparing to receive the party in magnificent style. Gen. Grant's stay in Japan was prolonged till the 3d of September, and presented the same features as his sojourn in other countries. On the 3d inst. he took passage on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's vessel City of Tokio, and arrived in San Francisco yesterday, after a stay of more than two years abroad, and compassing the world in his travels. The City of Cork enjoys the proud pre-eminence of offering the only exception to the following statement which is found in a letter from Gen. Grant, written while in Europe. "In every place," he says, "in every nation, and by all classes of society, from rulers to the working people, the greatest civility has been shown me, and the profoundest respect expressed for our country and countrymen."

THE EPIDEMIC PASSING AWAY.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM MEMPHIS—AN APPEAL TO THE NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—The lower temperature of to-day, which continues its downward tendency to-night, inspires hope in the breasts of pent-up Memphis that the yellow fever will soon be eradicated by its natural enemy—frost. This is the seventy-second day since the disease was first discovered, in the case of the shoe-maker, John Muilbrandon, and its still being in existence disposes of the 60-day theorists, who claim that yellow fever will spend its force without the influence of frost or any other destroying agency. The reports of the past few days, including that of to-day, are encouraging, as far as Memphis is concerned, as they indicate surely that the plague is losing its power, but refugees will exercise prudence and stay away, as the health authorities officially advise by proclamation issued to-day. There is reason to believe that the world may soon open its doors to Memphis.

The Health Office reports show eight new cases, seven of white persons, one being from outside of the city limits. The Howard books add five new cases, all of white persons, to the list, including Mrs. J. S. Prestidge, being the ninth member of that family stricken. As yet only one of the nine has died. Undertakers report only two interments, both of white persons, but one of them is from outside the city. The Howards supplied 12 nurses to applicants from all places to-day. Their weekly report shows that they now have on hand 125 sick, of which number 93 are white persons. The number of nurses on duty is 135. They report receipts of contributions to-day, $922 90, including $200 from the Hardware Board of New-York, $5 from Mount Pleasant, Ohio; $10 from Lowell, Mass.; $25 from Julius Schultz, of New-York, and $98 from the citizens of Bay City, Mich. The remainder of the amount is from towns in the South, in which list only one Tennessee town appears. The weekly reports from the Board of Health show the total number of deaths for the week to be 45, of which 31 died of yellow fever, against 52 from the same cause the week previous; total new cases for the week, 80, against 132 the week previous; 48 of this week's new cases are of white persons; total new cases to date, 1,216, and total deaths, 348. The percentage of total deaths is 28½.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Frank S. Davis, President of the First National Bank, of Memphis, Tenn., received the following dispatch from Memphis:

We want 100,000 rations for 2,300 people in camps, and can double the number when able to assure them we can feed them. Cannot do so unless Government assists. Call on Dr. Billings, National Board of Health, and Gen. Key, to accompany you to see the honorable Secretary of War. We have but little money, no provisions, and 2,300 people now in camps, whom we are in honor bound to feed.
D. F. PORTER, JOHN JOHNSON, } Committee.

Immediately upon the receipt of the above dispatch Mr. Davis, accompanied by Judge Key, called upon various members of the Cabinet. The Attorney-General referred his visitors to the National Board of Health as the only body competent to afford relief, saying that, under his late opinion, the Secretary of War had no authority to furnish supplies. The officers of the Board of Health informed Mr. Davis that that board could not, under the law, supply rations for the people now in camp at Memphis, taking the grounds that the act of Congress creating the board did not give it authority to disburse funds except to prevent the spread of yellow fever from State to State. Mr. Davis suggested that the failure to relieve those in camps, and the inability of the Memphis authorities to furnish them aid, might result in their disbanding and spreading the disease to adjoining States. The reply was that this was impossible, inasmuch as they had been quarantined for a sufficient period to develop any trace of the infection in their system. The Board of Health officers, however, agreed, if the persons in the city were isolated in camps, to supply rations and tents for a reasonable period. Unless relief is furnished the committee from some source, great destitution and suffering will prevail.

SCHURZ'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

HIS REMARKS AT THE COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—Yesterday the Republicans held their State Convention in this city. The convention adjourned over until 8 o'clock in the evening, in order to have an opportunity to meet Secretary Schurz, and a committee waited on him when he was about retiring for the night. Although very much fatigued, he yielded to the urgent request of the committee to address some encouraging words to the Republicans of Colorado. He had been informed that the proceedings of the convention consisted only in a nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and was much surprised upon reading the newspaper reports this morning to learn that resolutions on the financial policy had been adopted, containing sentiments contrary to the opinions which Secretary Schurz is well known to entertain, but of which his general remarks, addressed to the convention in compliance with the invitation of the committee, but on his part in entire ignorance of what had occurred, might be construed as an indorsement. The views of the Secretary on these subjects, of course, remain unchanged.

SITTING BULL FIGHTS A DUEL.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 20.—The *Marquette Review* publishes an interesting account of a duel between *Sitting Bull and a Crow warrior*, which occurred after the fight of June 24, between 200 lodges of Sioux, who were south of the border after buffalo, and companies of United States soldiers and 150 Cheyennes and Crows. Sitting Bull accepted the challenge, crossed the line, shot the Crow and scalped him and took possession of his horses. In the retreat across Milk River into Canada, Sitting Bull personally commanded the rear guard of fight warriors, covering the movement, and was himself the last to cross.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

BUTLER'S DEMOCRATIC OPPONENTS.

MEETING OF THE REGULARS' STATE COMMITTEE IN MASSACHUSETTS—JUDGE ABBOTT REVIEWING THE ISSUES AND CHANCES OF THE STATE CONTEST.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The regular Democratic State Committee met in this city to-day to consider the situation and arrange for the campaign and the convention, which is to be held in October. This committee represents the so-called Abbott or Faneuil Hall Democrats—the old-liners—who are hostile to Butler and the Butler movement within the party. This wing includes all the old leaders, excepting Tarbox, who presided at last Wednesday's convention of Butler Democrats, and the most sagacious and influential of the younger leaders. It claims to be the regular organization, recognized by the National Committee, and it certainly has the brains and the money. The conference to-day was largely attended and was in session a long time. Its proceedings were with closed doors. Reuben Noble, of Westfield, the Chairman, presided, and among those present were Judge Abbott, Frank Bird, Edward Avery, Mayor Prince, Charles Levi Woodbury, Leverett Saltonstall, P. A. Collins, ex-Congressman Charles P. Thompson, William Wirt Warren, and others of that stamp. There were representatives from all parts of the State, and these reported that full delegations would be present at the coming Faneuil Hall Convention. Assurances were also brought from the country districts that many Democrats who voted last year for Butler would vote this year with the regulars. But these reports are not especially significant, for no very close canvass has been made as yet, and may not be made by the regulars. The Butler Democrats, who have already made something of a canvass, claim the full strength of the Democratic vote given Butler last year, and more. It is very likely that neither has any very strong grounds for its assertions, and assert as they do for effect on the voters.

Judge Abbott, who may be nominated again by the regulars, is very severe in his denunciation of last Wednesday's convention, and very positive in his assertion that the regulars are recognized as the Simon Pure Democrats, and can succeed in holding the best of the party together. He speaks of Wednesday's convention as the most transparent piece of folly that of late years has been heard of in politics. In an interview to-day, he said: "It was merely a lot of skirmishers, led by Mr. Tarbox, to open the way for the real army and the real Generals, who called themselves Independents, really nothing but dissatisfied and sore Republicans. It is most apparent to any one who doesn't wish to be blinded, so plain that the man who runs may read, that there never was anything in politics so cut and dried and altogether prepared beforehand, where the mass of the convention had nothing to do with what was done, as that Tarbox Convention, and the same is true also of that other so-called Independent Convention which followed it. It was so manifestly a mere cut-and-dried affair that people will not be deceived by it. The result of the whole convention is this: The Democrats who were parties to it, and who follow its lead, are to be used as mere tools and instruments for the purpose of putting into power a mere ring of disgruntled Republicans—a ring headed by Gen. Butler, ex-Collector Simmons, Mr. Usher, Mr. Baker, Mr. Palmer, and men of that stamp. The whole thing was really managed by these gentlemen. They are very able political managers, and the whole thing was in their interest. If they could be successful, which I don't believe, the result would be to fasten upon the people of Massachusetts a new Republican ring, composed of these men I have named over, and I believe that the people of Massachusetts, while they don't like rings at all, would, upon the whole, prefer the ring that has been governing the State, rather than this new ring."

Judge Abbott declared that the doctrine of that convention, that this was a year when national issues would be ignored, was not supportable. He said: "On the contrary, speaking for Democrats only, I think it is a year when, of all others in recent times, our action will have a most important national bearing, a direct influence upon the national contest next year. It is so recognized all over the country. The election in New-York is regarded as of the highest importance, entirely because of its effect on the national election next year. Indeed, but for the affect on the national struggle, I think there is no doubt that Mr. Cornell would be defeated by the consent of his own party. But it is conceded universally that this year's results will have an important influence on the Presidential election, and that being so, it is idle to attempt to ignore the important questions of national politics now before the country. This pretended Democratic Convention of Mr. Tarbox had not a word to say about these vital national questions; not a word upon financial questions, or upon any other of the great issues that are this year to be voted upon, and which must and will be discussed from now until the election. It is the first time that the representatives of the old historic national Democratic Party have ever failed to make themselves heard upon the paramount political questions of the day. I have not the slightest doubt that the regular Democratic Convention will take up pronounced, straightforward, and clearly-defined positions upon all the questions that are now agitating the country, and upon which the Democratic Party is called upon to express an opinion, and I have no doubt, either, that it will nominate candidates and go before the people for an indorsement of those positions."

Judge Abbott does not believe that Mr. Long will poll any large Democratic vote, the Democrats who voted for Talbot last year being dissatisfied with their treatment by the present Administration, and he puts the situation in this way: "On the whole, the question brings itself substantially to this: How large a following can these dissatisfied Republicans carry out with them from the Republican Party? So far as I can see, the whole question for the people, between the Independents or dissatisfied Republicans and the regular Republicans will be whether they shall put one Ring of Republicans, headed by Gen. Butler, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Usher, Mr. Baker, and the rest, in place of the Ring that has governed the party for several years past. I think Gen. Butler will lose say 25,000 Democratic votes that were last year cast for him. I think the Republican candidate will lose say 25,000 Democratic votes that were last year cast for him, and the whole question then remaining is what strength the dissatisfied Republicans have." On this question the Judge thought it was too early in the campaign yet to form an opinion.

The Republican campaign opens next week with vigor, and Long will probably take the stump.

CORNELL CLUBS IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The first Cornell Club in Chemung County has been organized in the Fourth Ward of this city, with J. B. Fairman as President and L. D. Caldwell and J. F. Thompson as Secretaries. The club has secured a large room and is doing active work. Other clubs will be organized soon in every ward in the city.

NOMINATED BY KELLY'S FRIENDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Edward Newcombe, of this city, was to-day nominated by the anti-Robinson faction of the Democratic Party for Senator. Resolutions were adopted unanimously indorsing John Kelly for Governor. The convention was very largely attended.

STATE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Hon. Webster Wagner was to-day renominated by acclamation for Senator by the Republicans of this district.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Republicans of the First District of Steuben County have nominated John W. Davis, of Hammondsport, as candidate for the Assembly.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR UPHELD.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—Resolutions declaring Gov. Colquitt responsible for the corruption in office of the principal lessee of

the Penitentiary were voted down to-day in the House of Representatives by 116 to 16. This is considered a great triumph for Colquitt's friends. Resolutions were passed asking the Governor to look into the alleged misconduct of Nelms, the principal keeper, and to take such action thereon as he may deem proper. The political storm which raged so wildly yesterday has subsided, and it may now be said that the investigation fever in Georgia is dying away, after deposing about half of the State-house officers.

OHIO'S CUNNING DEMOCRACY.

TRYING TO CLOSE REPUBLICAN EYES TO THE NECESSITY OF ACTIVE WORK.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—There are some points of great interest in the Ohio contest which have just come to light. The talk which has been so prominently indulged in, in regard to a certain defeat of Ewing, is without doubt the result of a pretty well executed plan for throwing Republicans off their guard and starting a still-hunt of first-class dimensions. In the first place, there can be little doubt that a large portion of the Democratic leaders are ready to admit the mistake of Ewing's nomination. He was the weakest man before the convention, and his success was an accident. Republican papers discovered this, and began to prophesy his defeat. The Democrats at first made a show of denying this, but soon fell in with the idea, and some prominent members of the party, as is now alleged, largely acting as "stool-pigeons," denounced their nominee, and declared that they would not vote for him. This exaggerated, in Republican estimation, the certainty of Ewing's defeat, and carried out the plan for a still hunt still further. In this way public attention was diverted from Ewing, and other issues were made prominent in the canvass. The only strength which the head of the Democratic ticket could possess lay in its not being discussed. The next thing that was announced was that there was to be a tremendous fight made for the Legislature. This was in the same line, and was simply carrying out still further the original ruse, by keeping attention away from Ewing, and the movements of himself and his friends.

In almost every instance, Democrats have waited to the last moment before nominating their tickets. They see and hear all they can by way of objection to Republican nominees, and then, at the last moment, put up the best material to be persuaded into the fight, and such as do not have the objections deemed obnoxious in the opposition. It is a well-known fact that the Republican voter in Ohio is very apt to become careless and negligent of his duties as a citizen. He can never be persuaded into voting if he thinks his ticket is certain of being elected without him. This lost the day two years ago, and it is hoped by the Democracy that by pretending not to make any fight for Ewing, they may keep away a large number of Republican voters from the polls. The tactics of the still-hunt are not simply to trade votes on every possible pretext, but absolutely to attempt to prevail upon individual voters to cast their ballots for members of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket. A confidential circular is said to be abroad, appealing to individual Democrats to bring without fail one vote besides their own to the ballot-box. It is urged that this will count a vast amount in the aggregate, and so it will, if successful. It is further asserted that this still-hunt policy was dictated from Gramercy Park, by the man who furnishes a large share of the money which runs the Ohio Democratic campaign. It is a fact that this still-hunt policy has so far succeeded that Ewing has come for the past fortnight to be left largely out of account in the campaign discussions. The Republican leaders now say there has been far too much assumption and assertion of success at this early stage of the canvass, and that the only way to make it entirely good is to get closely down to actual work. It is felt that the last few days are those that tell in any canvass, and these must be improved.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES OF A GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A somewhat interesting showing is made by a statement prepared at the Treasury Department to-day of the receipts of internal revenue and Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. It appears that while the total receipts of internal revenue were $113,561,610, New-York, Illinois, and Ohio paid $50,870,100. The total amount of internal revenue collected in the seceded States was $11,627,088, of which three-fourths were collected in the States of North Carolina and Virginia. The collections in New-York, which stood third on the list of Northern States, exceeded by about $4,000,000 those in all the seceded States. While the comparisons respecting the receipts from Customs in the North and the South are not significant, the differences are still greater. For example: Of the $137,250,047 collected in all the United States, $130,098,910 were collected in the five States of California, Maryland, Massachusetts, New-York, and Pennsylvania. In New-York alone the collections were $99,172,168. Only $2,108,474 were collected in 10 of the seceded States; in the eleventh, Arkansas, nothing was collected. This last-named State only paid internal revenue to the amount of $115,446.

PAYING GOVERNMENT PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—As recently stated, there now remains only $8,000,000 to be paid out on account of arrearages of pensions. When this is due New-York will have received $8,160,000, the largest amount that has been paid in any one State. Following next in order are Pennsylvania, $3,050,000; Ohio, $2,400,000; Illinois, $2,150,000, and Indiana, $1,750,000, making a total for these five States of $12,500,000, or one-half of the whole amount appropriated by Congress last session.

THE TROUBLES WITH THE UTES.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 20.—Secretary Schurz arrived here at 8 o'clock last night, and had a conference with Gov. Pitkin in reference to the trouble with the Ute Indians. The Governor has received various reports, some of them of a sensational character, about the troubles, but has no information of a positive nature calculated to cause apprehension of serious disturbance.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Countess of Rosebery has given birth to a daughter.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The French committee having in charge the project of a Franco-American treaty will give a banquet in honor of the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New-York, on Sept. 23.

THE LOUISVILLE NEGROES' WOMAN BANKER.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Post, Sept. 18.

One of the colored characters of the city, Fanny Kennedy, or "Old Aunt Fanny," as she was generally known, was buried in the Eastern Cemetery yesterday. Fanny had a great power over a large portion of the colored population of this city, and at one time she was known as the "Queen of the Negroes." For years she acted as banker for hundreds of them. She was saving and industrious herself, and succeeded in amassing quite a snug amount of property. Whenever any of the negroes over whom Aunt Fanny exerted her influence got into trouble, she was sent for. If advice was not sufficient, she would always give more solid aid. She never failed to go on the bonds of her subjects, if bond was required, and her name as surety appears as often as any other on the records of the courts. It used to be the remark about the City Court, when Aunt Fanny became bound for any one's appearance, "You may be sure he will be on hand, and Old Aunt Fanny will be with him." For several years she had been in bad health, and lost a considerable part of what she had saved. Aunt Fanny was born in Garrard County in the Spring of 1787, and was in her ninety-third year at the time of her death. She was the slave of Col. Crenshaw, but purchasing her freedom and that of her children in 1820, she removed to this city.

WATCHING A WANDERING LIGHT.

The people of Yonkers are much interested by the frequent appearance of a mysterious light about half-way up the Palisades, opposite that city. It is usually seen about 11 o'clock at night, and appears sometimes like a lantern, at other times like a large flame, and again seems to move up and down the Palisades. It has puzzled those who have seen it, and the fact that there is a cave in the hillside has given rise to the suspicion that an illicit distillery is in operation there, and that the lights seen are signals to vessels on the river, or a fire in operation at the still. An illicit still was discovered near that place several years ago.

PARIS IN THE DULL SEASON

THE BLACK VENUS.

GEOGRAPHY ON THE STAGE—THE RAGE FOR DRAMATIC EXPLORATIONS—WILD ANIMALS, WILD SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, AND ABSURD PEOPLE.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The sudden return of fine weather, after the most inclement season ever known, has adjourned the departure of the fashionables from their Summer resorts, and made the capital unusually empty for the month of September. People who can afford it still linger by the sea-side or bask in the bright sunshine of Vichy and Royan, Plombières and Luxeuil, as if unwilling to come back to the din and bustle of the metropolis. Then, too, shooting has begun, and no Parisian who respects himself, or who wishes to be respected by his neighbors, cares to risk the inevitable loss of prestige consequent upon his absence from that great national fête, l'Ouverture de la Chasse. Paris is naturally, then, comparatively empty, at least such is the conventional phrase, for no one, that is, no foreigner, could possibly compare its streets to deserts, either by day or night, especially now that the Prefect of Police has decreed that all the cafés and restaurants may keep open until 1 A. M., and that even the theatres need not close their doors before the small hours of the morning. This last ukase has aroused indignant protests from the press, whose overworked reporters see in it only an increase to their labors, without any proportionate remuneration. Already M. Sarcey and other influential critics had commenced a crusade against the increasing disposition of the fashionables to sit up late, and it was hoped that indignant remonstrance might have worked a change in the right direction, even to the point of imitating the Germans, with whom all is over before 11 o'clock. But the true Parisian is a night bird, and really with the length of the bill of fare which theatrical managers are obliged to offer, should they wish to contend successfully against their rivals, five or six hour performances are scarcely sufficient for the development of a plot, at any of the large establishments. The most possible for their money is what the audience want, and those who pretend to cater for their amusement must conform to the wishes of their patrons. We may, then, make up our minds to long pieces, and, as no human being, except a bourgeois from the Marais, could possibly stand the entire performance of most of the spectacular plays, the swells will continue to make their appearance somewhere about the middle of the the third act, when, the interest of the spectators being concentrated upon the action of the drama, it is thought to be "good form" to bustle in and disturb all those who have not come only for the purpose of exhibiting their fine toilets. It is, I should suppose, in order to alleviate the sufferings of the conscientious Thespian amateur that, except at the small theatres, where the programme is made up of at least three items, playwrights of the nineteenth century avoid as much as possible all coherence between the different incidents of their pieces, which are not much more than a collection of episodes, each one complete in itself, and not requiring any particular amount of attention. Melodramas are rococo; "Les Misérables" did not pay; even M. Zola's nasty "Assommoir" has lost its vogue with those who, having gratified their prurient curiosity with the lives, loves, and deaths of disreputable washerwomen and epileptic drunkards, do not care to repeat their investigations into low life; fairy spectacles, even with the attractions of pink legs and Offenbach's music, send their impresari into the bankruptcy courts, and the trials and tribulations of "bleeding Poland," have been played out; so that, as bull fights are opposed by the Animals Protection Society, and as the Police forbids the thrilling emotions offered by the Folies Bergère, where first the woman-tamer and then her father were severely bitten by a Numidian lioness of a disagreeable disposition, it has become a matter of life or death with lessees to get up a novelty which may fill their establishments, and, as two efforts in the geographical line had succeeded, geography, not the realms of fiction, has been selected as the proper field. Jules Verne's "Tour du Monde" made the fortune of the Porte St. Martin, and, although "Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant" was not so liberally patronized, there is said to be luck in odd numbers, so that M. Castilliano applied to Belot for something which should entirely eclipse even the memory of anything of the same family ever before attempted.

"La Vénus Noire" is not a *féerie*, as its title would seem to indicate, having nothing whatever to do either with the celestial or infernal deities. It is not a drama, and it is still less a comedy. "Voyage" is the name given to it on the bills, and this is about the only way you can describe this excursion into the centre of that African continent whither so many have gone, but whence so few have returned, or, if they have regained their native shores, with aught but a sincere regret that they had wasted their time on so unprofitable an undertaking. Fired with emulation for the laurels won by the illustrious Verne, *blasé*, doubtless, by his studies of the life and manners of that witty and elegant but depraved society which begins its existence on the asphalt of the boulevards, and never attempts an exploration of any more distant climes than the sands of Biarritz or Trouville, the clever French novelist has fallen in love with the great discoverers of the age, and has adopted as his hero types the *Livingstons, the Bakers, and the Stanleys*, whose names have illustrated the history of modern travel. But, to interest the public, something more than a mere recital of adventures must be presented, and as the characters cannot remain strictly platonic without becoming prosy, their sayings and doings have been worked up into a *trilogy* which, under the names of "La Sultane Parisienne, la Fièvre de l'Inconnu, et la Vénus Noire," has furnished the canvas for the representation of Friday night at the Châtelet. But there are notable differences between the triple romance, from which the drama has been invented, and the drama itself. The original subject of the "Black Venus" was the amours of a sovereign of Central Africa with a French explorer, *M. De Guéran*, who forgot home, friends, country, and a lovely wife for the sake of Walinda, the Queen of the Black Amazons, from whose clutches he is finally delivered through the exertions of the Parisian lady, accompanied by three suitors, one of whom, after the death of the unworthy husband, is rewarded for his devotion by a marriage with the widow.

There was no lack of dramatic interest in all of this, yet it would not do for this stage, where something pure and chaste was wanted, to be fit to rival the "Tour du Monde," of which one great recommendation was that any young woman could come there without danger of offense to her modesty. So *M. De Guéran's* adventures have been modified, and, instead of being a libertine worthy of nothing but contempt, he is transformed into a sort of apostle of civilization, who has sacrificed family bliss and comfort to some great principle of humanity; in other words, *Don Juan* has become a species of cross between *Ulysses* and *Sir Charles Grandison*. Morality has, of course, gained, and as the series of episodes which make up the novels are too numerous to be crowded into stage action, the play has lost nothing, as, after all, it is merely a pretext for the display of Adolphe Belot's knowledge of geography, and M. Castilliano's energy in the collection of exotic costumes and animals. First a tame elephant, later a cage full of roaring lions, was an attractive feature of the "Tour du Monde;" a boa-constrictor helped mightily the waning fortunes of *Nothumaga*, while an India-rubber whale did what it could to lend interest to *Capt. Grant's* family, but the black lady has outdone them all with over 100 beasts from the neighborhood of "Afric's burning sands," which have contributed all sorts of fur and feathers, including camels, dromedaries, zebras, goats, sheep, dogs, monkeys, fowls, parrots, and, last, though not least, a giraffe, in a state of semi-domesticity, which follows a basket of carrots as quietly as if it had been on the boards for several seasons. The costumes, said to be faithful copies, are as ugly as can be conceived, with the exception of a few introduced in one of the ballets, where a troop of white Bayadères makes a sudden irruption, whence is not explained, among the ranks of the sable attendants of the great Queen, who, in spite of her war paint and feathers, is a very lovely young person, without much to say, but ever so nice to look at.

A succinct analysis of the 12 tableaux, into which the piece is divided, will give an idea of the merits of a composition destined, in all probability, to fill the *Châtelet* for the next twelvemonth. *First tableau: Mme. De Guéran* (inconsolable as was *Penelope* after the departure of *Ulysses*, makes up her mind—in a Parisian drawing-room—to go in search of her husband, who, she is informed, has succumbed to the climate of Central Africa. She has no hopes of finding him alive, but wishes to make certain of his demise, and to give Christian burial to his remains. Being unable to make the journey alone, she appeals to her suitors, whose name is legion, and accepts the offered escort of three among them, to wit, a humanitarian doctor, *M. Delange*; an ex-comrade of Stanley, *M. Périères*, and a thoroughbred Parisian, *M. De Morin*, who adores the supposed widow, but never having traveled further than Asnières, only volunteers because he hopes to cut the party before it reaches Marseilles, neither earth nor heaven presenting to him any attractions comparable with those of his beloved boulevards. An eccentric Englishwoman, *Miss Poole*, whose prototype is found in "Les Enfants du Capitaine," and an imitation of the "Tour du Monde's" *Passe-Partout*, make up the party, which we find on the Nile, in the second tableau, traveling on a specially-chartered steam-boat. *M. De Morin*, having slept all the way to Marseilles, and having been tricked as far as Alexandria, fancies that he might as well, since he is on the spot, "see a bit of Egypt," which he does as far as Khartoum, in Nubia, the usual rendezvous of caravans for the interior. In the third tableau the excursionists meet a native boat loaded with slaves, who, seeing the Europeans, cry out for deliverance from their oppressors; a fierce combat takes place; the colored brethren are rescued, and immediately proceed to break open several casks of rum, with which, becoming egregiously drunk, they set fire to their vessel, falling into the river, and being rescued therefrom by the Parisians, among whom the Boulevardier, *De Morin*, distinguishes himself especially by saving from a watery grave an interesting little negro boy, who is adopted by the party to be the fetich of the expedition. *Tableau four* shows us Khartoum, the confluence of the White Nile and the Blue Nile, where *M. De Morin says good-bye* to his friends, but magnanimously changes his mind when the supposed widow informs them *that they had better all go home, as she is not* a widow after all, the Consuls having been mistaken in their announcement of her husband's death. *Mme. De Guéran* is sorry, but she can no longer hold out any hopes of reward, and will not keep them on false pretenses, she being firmly resolved to have the Baron—the traveler we now learn has a title—alive, since she cannot have his ashes. All this scene is emotional, and although Dumaine—*De Morin*—has grown rather fat to be sentimental, he was much applauded when he announced that duty not love, would be henceforth his load-star, and that he would see her through even if he were obliged to give up Paris for a year. The fifth and sixth tableaux give us an idea of an African caravan in the country of the Niam-Niams. The Europeans are mounted on white dromedaries, the rest of the party ride donkeys, horses, and zebras; they encamp on the banks of a "shining river," and being, as they tell us, quite broken down by fatigue, refresh exhausted nature with a dance. The seventh tableau represents the Kingdom of the Monbouttous, whose sovereign, *Mounza*, was an acquaintance of the lost Baron, which "pale-faced stranger," he informs the party, is a prisoner of a nation of Amazons, governed by a very cruel Queen, *Walinda*, surnamed the *Vénus Noire*, who is about to celebrate her birthday by a series of human sacrifices, in which *M. De Guéran* will play the leading part. "Come and help us," cries *Mme. De Guéran*. "Not if I know myself," replies *Mounza*. "*Walinda* has thrashed my army already, and makes me pay her a tribute; if I take up arms against her again, she'll eat me." "What is your tribute?" "Slaves!" "Then I'll be in the next batch," exclaims *Morin*; "I'll get to the captive by this stratagem, and he shall be saved!" Naturally, everybody insists upon accompanying the Boulevardier, who, however, convinces his companions that their duty is to stick to *Madame*, and appoints a rendezvous "eight days hence, on the crest of the Blue Mountains."

So far M. Adolph Belot, while conforming to the exigencies of the stage, has stuck pretty closely to what has been related by Baker and Cameron, but from the Monbouttou country to the Blue Mountains not even Schweinfurth has ventured on a description, so that the playwright could give a slack rein to his imagination, which has preferred a population of female warriors, "among whom never a man has set his foot," to a population of gorillas. Eighth tableau: *M. De Morin* has reached the royal court, where great preparations are being made for the sacrifice to the Sun of the European captive, who declines the Parisian's offers of assistance, preferring personal destruction to the annihilation of the entire caravan, which would be pursued, overtaken, &c. Here *Madame De Guéran* appears—how she got there we are again not informed. "I will die with thee," cries the heroic woman, who is seized, apostrophized by *Walinda*, and finally tied up by her husband's side, each having the head enveloped in damp grass to prevent a sunstroke. When the fêtes begin, and after a succession of very effective ballets, the foliage and curtains of the background are drawn aside and the torture scene opens in the ninth tableau, where a war of elements, in the shape of a violent thunder-storm and a volcanic eruption, interfere seriously with the arrangements of her Majesty. Such, at least, was M. Belot's conception of this denouement, but, on the first night, neither the storm nor the African Etna worked, so that the public who had not read the novel could not understand why the fierce Amazons should "skedaddle" in a panic, and how it was that *M. De Morin* could rescue the prisoners, all of which is accomplished in the tenth tableau. In the eleventh tableau, *M.* and *Mme. Guéran*—by the way, this lady for some singular reason persists in wearing all through her travels a long-tailed gown—with their savior are seen wandering about promiscuously in the Blue Mountains. They have missed their road, and are quite done up with fatigue, hunger, and thirst, but they hear a distant noise: "Lo! the caravan," says *Morin*, "we are saved." "Alas! no," answers *De Guéran*. "It is the *Vénus Noire*; we are lost; it is her army, not our friends!" The twelfth and last tableau opens with a tremendous conflict between the fugitives, who are armed to the teeth, and the Amazons, who, mounted on splendid coursers, charge about wildly, hurl assegais, and are about to conquer when the caravan turns up, *reinforced by King Mounza's troops, this gentleman having finally* concluded to take a hand against his old enemy. *Walinda* is utterly discomfited and led away in chains, everybody embraces everybody else, and the object of the "Voyage" being attained, the curtain falls amid rapturous applause.

Dramatically considered, "La Vénus Noire" is wretched, but as a spectacle it is extremely fine, and to amateurs of imaginative geography is quite a treat, although it gives an entirely fantastical idea of the unexplored regions of Central Africa. But this does not matter to Frenchmen. Some of the scenery is admirable, and the stage carpenter has surpassed himself in his representation of the episode of the burning slave-boat. The oasis in the desert is also a beautiful composition, even if the palm-trees are a bit stunted, and the sky too dead and cold for Africa; but the great triumph is, as I have already remarked, in the arms and costumes, of which many were contributed from private collections. Generally, the press is disposed to criticise favorably; one newspaper even goes so far as to propose that the name of the Manager, M. Castilliano should be placed in the list of "Africanizers" immediately after those of Livingstone and Stanley, and only a few ill-natured ones hint that the author has borrowed most of his situations from "Les Exilés" and "Les Fugitifs," that "Le Tour du Monde" and "Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant," suggested the idea of a geographical play, and that the sentiments of the lost *Baron* for his wife and *Walinda* bear a strong family likeness to those entertained by *Vasco da Gama* for *Inez* and *Selika* in the opera of the "Africaine."

GROWTH OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 13.

There has been a large settlement in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory this season. The immigration into that region has been larger than at any time since the original settlement of the country by the whites. The cause is not hard to trace. The pioneer settler has little now to fear from attacks by roving bands of Indians. The Nez Percés have been removed entirely. The other predatory tribes have been compelled to go upon reservations. In addition, one large Indian reservation has been thrown open to pre-emption and homestead settlement. One effect of this large immigration is the increased development of the agricultural resources of the country. It has been estimated this year at least 80,000 tons of wheat will be shipped from Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory through Walla Walla alone. This estimate does not include a vast stretch of territory where the farmers must seek another outlet. It is evident that Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory will, in the future, contribute largely to the grain exports of the Pacific coast. Another effect of the settlement of the country is the impetus given to railroad enterprise. The people are most anxious to secure railroads, and the State Legislature has offered inducements to Eastern capitalists to enter upon such undertakings.

BRIBERY SUITS IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Witness, Sept. 16.

A large number of suits for political bribery and corruption have been taken out in the Superior Court, Quebec, within the past few days. Mr. Langlois, late member of Parliament for Montmorency, sues Mr. Valin, the present member, for $16,000, and Mr. Pelletier, his agent, for $5,000, while Mr. Langlois has had a suit entered against himself for a like sum of $5,000. There are several other suits for large amounts against different parties for similar causes.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AFGHANS.

THE AMEER HOPING SOON TO CONTROL HIS SUBJECTS—THE OUTBREAK AT HERAT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.—The Viceroy of India has received a letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan, dated Sept. 16, inclosing a report from his brother, Ayoob Khan, about the outbreak at Herat. Three regiments participated in the mutiny. They mutinied because they had been ordered to march to Kohistan, where disturbances had occurred. Ayoob Khan asks to be allowed to resign his command. The Ameer hopes soon to regain control of affairs, when he will exhaust his resources and energies in maintaining faith with the British.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The India Office confirms the report of the outbreak at Herat on Sept. 5. Special dispatches state that the troops of the garrison plundered and burned the Governor's house and murdered the commanding General, who was a friend and supporter of the Ameer. The affair throws suspicion upon the loyalty of Ayoob Khan, a brother of the Ameer.

A special dispatch from Lahore says: "The Afghan tribes have occupied Gandamak and threaten Dakka. The Kabul rebels are levying forced loans on the merchants. Much apprehension is felt about the safety of the British Residency at Mandelay, Burmah."

ENGLAND'S TRADE AND FINANCE.

NEWS OF THE CROPS—A HEAVY FAILURE—THE STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Mr. Scott's prediction of a rise in breadstuffs was based upon Government and trade estimates, that the surplus wheat in America, Russia, and the East is 5,050,000 quarters less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries, instead of 508,000 quarters.

A correspondent at Dublin says the recent fine weather has enabled farmers in the southern and midland counties to harvest their grain. Oats are excellent. The crop of wheat is fair. Hay is sound, and in some places abundant. Potatoes have not been visited by any general blight. The crops on poor and low lands are disappointing, but there is no danger of a famine or any form of universal distress.

The news concerning the Egyptian cotton crop continues very good, and a large yield is expected. The samples so far have been of good quality.

L. Stevenson & Sons, whose failure was announced yesterday, was one of the oldest and best-known firms in the Australian trade. It had business relations between the larger Manchester warehouses and Australian jobbers. It also shipped wool from Australia extensively. Their failure was caused by the long depression of business in Australia, and a consequent inability to realize on consignments. Some Manchester houses will suffer by the failure. Only a small loss will fall on London firms.

The *Economist* of this week says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to three months, is ⅞ per cent., and for trade bills, 60 days to three months, 1¼@2 per cent. Advices from nearly all our centres of trade are gloomy, and point to an exceptionally small absorption of money this Autumn. The only brightening records come from the iron districts, where certainly more business is doing, especially with America, and where prices are reviving. On the Stock Exchange prices have moved very slightly, and business has been almost at a stand-still. United States bonds have met with some inquiry. American railways have relapsed slightly, Illinois Central and Reading falling 1, and Pennsylvania 1½. Reading mortgages were also weaker, but New-Jersey Central shares have risen 1."

EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT METHODS.

ROME'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY ENDED—SPANISH REPUBLICANS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Rome says: "The negotiations with Germany have abruptly terminated, and the Falk laws will remain intact. The Pope is not well."

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The chief of a Republican association in Catalonia has sent to the Madrid authorities a number of inculpatory letters and lists of Republicans in Catalonia, comprising a large number of persons.

Eight Federal Republicans have been arrested in Catalonia, and their arms and documents seized. The documents relate to a conspiracy to establish a Republic.

GASTEIN, Sept. 20.—Prince Bismarck's departure has been delayed by a slight indisposition. The Prince, with his wife and son William, will reach Vienna to-morrow.

SOUTH AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

NAVAL WAR MOVEMENTS—MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN BUENOS AYRES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch dated Valparaiso, Aug. 29, received by the way of Lisbon, says the Peruvian ram Huascar yesterday bombarded Antofagasta for five hours. The Chilian gun-boats Magellanes and Abtao and the forts replied. The Abtao's hull was pierced three times, and many of her crew were killed and wounded. The town was not much damaged. The Chilian iron-clad Esmeralda arrived at Antofogasta four hours after the departure of the Huascar. The Chilian corvettes Covadonga and O'Higgins have gone in quest of the Peruvian corvette Union, which is reported to be cruising in the Straits of Magellan to intercept Chilian transports.

The Peruvian Minister at London has been accredited to the *Berlin Government, for the* purpose of arranging the difficulty regarding the German steamer Luxor. The Chilian Government has made an additional issue of six millions of pesos in paper money.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated Aug. 24, by the way of Lisbon to-day, says: "A Ministerial crisis has occurred. The Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice have resigned."

There have been abundant rain-falls, and the wheat crop is excellent.

Chilian advices say that the report of intervention by the United States between Chili and Peru is unfounded.

The Argentine Government has refused an American offer of $6,000,000 for the Tucuman Railway.

ENCOURAGING COLORED EMIGRANTS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Gen. Thomas W. Conway, in an interview with a *Journal* reporter, says that he has information from trustworthy sources that next year 100,000 negroes, if not more, will emigrate from the South to the North and West. In view of the fact that not a score of Southern refugees who have gone into Kansas during the past Summer are now dependent upon public charity, he is not surprised to find that colored emigrants with means will meet no opposition in settling in Kansas. He has applications for farm laborers from all the Western States, and could find homes for 20,000.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Midshipmen H. A. Johnson, Simeon Cook, Alfred Jaffres, W. N. Brosnaugh, F. H. Bostwick, W. Constant, J. H. Oliver, L. T. Halpine, H. M. Dombaugh, F. B. Case, and P. J. Herlich are ordered from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders. They have just passed the required examination for promotion from Cadet Midshipmen to Midshipmen. Assistant Surgeon C. M. Rush, from the New-York Naval Hospital, and ordered to the receiving-ship Colorado.

The Shenandoah, which was recently put in commission at the New-York Navy-yard, will, it is reported to the Navy Department, be ready for inspection on Sept. 28. She will be the flag-ship of the South Atlantic station, taking the place of the Hartford.

Of the 28 young men designated to appear for examination for Second Lieutenancies in the Army, all but three have successfully passed. These deficient will be re-examined, and if they again fail other designations will be made. Twenty-five more vacancies exist in the rank of Second Lieutenant. They will be kept open to be filled from the graduating class from the Military Academy at West Point next year. If any vacancies remain after the graduates are disposed of, citizen appointments will be made to fill them, as in the case of the recent 25 designations.

Capt. J. P. Schindel, Sixth Infantry, is ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Department of Dakota.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 20.—The United States school-ship Portsmouth, from Halifax, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day.

The United States training-ship Saratoga arrived in Hampton Roads this evening from New-London.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, McRitchie commanding, from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived here to-day.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 20.—The Naval Court of Inquiry into alleged derelictions in the Engineering Department, on board of the United States steamship Marion, continues with closed doors. Much testimony has been taken, but it is believed it will be some time before the inquiry is completed.

Minute guns were fired at the Navy-yard to-day in respect to the memory of Rear-Admiral Boardman.

MR. CUTTING'S DISAPPEARANCE.

HIS LUGGAGE FOUND IN HIS STATE-ROOM ON THE STEAM-BOAT PROVIDENCE.

From the Boston Herald.

Up to a late hour last night nothing definite had been learned as to the whereabouts of Mr. Charles H. Cutting, the missing salesman of Holder & Herrick, hardware merchants, at No. 123 Milk-street, this city. Mr. Herrick, one of the members of the firm, who, together with a brother of Mr. Cutting's *fiancée*, went on to New-York on Thursday of this week to look up that gentleman, returned to Boston yesterday, and could give no information of a satisfactory nature concerning Mr. Cutting's mysterious disappearance. All he could say was that Cutting, who had been in the employ of his house for the last two years, and who, for several years previous, had been connected in business with the present firm's predecessors, left his home, No. 60 Chambers-street, this city, for Providence, R. I., on the 10th inst.; that, leaving there the following day, he arrived in New-York, via the Stonington Line, on the 12th inst. (a week ago yesterday;) that he there called upon Mr. G. H. Sanborn, at No. 25 Beekman-street, with whom he is well acquainted, and having written two letters in Mr. Sanborn's office, one to his sister and the other to his betrothed, a Miss Gay, of Castine, Me., he bid his friend [Mr. Sanborn] adieu, and started to take the boat for Boston. That was the last seen of him, so far as is known, by any of his acquaintances. Inquiry on board the Providence, of the Fall River Line, at her dock in New-York brought out the fact that a man giving his name as Cutting engaged passage on the steamer that very Friday afternoon, and was assigned state-room No. 98, located inside on the saloon deck, near the wheel. On the following morning a valise and traveling duster were found in his room, which have since been identified as belonging to Mr. Cutting. Neither of the two berths in the state-room bore evidence of having been slept in during the night. It was further learned, through the investigation set on foot by Mr. Cutting's friends, that he had succeeded in collecting some $2,800, which was due him, and upon which, in great measure, depended his intended marriage, which had been announced for the 25th inst. This money he is supposed to have had in his possession when he left the office of Mr. Sanborn, with the avowed purpose of taking the boat for Boston, and the fact may assist in accounting for his strange disappearance. The people connected with the Providence have expressed the opinion that he did not leave on the steamer at all; that he went on shore after leaving his luggage in his state-room, and was left behind when the boat sailed. They say otherwise he would have occupied the room, and the key would not now be missing. Mr. Cutting's friends, on the other hand, are confident he did leave New-York on the steamer, and fear that, for the money which he had with him, and which he may have carelessly exposed while on the boat, he was robbed and thrown overboard somewhere in the Sound. Such an occurrence is by no means an impossible one, and would be but a repetition of what happened in August, 1878, when a Mr. Burke, of New-Haven, was robbed on the Sound steamer Continental, and thrown into the water, to be picked up, barely alive, by the crew of a schooner the next day. Mr. Cutting's friends repudiate the idea of suicide, accidental drowning, or that he may have become the victim of confidence operators, and state that there is no reason whatever to believe in either of these theories. Mr. Cutting is described as 30 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, with light complexion, light hair and mustache, and pale blue eyes. He wore a dark blue, almost black, cheviot suit, a straw hat, and low shoes, a white shirt and white undergarments. He carried, in addition to the $2,800, a silver watch with a rubber chain, and wore a gold ring upon which was engraved, "From Lizzie, Nov. 10, 1866."

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—The friends of Mr. Cutting have discovered in the restaurant of the steamer Providence an order which is thought to be in his hand-writing. This will be placed in the hands of an expert and the investigation further prosecuted.

ROBINSON'S FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

THEIR RATIFICATION MEETING TO TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 29.

"The Committee of Democrats friendly to the election of Lucius Robinson and the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket," appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the "Democratic Organization of the City and County of New-York," (Irving Hall Democracy,) met last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. When the meeting was called to order by Police Commissioner James E. Morrison, the room was crowded. Among those present were John E. Develin, ex-State Senator Charles G. Cornell, ex-District Attorney Nelson J. Waterbury, ex-Judge Barbour, O. H. Winfield, ex-Mayor Wickham, Rufus F. Andrews, County Clerk Thompson, Thomas Costigan, Supervisor of the *City Record*; Maurice J. Power, ex-Senators John Fox and Hugh Moore, ex-Assistant District Attorney John R. Fellows, ex-Assemblyman James Daly, William P. Mitchell, Judge John A. Dinkel, Col. M. C. Murphy, Major Peter Bowe, John Mullaly, Feodore Mierson, ex-Coroner Herrman, Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Senator T. C. E. Ecclesine, Jacob Gross, Magnus Gross, Richard Evans, William Geoghegan, Louis M. Doscher, Matthew P. Breen, still of the Tammany General Committee; ex-Assemblyman Berrigan, Adolph L. Sanger, formerly Secretary of the County Democratic Organization; Gen. Thomas F. Bourke, and W. W. Gordon, of Delaware County, a member of the new Democratic State Committee. Mr. John E. Develin was elected Chairman. He had been connected, he said, with the Tammany Society and the Tammany political organization for 20 years. The power of the latter had always been in consequence of its regularity. It was now by its action at Syracuse irregular and he would not act with it. The defection of Tammany Hall at Syracuse was treason to the party. State issues were not only affected by it, but national. An attempt had been made to take a powerful local organization out of the party from the party at large. This was treason, and should be punished. Mr. John D. Coughlin and ex-Assemblyman Louis C. Waehner were elected Secretaries. Ex-Senator Gross moved that a committee of 70 be appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting to ratify the Syracuse ticket. Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury moved as an amendment that six committees be appointed to make the *necessary arrangements*. A *long discussion* ensued, and it was finally decided to adopt the motion of Mr. Waterbury. The committees consist of one on arrangements for the hall, speakers, invitations, finance, printing, and resolutions. There will also be a supervisory committee, to consist of the Chairmen of the sub-committees. The mass-meeting, it was decided, should be held Monday evening, the 29th inst. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR OFFENSES.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—CRIMES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 20.—The habeas corpus case of W. H. Wynkoop and Mrs. Catherine Zella, charged with the murder of Mrs. Kiehlen, was heard this morning. Mrs. Zella was remanded to prison, and Wynkoop was admitted to bail.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Louis Remet, with several aliases, and known as the "Man from Peru," charged with attempting to destroy the steamer St. John, last July, was to-day indicted by the Grand Jury for arson in the third degree.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The confession of Hilaire Latrimouille was published this afternoon. It is a long paper, written by one of the counsel for the defense. Latrimouille confesses the murder of Catherine Dunsbach. The motive was robbery. The evidence produced on the trial is admitted, in the confession, to be correct in all essential points. Latrimouille died declaring his innocence on the scaffold. He could not write, and the confession is not witnessed.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—Dr. William C. Harrison, charged with being an accessory after the fact to the killing of Josephine Irvine by Daniel F. Sullivan, was acquitted by a jury to-day, and set at liberty.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 20.—Four colored men and one white man were publicly whipped at New-castle this morning for larceny. The last was whipped very lightly.

FRONT ROYAL, Va., Sept. 20.—The jury to-day returned a verdict of manslaughter in the case of Jonas Heckman, charged with the murder of James Foster, and fixed the term of his imprisonment in the Penitentiary at two years.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Charles Christensen, a Dane, one of the crew of the schooner Commander, which lately arrived from Surinam, was arraigned on the charge of causing the death of Aaron A. Rich, the steward of that vessel. During a quarrel between the two men, they both fell overboard, and the steward was drowned before he could be rescued. Christensen was discharged on showing that the steward's death was caused by his own hot temper.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—In the case of James I. Crosby, charged with murdering his wife, the Grand Jury has found a true bill for murder in the first degree. The jury stood twenty to one for indictment.

A NEW-YORK MAN'S FATE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 20.—The body of a man about 45 years old was picked up in the lake this morning. A gold watch and chain, a seal ring, with the initials "A. S. W.," two keys, to which was attached a metal tag having on it the name "A. S. Wenant, care Surrogate's office, New-York City," and some money, were found in his clothing.

LARGE FLOURING MILL BURNED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—About 1 A. M. a fire broke out in the Atlas Mills, owned by John Dunn. They are now (1:30 A. M.) burning and will be a total loss. The mill is valued at $40,000, and contains $20,000 worth of flour and grain. Insured for about $25,000.

MOSES ODELL'S ICE-POND

EXPERTS WHO FIND IN IT NO SOURCES OF MALARIA.

THE EXAMINATION MADE BY DR. STEPHEN SMITH AND PROF. C. F. CHANDLER—HOW MR. FIELD ORDERED THE EXPERTS AWAY—HIS IMPETUOUS NEPHEW.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field's young nephew, Mr. F. G. Stone, "attorney in person" and impetuous assistant of Mr. Edward Wells, attorney in fact, in the Odell ice-pond suit, came into court at White Plains yesterday in an excited state of mind, with a large paper parcel under his arm, and took his seat beside Mr. Wells, with a destructive glance toward Mr. W. P. Prentice and Mr. Keogh, the counsel for Moses Odell and the Palmers. Behind Mr. Prentice sat Dr. Stephen Smith and Prof. Chandler, who were to appear as witnesses later on. Young Mr. Stone having imparted a number of suggestions to the attorney in fact, and Judge Dykman having disposed of two or three motions in a prompt and business-like fashion, the Judge signified his readiness to proceed. The object of the suit is, on the part of Mr. Field's nephew, to procure a permanent injunction to restrain Mr. Odell from using a part of the farm he hires, for an ice-pond in the Winter months. This pond is formed by damming a brook and overflowing a meadow, so that a shallow sheet of water is collected. This water is drawn off in the Spring, and the meadow is used for a hay-field or for pasturage. Mr. Field's nephew lives near, and either the sight of the hay-field of Mr. Odell, or the spectacle of the ice-cutters at work on the Winter harvests, have, it is alleged, provoked serious attacks of chills and fever, malaria, effluvia, noxious poisonings, and a number of other ills and annoyances. The two young Palmers, who own the property, and rent it to Mr. Moses Odell, protest through Prof. Henry Draper that the idea that the pond can be the nuisance it is represented to be is all stuff and nonsense; that it is an entirely harmless and necessary pond, profitable to Mr. Odell, and not injurious to the health either of Mr. Field or of Mr. Field's nephew. Judge Dykman granted a temporary injunction, and the trial now in progress is to decide whether it shall be made perpetual. Mr. Field's side has produced a number of witnesses to swear that the pond was a pestiferous place, and the defense have entered upon their attempt to show that it is no such thing.

Dr. Stephen Smith took the stand, and was sworn. To Mr. Prentice's questions he said that had been a physician for 25 years, and was now a Professor in the University Medical College, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in Bellevue Medical College; for seven years he was a member of the Health Board in this City, and he is now a member of the National Board of Health and on its Executive Committee. He had for a long time been acquainted with, and frequently written upon, sanitary subjects. He examined the stream running through the Odell farm on April 9. The pond had been drained out and the bottom seeded down, and it was then covered with grass. At one side, higher up was a building once used as a slaughter-house, and near by another building for pigs. The outflow from the pond was not likely to take the drainage from these buildings, and there was no other source of defilement and pollution. He saw nothing which could defile the water, except ducks and geese. The water in the stream was clean, and apparently pure and free from sediment, animal or putrescible matter. On the pond bottom he found in the grass a very little silt or sand, the grass being greener there than anywhere else in the vicinity. He did not find any swamp, and he did not find any land that was dangerous to walk on. In one spot, about a rod square, he found standing water in a depression between two hillocks. Over toward the road he found a larger area of stagnant water, two or three rods square. The water was clear and not offensive, looking like water standing after a rain.

Mr. Prentice now put to Dr. Smith a direct question, whether, considering all the conditions of the land, in his opinion malaria or injurious vapors were likely to arise from it? This question threw the nephew of Mr. Field into a state of fretful anxiety. Mr. Wells objected to Mr. Prentice's question as being "wonderfully and incomprehensively multifarious," but Judge Dykman decided to hear Dr. Smith's opinion, and the exception of Mr. Wells was noted. Dr. Smith then testified that he did not think the flooding of the pond between November and March, if the water were drawn off at that time would affect the neighborhood unfavorably. If there was any deposit of animal matter in the silt that had escaped freezing, it was rendered innocuous by the growing of the grass. On the meadow he found an unbroken turf, with a very fine stout growth of grass. Emanations could not possibly come from it, and the deposits would only act upon it as a sort of top dressing. Such a soil could not be dangerous unless the turf were taken away, so that the sun could penetrate to the mold beneath it. Being questioned about the influence that would be exerted upon Mr. Stone's house, which had been pointed out to him, he said that supposing there was malaria at the pond it would not ascend to the higher ground. Mr. Field's house, which was farther off than that of Mr. Field's nephew, was surrounded by trees, and there could not be any malarial difficulty there arising from the pond. He did not think there was malaria enough about to affect the house, and a wind to carry it there would necessarily have great carrying power. A pond 125 feet east of the plaintiff's house was examined, and he found that the supply of water for it, into which the drainage from a barn ran, was very foul, though he would not say the emanation from it would affect the plaintiff's house unfavorably. The water was not fit for domestic purposes, and would produce typhoid fever and bowel troubles if so used. The pond was very stagnant and riley; he could not see the bottom. Beyond this pond, and on Mr. Field's premises, he found a duck-pond, a quarter of a mile up on a hill, and this was stagnant, and apparently very foul.

This finished the direct examination. The "attorney in person" now unfolded his paper parcel, holding it carefully aside from Mr. Prentice, as if he feared that gentleman would pounce upon it and carry it off. The contents proved to be four large photographs of the ice-pond and neighborhood. With an air of confidence that he was unable to conceal, Mr. Field's nephew shook one of these photographs at the Judge, remarking that while "figures might lie, photographs wouldn't," and his glare at Mr. Prentice plainly told that "the attorney in person" was satisfied that he had crushed the defense. Mr. Wells, in spite of the bewildering rapidity and pertinacity with which the "attorney in person" plied him with bright suggestions, proceeded with the cross-examination with great courtesy and deliberation. He satisfied himself that Dr. Smith had some acquaintance with sanitary affairs, and then took him over the ice-pond neighborhood again. He testified that he did not have any of the water in the stream dipped up, and did not make any analysis of it; he saw an analysis upon paper, but did not see the actual elements; water running rapidly might hold salt in solution but was not likely to hold organic matter; he would not say that it was pure in the sense of being healthy.

Young Mr. Stone kept thrusting his photographs upon the attention of the witness, who handled them all in turn without regarding any of them closely. To Mr. Wells the witness further said that he did not think ice formed on the pond, inclosing unhealthy substances, would cause chills and fever. When asked whether he thought the ice-pond meadow ought to be drained, he said that on the general principle that there could not be too much drainage anywhere, in the valleys or on the hill-tops, he would admit that it ought to be drained. The effect of a Summer sun shining on a surface flooded in Winter and drained in the Spring would not be necessarily deleterious. He did not think the ice-pond could cause chills and fever in the Field house.

Mr. Wells—I asked you if it could cause fever in the defendant's house, as Mr. Field is not the defendant.

Dr. Smith—Oh, I thought he was; I thought they were all together.

Young Mr. Stone, who had been fidgeting to ask a knock-down question, now put a very elaborate one, leaning over the table between the witness and himself, and uttering his words in a piping tenor voice that was full of assurance. He wanted to know whether, if the witness had lived near the pond, and he had chills and fever, and malarial fever, and several other diseases, and his premises had been examined and found healthy, and no other cause for the sickness could be ascertained, the witness would not attribute the illness that occurred to the ice-pond. To which Dr. Smith very mildly but promptly replied: "No, I wouldn't," and left the stand.

Prof. Charles F. Chandler was then sworn. He, too, had examined the ice-pond property, with Prof. Draper, Dr. Janes, and Mr. Prentice; he had walked all over it and found it dry; although he searched for it, he could find no deposit or vegetable scum on the water, and no putrid waters; there was a large quantity of recently-spread muck about the pond, near Stone's house; it was 200 or 300 feet from the house; still further east he found the duck-pond, and that was putrid; muck spread as he saw it might produce malaria. Mr. Wells then cross-examined. It soon came out that while Prof. Chandler, with Prof. Draper, Dr. Janes, and Mr. Prentice, was examining the property, Mr. Cyrus W. Field appeared in the distance in a wagon, hovering about in an uneasy manner and quizzing the party with a threatening countenance. They remained until Mr. Field ordered them off. Young Mr. Stone hearing this whispered to Mr. Wells: "Can't you object to that?"

Mr. Wells—No; if Mr. Field was guilty of discourtesy, we want to know it. Did Mr. Field order you off?

Prof. Chandler—No, not in person; but he sent his servant to us. We knew that Mr. Field was the plaintiff in this case. The servant presented Mr. Field's compliments, and said that no one was permitted on the grounds without a written pass. This notice was not given to me, but to the whole party. I had no conversation with Mr. Field before or after that occasion. I did not feel the discourtesy very keenly and took no offense at it. There was nothing to indicate who was the owner of the property, except the fact that Mr. Field was there. The witness had not been biassed in his opinion by Prof. Draper.

Prof. Chandler's examination closed, but not before young Mr. Stone had made a desperate and impetuous attempt to impeach him; but Mr. Wells said he didn't care to do that, and he likewise frowned upon the efforts of his youthful associate to show that Prof. Chandler was accustomed to "swearing to anything." This proposition caused the Judge to smile, and to venture the opinion that the case was likely to last for years, and that counsel were getting further and further from the point at each sitting of the court. The trial will be continued next Saturday.

FINE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

AN EXHIBITION BY AMATEURS WHICH EXCELS ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS.

The tenth annual Fall games of the New-York Athletic Club, which were held on the club's grounds in Mott Haven, yesterday, were by all odds the finest exhibition of muscular prowess that has been witnessed among amateurs in this vicinity for a long time. Seven of the best records made in America by amateurs were beaten, and the members of the New-York Athletic Club are justly jubilant. "Blower" Brown and his trainer and "Sam" Merritt, the Bridgeport pedestrian, were among the occupants of the grand stand. There were 20 games on the programme, all of which, with a single exception, were contested. When, at 1:15 o'clock, play was called, W. H. Purdy, of the Greenpoint Athletic Club, began an attempt to beat the best record in a seven mile walk—that of E. E. Merrill, of the Union Athletic Club, who, at the Spring games of the New-York Club, in May last, made the record of 55:56 4-5. Purdy was successful in his attempt, in 55:36¼, beating the record of Merrill by 20 3-10 seconds. In the three mile walk only three contestants presented themselves. These were E. E. Merrill, of the Union Athletic Club; J. B. Clark, of the Eclipse, and J. H. Hocking, of the Scottish-American. Merrill took the lead at the start and kept it to the finish, winning easily in 23:37¼, Clark coming in second. The high jump was contested by J. W. Carter, F. J. Kilpatrick, and W. B. Curtis, all members of the New-York Athletic Club. Carter was the winner, in a jump of 5 feet, Kilpatrick coming next with 4 feet 9 inches, and Curtis standing at *the bottom of the list, with 3 feet 3 inches to his credit*. Six men engaged in "putting the shot." The medal was won by John Britton, of the Scottish-American Club, who hurled the shot 35 feet 7 inches; H. E. Buermeyer, of the New-York Athletic Club, was next with 35 feet 6 inches.

No. 2 of the series of beaten records was that afforded by the throwing of the 56-pound weight. Until yesterday the best record was 22 feet 1½ inches, made by Curtis at the Spring games of the New-York Club. Yesterday he excelled himself and increased the figures to 23 feet 1½ inches. James McDermott's record was the next best, being 22 feet 7½ inches. The 100-yard run was contested in three heats, three men running the first and three the second heats. H. H. Lee, of the University of Pennsylvania, won the first heat in 00:10½. The second heat was won by R. J. La Montagne, of the New-York Club, in 0:10¾. The third and final heat, in which these four men entered, was very close La Montagne touching the tape in 0:10, and leading Lafon by only a foot and Lee by two feet. La Montagne by this effort equals his record which he made at the games of the Staten Island Athletic Club, in September, 1878, and is placed on a footing with Wilmer, of the Short Hills Club, who was the champion of this game during the year 1878. The best record in throwing the hammer was the next to be beaten. At the Intercollegiate meeting, May 2, 1879, the hammer was hurled 87 feet 1 inch by F. Larkin, of the Princeton College Athletic Association, and the feat was considered remarkable. Yesterday W. B. Curtis, of the New-York Club, exceeded the figures by 1¼ inches. The next best throw was 84 feet 9 inches, made by James McDermott, of the Scottish American Club. Parmly was third on the list, with 82 feet 9½ inches.

In the half-mile run, the men who contested were: Edward Merritt, A. W. Anderson, and W. B. Barnes, of the New-York Club; L. E. Goodwin, of the Americans, and H. C. Rommell, of the Triton Boat Club. Merritt took the lead and kept it steadily until within 100 yards of the finish, when Rommell passed him, crossing the line three feet ahead of him in 2:08½. Merritt's record in the half-mile run on these grounds in May, 1877, was 2:02 4-5. Goodwin was third in the race yesterday. The running broad jump brought out seven men. J. T. Smith, of the Glenwoods, was first with a jump of 20 feet 2¼ inches, J. S. Voorhees, of the Brooklyns, was second, with 19 feet 11¼ inches, and F. L. Kilpatrick, of the New-York Club, third, with 18 feet 8¼ inches. The tug of war between teams of four men, brought first together teams from the New-York Club captained by W. B. Curtis, with E. McNicol as the anchor and J. R. Walden and J. C. Gillies in the waist, and the Brighton Athletic Club. J. A. R. Dunning was Captain of the latter, and his three men were W. S. Schuyler, E. R. Brevoort, and F. H. Schenck. Curtis's team took the ribbon past the flag at the start, and gradually dragged it two and a half feet, where it remained until the time allowance of 15 minutes was up. The Scottish-American team, comprising E. Arnold, Captain, and James Dunning, G. A. Quackerner, and A. L. Thomson, won the second tug, in which their competitors were a team from the New-York Club, comprising J. J. Kilpatrick, Captain, J. W. Carter, W. E. McCredy, and C. B. Waite. The Scottish-Americans pulled the ribbon over the 12 feet allowance in 14:28. Waite was the most ponderous "anchor" who has yet made his appearance in this particular game, and when his bulk was fully exhibited in preparing for the tug, bets were freely offered that he would be the winning side. The Scottish-Americans' success was due largely to their warily stealing a march upon the New-York team before Waite fairly got settled into position. In the final heat between the Scottish-Americans and the New-York club team captained by Curtis, the former, whose motto has been "Second to none," suffered their first defeat in months, Curtis's men winning by 3 feet 3 inches in the full time allowance. The result of the 220-yard run was determined in four heats, in the last of which were entered L. E. Myers, of the Manhattans; W. J. Roberts, of the Staten Island Club; L. A. Stuart, of the College of the City of New-York, each of whom had won one of the three preceding heats, and R. H. Dudgeon, of the New-York Club; Joseph Lafon, of the Mystic Boat Club, and G. E. Payne, of the Astoria Athletic Club, who were second men in these heats. Myers did the handsomest running that was ever seen on the grounds, winning the race in 0:23½, beating the best time on record, that of W. C. Wilmer, at the championship meeting of 1878, who covered the distance in 0:23¾. The three-mile run was won by W. O. Wilkinson, of the American Athletic Club, in 16:54 3-5. Mr. Wilkinson is a short, thick-set man, who waddled along at the rear of the other three contestants apparently with no desire of winning. On the last lap, to the astonishment of everybody, he dropped the toothpick which he had been chewing upon and spurted, coming in 100 yards ahead of T. B. Bates, of the Harlems, who had been leading throughout. L. E. Myers again gave an exhibition of his tremendous speeding powers when the 440-yard race was run, getting away from everybody and winning in the unprecedented time of 0:49 1-5. W. C. Wilmer's time—0:53 1-5—made on the ground, on July 4, 1878, has heretofore been rated as the best on record. In the 120-yard hurdle race—10 hurdles, each 3 feet 6 inches in *height—Joseph Lafon, of the Mystic Boat Club*, won the medal in 0:18½. The record at pole leaping was also changed yesterday by W. Van Houten, of the Scottish-American Club, who vaulted 10 feet 5¼ inches. The leap of 10 feet 5 inches, made by him a few weeks ago on the Manhattan Club Grounds, was the highest on the record before that.

MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Sept. 12.

The firm believers in the notion of love-marriages would be surprised to learn what a trade is driven in procuring life partners. Employment offices are visited several times a week by those desirous of finding a husband, or wife, as the case may be. In many cases they are accommodated. So much money for a wife, or so much money for a husband. The Free Labor Exchange has not been exempt from such visitations, but the manager has resolutely refused to take any consideration whatever of any such applications. The love-sick individual is told that the Labor Exchange does not do any such business. Applications are made sometimes by letter. A modest man, apparently easily suited, wrote, in good faith, a letter relating to matrimony to a clerk in an employment office in this city. He said he had already written to two young ladies, whose names were furnished the clerk; but, to be sure, he wanted a sharp lookout kept for a suitable person. A suitable person he defined as: "First of all, one with good sense and good health, neat, industrious, and modest. For personal appearance I generally fancy a dark complexion. Not small; I am small enough myself. One raised in the country is preferable to a city belle. One of good sense is preferable to one with a fortune." The gentleman also declares what religion he does not want his adored to favor.

A singular meeting happened in an employment office in this city a few days ago. If the conclusion was not so disastrous, it would strongly favor of the romantic. A moral to employment office clerks might be extracted from the story. An apparently middle-aged man applied at the counter one Saturday and asked for a housekeeper for a bachelor, wearing a telling smile on his face at the time. After a moment's conversation, he was asked point blank if he did not want a wife. His reply was in the affirmative. He was told to come the following Monday at 5 P. M. It happened that a young woman called the same day, and after some beating about the bush, declared she was looking after a husband. She was requested to come again the next Monday at 5:30. Everything came on serenely Monday afternoon. The two principals came to time, and were directed to an adjoining room. They had not been there long before sounds of some disturbance reached the ears of those in attendance at the office, and the woman gave vent to a shriek. One of the assistants went to the door, and found that matters had progressed beyond all expectation. The girl held the man by the hair—at least she thought she did. An effort to relieve him of some surplus scalp-covering instead of performing the desired object, drew a wig from his head, and the fellow appeared quite a young man. The woman screamed, "My brother," and fell on the floor in a faint. The two others united their efforts to resuscitate her, which in a short time were so successful that she arose, grasped an ebony ruler lying on a desk, and struck the clerk a blow he will not soon forget. She then left the office for parts unknown. The man, in his turn, abused the clerk like a pickpocket, and endeavored to strike him, but did not meet with much success. He then departed, leaving the clerk a sadder, and possibly a wiser man.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 20.—The Chester *Evening News*, the property of the late William A. Todd, was sold at a public sale to-day to William H. Bowen for $5,000.

CURRENT LITERATURE

UNA AND THE LION.

No matter when it may have been,
Or years ago, or but yestre'en,
When life was in its golden spring,
Or when its leaves were withering,
There lived a man—I knew him then—
No matter where, no matter when.

He was as fair, and frank, and free
As any human soul could be,
For every wrong he made amends;
Forgave all foes, improved all friends,
And loved all women 'neath the sun,
Yet never gave his heart to one.

Thus had he grown to manhood's prime;
And then he met, one fair Spring-time,
When snowdrops grew a hundred deep,
And violets just began to peep,
As sweet a little maid as you
Or I, or anyone e'er knew.

(Oh, if I could but paint instead!)
Her lips were roses cherry red;
Her peerless brow was lily white;
Her eyelids were the edge of night;
Her eyes were moonlight, and their beam
Filled you with love's enchanted dream.

He did not fall in love like men,
Who first fall in, then out again;
He grew to love her day by day—
Daily she stole some heart away,
And when he'd lost quite half his heart
He offered her the other part.

He said, "I thought, some time ago,
My strength could match with any foe,
But thou hast caught me in a net
From which I cannot free me yet."
(Indeed, it seemed he did prefer
Being caught, for he went nearer her.)

"Nay, hear me, ere thou speak again,
A silken cord shall join us twain;
Around my life one end shall be,
The other shall be held by thee.
Here, at thy feet, I vanquished lie,
Fair Una thou, though Lion I."

And somehow—how, they never knew—
Four lips were in the place of two,
And loving arms (the silken cords)
Were far more eloquent than words.
There let us leave them—happy then,
No matter where, no matter when.
—*The Argosy.*

THE THREE DEATHS.

Lay the dead Hope amid the flowers to rest,
Smooth tenderly the daisied turf above it;
Watch by the grave by memory's rays caressed,
Recalling how we used to guard and love it;
From its sweet dust fresh fancies may awake,
Till a new dream its gentle semblance take.

Though passionate tears fall fast as Summer rain,
Where the dead Love lies in eternal sleep;
Though life and joy may never wear again
The glory buried with it, dark and deep;
Just for that dead thing's unforgotten bliss,
A chastened charm may soothe a wrath like this.

But when the shrine where we have garnered up
Trust, pride, devotion, shivers at our feet;
When poison, lurking in the loving cup,
Turns into stinging gall what was so sweet;
What solace broods above such bitter death?
What future comforts us for murdered Faith?
—*All the Year Round.*

CLARISSA'S CHOICE.

It is growing dark. The fire in the library, although the time is early June, is burning briskly. A greyhound, a very handsome specimen of its kind, lies sleeping on the hearth-rug. There is a general air of comfort in all the surroundings, yet Mr. Dugdale—whose admiration for the country is not unrestrained, and who has come down to his neglected estate only because a long-forgotten sense of duty and a new steward have called him—is sitting with his hands before him, wondering, in a melancholy fashion, what on earth he is going to do with himself for the next month.

If, he soliloquizes, he even knew any one in the county! Of course they will all call, the Katkins especially, but new acquaintances are such a bore. And dinners where French cooks are unknown—pah! He doesn't know a tenant on his estate, or a landlord in the district, except old Major Hyde, who, probably, would be considered unendurable in town. He wonders, vaguely, what Thistleton is doing now, and Dunmore, and all that lot; perhaps—

"A lady wishes to see you, Sir," says Hickson, speaking in a respectful undertone from the doorway.

"I sincerely hope *not*, Hickson," responds his master, lazily, without turning his head. "I really couldn't, you know. I have come down here, against my will, partly to escape all that kind of thing. And having sacrificed myself, I insist on quiet."

"She says, Sir —"

"I know all about it," with an impatient gesture; "just say I am ill, dying, dead, *buried*—anything, only send her away."

"I beg your pardon, Sir," with an apologetic cough, "but she seemed so urgent, and I could not possibly take it upon myself to dismiss the lady in question. I believe you would not wish it, Sir, if —"

"You have evidently made up your mind I shall receive her," resignedly; "there is, therefore, nothing for it but to submit; I am incapable of argument under my present depressing circumstances. Is she," desperately, "a woman or a lady, Hickson?"

"A lady sir; *quite* the lady."

"Ah!—old or young?"

"Not old, Sir; and not *too* young, either."

"Neither old nor young. That generally means forty. *Is* she forty?"

"Dear me, no, Sir—nothing of the kind. I beg pardon, Sir, I merely meant to imply she was a good deal more than eighteen."

"You are invaluable, Hickson; I have always said it," with a flash of admiration. "Show her in."

"Another of the personal begging-letter sort," says Mr. Dugdale to himself, with a meek shrug, unlocking a drawer that contains money. "Better have it ready; the only thing I know of to get rid of them in a hurry." Sinking back in his chair, he puts on his most miserable air, and prepares for an ignominious defeat.

There is some slight delay; then the faint rustle of a woman's skirts, a word or two from the admirable Hickson, who then throws wide the door, and announces "Miss Carew," in his usual well-bred monotone.

Dugdale, rising from his seat with some precipitancy, makes her a deferential bow. There is extreme respect, though a good deal of irrepressible surprise, in his manner as his eyes meet hers.

She is young—about three-and-twenty—very slender, very excellently formed, of middle height, and extremely pretty. Her eyes are a clear, dark gray; her light brown hair is covered by a large hat, trimmed handsomely with feathers; a grey gown fits her rounded figure to perfection; her hands are incased in irreproachable gloves. Dugdale, as he looks at her, repents him of the "begging-letter" idea, and, at the bare remembrance of it, colors slightly. So does his visitor, though from far different motives.

"I must ask you to pardon this—this intrusion," she says, in a low tone, though perfectly distinct and full of dignity and sweetness. "I would not have come myself, but my brother is quite an invalid, suffering from an accident, and it was necessary one of us should see you. When we heard you were returning to town again so soon it frightened us into action."

"I do not return to London for a month."

"*Indeed!*" with suppressed chagrin. "We were told you intended leaving to-morrow, or next day. Had I known the truth —"

"Pray sit down," says Dugdale, courteously handing her a chair, "and let me know what I can do for you."

"I should have introduced myself," she says, with a faint smile. "My brother and I are your tenants, Mr. Dugdale, and have, I think, some slight claim on your forbearance. The place—Weston Lodge; you know it?—has been in the possession of our family for years. First, my grandfather had it from your grandfather; then my father had it; now my brother has it; but our lease has expired." She pauses.

"You make me feel ashamed that I know so little of my tenants, or their wishes or concerns," he says. "I know, indeed, nothing of the neighborhood. My living so much abroad is my only excuse. But that my late steward, poor fellow, died, and that the new man insisted on my presence here for a few weeks, I should not be in this house now. Yes, you want a new lease—is that it?"

"That *is* it," with a glance of surprise at his evident indifference to, or ignorance of, all that has been going on of late. "The question is, shall we get it? The new man you speak of—Graham—has, I think, advised you to the contrary. He wishes to take our farm, and incorporate it with the fields that lie beyond it, and let it all out at a higher value. Of course we can retain the house, but without the land it is useless to us, as my brother is fond of farming. We are willing you should raise our rent—we would gladly take all these fields I speak of, that stretch to the south of us, but, unfortunately, just now we cannot. I thought, if I were to ask you, you would perhaps reconsider your steward's advice, and let us keep our *home*."

The sweet voice trembles ever such a little, the gray eyes fall, the little delicately-gloved hand taps nervously upon the table near her.

"Have you spoken to Graham?" asks Dugdale, who, just at this moment, could have soundly rated his own zealous manager.

"No. We thought it better to see you, yourself. Will you think of it?" She raises her eyes again, and regards him earnestly, entreatingly. "To me it would not so much matter," she adds, gently, "but my brother—his heart is in the place; he has been delicate of late, and all this anxiety preys upon him, and retards his recovery. We have been good tenants; I would ask you not to dispossess us."

"I shall speak to Graham to-morrow. Pray do not disturb yourself about it; I promise you," says Mr. Dugdale, who is singularly pliable where beauty pleads, "you shall keep your home. Nobody shall dispossess you."

"How shall I thank you!" exclaims she with grateful warmth, rising. Tears of emotion shine in her dark eyes. "I hardly dared hope when I came, and now"—she pauses, and again a smile curves her lips—"I can go back to George and make him happy."

"It makes yourself happy too, I trust?"

A little shadow falls into Miss Carew's eyes. They droop.

"Thank you—yes," she answers, but there is a faint weariness, a curious pain, discernible in her tone.

She bows slightly, and turns to the door.

"Let me see you to your"—carriage he is going to say, but hesitates. She certainly looks like a woman who should have carriages at her disposal, but he remembers hearing from Graham that Weston is but a small place, and checks himself.

"Yes—I drove over," she says, quietly. And then he follows her to the hall-door steps, and sees there waiting for her a tiny phaeton, a tiny pony, and a groom holding its head. All is well appointed, and though small, perfect.

Miss Carew gives her hand to Dugdale, and steps into the phaeton; the groom springs in behind and hands his mistress the reins; she turns and bestows upon her landlord a smile, short, though exceedingly sweet, and in another minute pony, tiger, lady, and all have disappeared down the avenue.

He, left standing upon the gravel, watches her retreat, until distance has, indeed, swallowed up all traces of her, and as he looks he muses.

What a sad little face she had, but how expressive! what sweetness in the eyes! Yes, beyond doubt it all lay in her eyes; there wasn't much to speak of in the rest of her features, except her mouth, which was charming, but there was certainly a fascination in her eyes. What did Graham mean by creating such confusion, all about a paltry few pounds a year, more or less? It was most officious of him. After all, a fellow ought to come down and see about his tenants every now and then, and consult their wishes, and see after their—

"Well, Dugdale, my boy, and how are you?" says a mellow voice behind him, and turning, he beholds *the* Major.

"Ah, Hyde, I'm uncommonly glad to see you," exclaims he, brightening, and telling the honest truth. Even Hyde, old-fashioned as he is, brings a welcome with him, being, as it were, a breath from the world of town.

"Thank you. Heard of your arrival, and just dropped down to get a look at you, and ask you to dine to-morrow night. Know how slow you must find it vegetating in the wilderness. I came through the park, and just saw Miss Carew driving away. Monstrous pretty girl I take it. Came about the lease, eh? You must give her her own way there, Dugdale, you must indeed, you know," says the kindly Major.

"I have given it," says Dugdale.

"Glad of it—glad of it. The only right thing to do. I might have known that she would get no refusal from you. Beauty in distress, my boy, is all powerful, eh? You have nothing that can touch on her this season, come now," says the ancient hero, with an airy laugh that still retains the freshness of nineteen. "I lay you anything you like you haven't seen a prettier girl this year."

"Yes I have," laughing, "but few so—so—*haunting*. I like gray eyes. Come in and dine with me, Hyde; it will be a charity, and may perhaps save me from suicide; I can't stand my own company."

"I shall be delighted," says the Major, who, next to having some one dine with him, likes best to dine with some one. He is fond of society and young men, and is especially fond of Dugdale.

As they lounge through the gardens enjoying a cigar before dinner, the Major grows communicative, and relates many things. Touching on the Carews, he finds himself encouraged by his host, and forthwith enlarges on the topic.

"There is only she and George," says he, "and they are quite devoted; *she* thinks there is nobody like George, and *he* thinks the same about Clarissa, and I quite agree with him."

"You seem rather *épris* there," says Dugdale, smiling. "George, as you call him, is ill, is he not?"

"Knocked himself to bits last Winter, out hunting. Ribs, leg, head, all went to smash, and even now he is only slowly recovering. No doubt he will pluck up in a hurry, now this lease worry is at an end, but at one time I confess I thought he was done for. That poor child, Clarissa, was quite ill, between grief and nursing."

"Ah! That is what makes her look so sad, I suppose."

"Well, no—not altogether," mysteriously.

"Anything more?" turning sharply; "not a disappointment in love, surely! It is an impertinence even to imagine it."

"I may as well tell you about it," says old Hyde, who adores the sound of his own voice, and is beginning to enjoy himself intensely. "All the world here knows the story, so as you are sure to hear it from some quarter, sooner or later, I shan't be breaking confidence by telling you. And you may as well hear a true version of it. You made a good guess: it *was* an unhappy love affair."

"He had bad taste, whoever he was," says Dugdale, with a faintly unpleasant ring in his tone. He has already begun to feel an interest in his lovely tenant, and when a man feels an interest in a woman, however slight, he takes it badly when he is told she, in her turn, has felt an interest in some foreign quarter.

"You know Sir Wilfred Haughton? Well, he was the man. They were engaged to be married about three years ago; everything was arranged; never was there a fellow so much in love, as *we* thought, when suddenly a cousin of Clarissa came on the scene. A pretty girl, I am bound to say, but bad, Sir, bad to the heart's core. There was something fetching about her, I suppose, because every man in the neighborhood (except myself, Dugdale, I am proud to say) made an ass of himself about her. But she laid her plans cleverly, and never ceased till she had wiled Haughton from his allegiance, and, I verily believe, broke Clarissa's heart. She has never held up her head since. Fairly crushed she was, and all for a most unworthy object, as I cannot help thinking him."

"You put it mildly. A man who could be guilty of such an act must be termed an unmitigated blackguard," says Dugdale, calmly knocking the ash off his cigar.

"So I think. But the cream of the joke is to follow. Madame Violet having made her little game, and cajoled Haughton to the top of her bent, coolly threw him over at the last moment, and married a city man with no birth to mention, but unlimited coin."

"Serve him right," viciously. "I knew him slightly, but can't say I fancied him; weak, it seemed to me, and self-opinionated. He has been abroad for some time."

"Fit of the spleens. They say he is coming home at the end of the month, so I dare say he has got over it."

"How will Miss Carew like his being in the neighborhood again?"

"She is very game," says the Major; "proud, you know, and that—she won't show what she really feels. Perhaps his coming will cure her effectually, and settle matters forever."

"You mean, she will probably accept him a second time?"

"*Accept* him! Nonsense, Sir, she will *reject* him, and that with scorn—with *scorn!*" says the Major, flushing with indignation.

A month renders the Carews very intimate with their landlord—which is hardly to be wondered at, as scarcely a day passes without his coming to Weston, avowedly to sit with George, but in reality to see Clarissa.

Now, he does not even care to conceal from himself the fact that his early admiration for her has deepened into love. Yet his attachment causes him only unhappiness, having in it all the elements of disappointment to come, Clarissa apparently being utterly indifferent to it. She is very sweet, very gentle, and treats him with all the kind familiarity of a sister, but even he cannot deceive himself into the belief that there is anything sentimental in her regard.

One evening towards the close of this month, Dugdale happens to be dining at the lodge. He has dined there often of late, young Carew having taken an enormous fancy to him, being, indeed, almost low-spirited when he is out of his sight. All through dinner Clarissa has been singularly distraite and meditative; there is a far-off look in her clear gray eyes, her lover is quick to mark. Strolling in the garden with her, later on, through the warm, sweet, wooing July air, he suddenly breaks the long silence by saying,

"How quiet you are this evening. Has anything vexed you—disturbed you?"

"Have I betrayed myself even to you?" she says, with a smile, and a rare faint blush. "No—yes—I confess it; I *should* not be disturbed, but I *am*—in that lies my self-contempt. It makes me angry with myself to know that I am annoyed, but I cannot help it. I heard to-day Sir Wilfred Haughton is coming home to-morrow!" Her voice has fallen slightly.

"Yes, I know." He has turned his face away from hers.

"Of course you have heard all that old story," she says, quite calmly, but with another blush so vivid as to bring tears to her eyes. "It seems very old now. Every one knows it; *that* thought was very bitter to me just at first, but now I scarcely seem to mind it, and you are so good a friend I can speak to you about it. It is very disheartening, is it not," with a little constrained laugh, "that, after all, one's inward lectures, one should find one's self as far from indifference as ever!"

Mistaking her meaning altogether, he winces perceptibly.

"Does his coming distress you?"

"Yes," slowly, "it distresses me; and yet I cannot say whether it makes me glad or sorry. After all, he was an old friend, before—before anything foolish occurred between us. I do not forget that."

"No doubt he has, long ere this, repented his crowning—nay, his *only* act of folly." They have got down to the wicket-gate by this time, that leads into the haggard, and he, leaning his arms upon it, continues, always with his eyes turned from hers, "What if he is coming home because the first and best love is still strong within him? It may be that he is coming to gain forgiveness."

"Oh, no, *no!*" shrinking, "I hope not. That would be terrible. I *hope* not! But," with an effort, "it is impossible."

"I think it so utterly possible, that I am almost sure of it," says Dugdale, who takes a savage pleasure in piling up his own agony. "No man, under the circumstances, would elect to come to the place again, unless with such an object."

"You frighten me," she says; and then she sighs, and brushes back her soft hair impatiently from her temples. "Would *you* act so in such a case?" she asks, presently, in a slow, dreamy tone.

Then he turns to look at her, and their eyes meet. The tender silence of coming night is all around. The faint, melodious lowing of the oxen in the far-off meadows alone breaks the stillness of the evening, that is dying with such lingering sweetness.

"I cannot answer that question," returns he, a little unsteadily; "I could not picture myself in such a case. Had *I* dared to love you, it would have been with such a love as would have lasted to my dying day!"

Silence again. She has grown very pale, and the hand that trifles with the huge bunch of crimson roses so lately plucked, is trembling slightly. The cows are coming slowly toward them through the cool deep grass; the birds, high over their heads, are twittering drowsily a last good-night; George's voice from the veranda calls to them to return.

"You are thinking of the past!" says Dugdale, hurriedly, taking one of the roses from her.

"Yes—and of the future," she replies, in a troubled tone.

"Clarissa! you still love him?"

"How shall I tell," returns she, with a touch of passion. "I have so long brooded over my unhappy story—so often told myself I shall never again—" She pauses abruptly. "I want to see him," she says, after a slight hesitation.

"Naturally," with some bitterness.

"No, you mistake. I want to see him," slowly, "because, when I do—on the *instant*—I shall know."

"Know what?" eagerly.

"My own heart," replies she, somewhat sadly.

Three days later, walking along the quiet road that leads to Weston, Clive Dugdale comes upon Clarissa and a stranger, evidently in earnest conversation. Even from the distance he can see the stranger is Sir Wilfred Haughton, and that he and Clarissa are on friendly terms. It is plainly, however, a chance encounter, because Haughton's horse is standing beside him, and even as Dugdale, with a beating heart, marks all these facts, they shake hands, and Haughton, mounting again, rides briskly away.

As Dugdale comes up with her, Clarissa turns gladly to greet him, with a bright smile. Her face is delicately flushed; there is an unwonted brilliancy in her eyes; she is altogether a changed, and even a lovelier Clarissa than usual.

"That was Sir Wilfred?" remarks he, superfluously, regarding her curiously—jealously.

"Yes," still smiling.

"Your very first meeting with him has wrought a wonderful change in your appearance. You are pleased?"

"It was not our first meeting. Last evening he called to see us just after you had left. Had you remained to dinner as George and I wished, you would have met him."

"Should I? Thanks. The loss is not irreparable. I would rather see George and you when alone. But you have not yet answered me; though, indeed, I scarcely need an answer when I look at you. You are brighter, more radiant, than I have ever yet seen you. You *were* pleased to see him!"

"*Very!*" emphatically. "Why not? After all, as I told you, he is an old friend; I hardly remember the time I did not know him."

"And," bending a little to look into her eyes, which meet his frankly, "you now—'*know*'?"

"Yes—now I 'know,'" returns she, with a quiet, though very intense satisfaction.

"And you are quite happy?" There is a shade upon his face that grows deeper every second. She, having averted her eyes, fails to see it.

"Very happy," she answers, quietly. "Happier than I have been for three full years. A long time, is it not?" she asks, a little wistfully.

"Yes. I congratulate you," in a somewhat forced tone. They have reached the entrance to Weston; and he now puts out his hand to say good-bye.

"You will come in?" surprised.

"Not to-day, thank you."

"Oh, *do*," with open disappointment; "George will be so grieved if you do not."

"George must excuse me to-day; I cannot go in now," he says, almost curtly, and, raising his hat, walks determinedly away.

His heart is filled to overflowing with bitterness and sad forebodings. Is it, indeed, all over? Can his sweet dreams and happy thoughts have met with such a cruel death? Again he sees her lovely face as she turned it to greet him, flushed with content and gladness. Of course, the blush had been for Haughton; already her poor wounded heart has found comfort in the very nearness of the beloved.

Pshaw! why dwell upon the inevitable, like a love-sick girl! He will throw up the whole business, leave for London in the morning, and try in absence to forget.

But when the morning comes he lingers. A faint hope—that is almost despair, so closely does it border on it—holds him still in bondage, and compels him to stay on, and witness the final scene in this small drama.

But at the end of the second month even this faint star of hope has been drowned in the giant flood of despair. He has no longer any sustaining doubts. Day by day, meeting his rival at Weston, he notes Clarissa's kindly manner toward him, the frank warmth of her look and tones.

As for himself, her demeanor toward him has completely changed. It seems to him as though now she purposely avoids his society, and shrinks from any tête-à-tête chance may throw in his way. And yet—with an obstinacy that shocks even himself—there are moments when he cannot bring himself to believe he is altogether hateful to her. A certain softness at times, a sudden blush, a surprised glance now and again, make him persuade himself, against his common sense, she still bears for him some of her ancient friendship.

One afternoon, walking along the road to Weston, he encounters the Major coming toward him from a side walk that branches toward the west, and leads to Uplands, where dwell the Adairs. They shake hands, but, even at the moment of meeting, Dugdale becomes aware that there is an unmistakable cloud upon the Major's usually urbane brow.

"You have been to Uplands?" says Dugdale, because he has nothing else to say, and is too much the property of melancholy to care to make conversation.

"Yes," absently; "the old lady is ill again. But tell me, Clive, is it true what I have heard there, that Clarissa Carew is going to marry that fellow Haughton?"

"*Have* you heard it?" asks Dugdale, wincing.

"Yes—the Adairs are full of it. They say it is all settled, and that they are to be married immediately. My dear boy," says the Major, raising his hat to wipe his forehead, "it *can't* be true."

"It may be true," says Clive, gloomily. He is drawing aimless strokes with his stick upon the dusty road, and is feeling distinctly miserable.

"It *may*, Sir!—what do you mean by that?" demands the Major, irascibly; "I tell you it *shan't!* It is monstrous! What! a woman like that to throw herself away upon a worthless fellow; and one who has treated her so infamously in the past! I tell you I won't hear of it. I thought Clarissa had more pride."

"And yet I do not think she is wanting in pride," says Dugdale.

"I don't know what *you* call it—but I, for one, wouldn't have believed it of her," says old Hyde, growing slightly incoherent. "I shall speak to her, and, if possible, prevent it. If I were a young man like you, Dugdale, I should make love to her myself, propose to her, and marry her under his very nose, rather than let such a sacrifice take place. But the young men of the present day," says the Major, disgustedly, "are abominably wanting in both taste and feeling."

"I wish I could agree with you," says poor Clive, sadly.

"As no one else will interfere, *I* shall. Nothing shall prevent me. Her father and I were old cronies, and I shan't stay by and see his girl make such a fatal mistake without uttering a word of warning. I must now go home and scribble a letter or two for the post, and after that I shall walk up straight to Weston, and ask her what she means."

"I think I wouldn't if I were you," Dugdale ventures to say, mildly.

"But I shall, Sir! Don't talk to me! Pouf! do you think the anger of the prettiest woman in Europe could turn *me* from my duty? *Never!*" says the Major, proudly.

Dugdale half smiles as they part company, and he continues his way to Weston. The hall door, as usual, stands wide open during the glorious August weather, and, making his way to the study where young Carew generally sits, he enters, unannounced.

At the doorway he stands motionless a moment, seeing Carew in earnest conversation with Sir Wilfred Haughton. Hearing him, they both look up, and Carew's expression changes from cold disapprobation to quick distress.

"It is only Dugdale," says Haughton, with a curious gleam in his dark eyes, and a certain maddening sense of triumph in his slow, deliberate tones. "No, do not go away, Dugdale; you are a welcome friend here, and I have no desire to conceal from you the reason of my presence here to-day. I have come to ask Miss Carew's hand in marriage!"

Dugdale pales visibly, and his brows contract—otherwise he suppresses all outward symptoms of emotion. Then suddenly a wild determination to enter the lists himself, to declare aloud his affection for her, if only to let her see how well, though silently, she has been beloved, takes possession of him. Almost without allowing time for reflection, he turns to Carew, and says, with forced composure:

"I too have come to Weston to-day, bound on the same errand. I love your sister, Carew, and would ask her to marry me. Let her choose between us."

George rises slowly. He is still weak, and finds a difficulty in sudden movements; a look of perplexity and discomfort pervades his handsome face; he trifles nervously with a paper-knife that lies beneath his hand.

"You distress me," he says at length, addressing both the suitors. "I hardly know what to say. Of course, I shall inform my sister of the honor you have both done her, and—and—you must abide by her decision. But it grieves me to know that one of you—must—"

He pauses, and unconsciously, in his embarrassment, fixes his eyes upon Dugdale. Clive groans inwardly; to him it is a simple matter, the translation of that regretful look, the finishing of that broken sentence. "One of you must go to the wall—and you, Dugdale, are the man." So he reads it. The brother, knowing well the sister's feelings, had thought kindly to give him gentle warning of what is surely in store for him. That glance was an ill omen! Well, well! He throws up his head in angry defiance of cruel fate, and draws his breath a little hard.

At this moment a light and well-known step crossing the hall outside makes itself heard. It comes nearer; the door is thrown open, and Clarissa, fresh and sweet as the perfumed flowers in her hands, stands upon the threshold.

"Why, what a solemn conclave," she says, jestingly. "What long, long faces! But that the silence of the grave seems to reign, I should say you were all indulging in a battle royal. What is it, George?" laying her hand upon his shoulder with a soft caressing touch.

Taking down the hand, Carew holds it closely in his own and regards her with silent scrutiny for a full minute. Then glancing at the two men, he says, as though decided:

"My sister is here—she shall speak for herself. Clarissa, Sir Wilfred Haughton and Clive Dugdale wish to tell you—that they—love you; they have come this afternoon to ask your hand in marriage. It is for you to either refuse them both—or—make your choice between them."

He has spoken disjointedly, but to the purpose. Clarissa, growing white as the lilies in her trembling fingers, shrinks away from him, and letting her flowers fall, covers her face with her hands.

"Oh! why have you done this?" cries she: "it is terrible—it is cruel—"

"No—it is the wisest course," whispers he, hurriedly. "It will end at once all doubt and suspense. Believe me it is better so—and kinder."

Looking up, she glances first at Sir Wilfred, who is evidently anxious, but perhaps a little too assured—then timidly at Dugdale, who is rather in the background, with his head bent downward, and his arms crossed upon his breast. Feeling the intensity of her regard, he raises his head, and meets her gaze full. In his eyes there is a world of sorrowing, a passionate regret, a dumb agony, sad through its hopeless longing.

"Clarissa!" says Haughton, entreatingly, attempting to take her hand.

"No, *no!*" she exclaims, hastily, waving him back, her heart beating painfully. Then, "Clive, will you not speak to me?" she says, moving a step or two in his direction.

The effect is electric. At her words Dugdale starts violently, the sadness disappears, and in its place a great gleam of joy rises and illumines his face. Yet even now he hardly dares believe in his own good fortune.

Going up to her, he imprisons her hands, and asks, in a voice so changed she scarcely knows it to be his:

"Am *I* your choice?"

"Yes," faintly.

"You *love* me, Clarissa?" almost vehemently.

"Yes," returns she, again. And then, overcome by her emotion and the situation generally, she burst into tears; whereupon Clive, unmindful of her brother's presence, or that of his disconcerted rival, catches her in his arms; and with a sob, she lays her head upon his breast.

Leaving Weston about two hours later, he has just reached the entrance gate, when he finds himself for the second time to-day, face to face with the valiant Major, evidently bent on slaughter.

"You see I have kept my word," says this warrior fiercely; "I am not to be frightened, even by a frown from Venus! I have come to reason with Clarissa about this talked-of engagement."

"There is no need. *I* can tell you all about it."

"Well?" impatiently.

"It is only too true. She *is* going to be married!"

"And who, pray, told you that pretty piece of news?"

"I had it from her own lips."

"You don't say so!" exclaims the Major, staggered; then plucking up courage again, he advances a step. "All the more cause why I should now interfere," he says, with much determination.

"I am afraid it will be too late. She and he seem very much attached to each other. I am almost sure she will not give him up."

"She will when I prove to her what a despicable scoundrel he is; and open her eyes a bit about his doings in London."

"Oh, Major! that I should live to hear you say such things!"

"*Say* them! I have said them a thousand times, and I shall say them again. I tell you, this man she is bent on marrying is a villain of the deepest dye!"

Dugdale laughs.

"Ah! *you* may make a joke of it, Dugdale; she is nothing to you, of course; *you* don't care about her future happiness, poor child! but *I* do, and I can't see her enter on such a wretched marriage without feeling grief."

"I don't think," says Clive, modestly, "it will be a wretched marriage."

"I hope you may be forgiven," ejaculates the Major, solemnly. "Well," in an offended tone, "I shall go and fulfill my duty, and see what I can do."

"Don't put an end to the engagement, Major," exclaims Clive, in a tone of affected dismay; "because, if you do, you will make Clarissa and—and *me* eternally miserable."

He has placed both his hands on old Hyde's shoulders, and is laughing lightly.

"Eh! What? You don't mean to say—bless me!—What have *you* got to do with it?"

"In me you behold the coming bridegroom," says Clive, with an air of the profoundest triumph.

The Major is struck dumb for a full minute, (a most unusual occurrence with him,) and then gives way to a wild rapture.

"My dear Clive—my dear, dear boy, can it be true? Oh! you young scamp, not to tell me sooner. My dear fellow, I am rejoiced." And then he fairly gives way, and falling upon the unsuspecting Dugdale, treats him to a hearty hug.

"But, Major, consider; would you wed your pearl among women to a 'despicable scoundrel,' a 'villain of the deepest dye?' When are you going to open her eyes to all my scandalous 'doings in London?'"

"None of your chaff," says the Major, threatening him with his stick, "but come straight home with me, and let us drink the future Mrs. Dugdale's health in a bumper of champagne."—*The Argosy.*

RACE PREJUDICE.—In the time of *Ivanhoe*, as we young fellows remember, Jews were tortured to force them to tell where their money-bags were hidden; but now neither they nor their money-bags are wanted at fashionable hotels. Christian money is as abundant, and much preferable. Christian money, indeed; but how about Christian principles? It is laboriously announced that Jews are not repelled by the hotels because of their religious views. This will be believed without difficulty. Hotels are not famous for sensitiveness to the religious principles of their guests. The objection is not in the conscience, but in the coffers, of the hotel. Indeed, the philosophy of the whole matter is stated frankly by the hosts and by newspaper correspondents. It is not denied that there are many refined and estimable and accomplished Jews. No, indeed; but there are so many who are otherwise, and there is such a settled prejudice against them, that a hotel which is known to be frequented by them is avoided by everybody else. It loses its prestige. It is practically ruined. "It is, of course," says the deprecating host, rubbing his hands, "very unfortunate. I regret it as much as anybody can. As a landlord I have no religion; I know neither Trojan nor Tyrian, neither Jew nor Gentile; but as a merchant I must be allowed to know my own business, and to decline a trade which I think disadvantageous. You see?" One of the newspaper letters says that the "vulgarity" of Jews is undeniable. It admits the good character and refined manners of many ladies and gentlemen of the Hebrew race, but it says that the number of the vulgar of that race who go to Summer hotels is disproportionate. This is the point upon which the emphasis is laid. They are welcome to their religion, but as a class they are vulgar; therefore they are avoided, and therefore the hotels are compelled to exclude them. This is iterated and reiterated as the reason of the exclusion, but it is not the true reason. The fact is plain. There may be a great many vulgar Jews. But Jews are excluded from hotels not because they are vulgar, but because they are Jews. They are ostracized at hotels for the same reason that they are ostracized at clubs—an instance of which we mentioned a year or two since. There was no pretense that the gentleman proposed for the club was any more vulgar than a great many of the members, nor that he was not both refined and accomplished, and a perfectly clubbable man, except in one fatal point—he was a Jew. The exclusion at Saratoga and at Manhattan Beach pleaded vulgarity because it did not dare to make the real plea. If vulgarity is to exclude—alas! Is vulgarity excluded because Jews are not admitted? "Sir," said a landlord to a gentleman seeking rooms this Summer, "I am sorry to say that I cannot receive you, as we do not entertain guests of your race." "My race, Sir? What do you mean? Do you take me for a Jew? I am no more a Jew than you." There was no question of vulgarity. Jews, as a class, may or may not be especially vulgar, but they are no more refused for that reason than colored applicants would be. Some years since an accomplished Haytian, the Minister of his Government to the United States, went to Newport in the Summer. He was altogether a gentleman, of singular grace and charm of manner, and remarkably intelligent. Indeed, in social graces and wide knowledge of the world there were few gentlemen in Newport who were comparable to him; but he was politely requested to eat at a second table, because he was not perfectly white. He was, in fact, of mixed negro blood. Another gentleman, more than 20 years ago, crossed the Atlantic on the same ship with some Southern gentlemen. They had the pleasantest intercourse during the voyage, for the gentleman in question was unusually well educated and refined. He was not especially dark in complexion; but, as the voyage was ending, he requested the Captain to mention to the Southerners that he was the grandson of a slave. Upon hearing the astounding truth his late pleasant companions were ready to cast him into the sea. This sense of caste is due to the prejudice of race. It is a wrong which the law no longer sanctions, but it survives socially. It is a relic of barbarism, and how sacredly it is cherished the attitude of the hotels, largely sustained by private feeling, however loudly it may be publicly condemned, plainly shows. Yet it is a mere prejudice, unworthy a generous nature and a civilized people. The debt of Christendom and of civilization to the Hebrew race is incalculable, and the root of the prejudice is but the tradition of Christianity that Jews crucified Christ. It is a terrible retribution. A whole race is held responsible for the crime of a Syrian mob 2,000 years ago. Men of no Christian principle whatever flout better men to-day because other men murdered the founder of Christianity. The mischief of this hotel exclusion, which the law, indeed, prohibits, is that it fosters this revolting prejudice—a prejudice which is barely urged as its own justification, and which both by our religious and political principles is especially unworthy of Americans.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE HOME OF THE PRÉCIEUSES.—In the time of Louis le Grand there stood on the banks of the Seine, on the sight now known as the Place Napoléon III., the famous Hotel Rambouillet. Its noble owner married, somewhere about 1630, a woman of high birth, amiable disposition, and of cultivated tastes, named Catherine De Vivonne. Everything which refinement, luxury, and wealth could suggest was to be found in the *salons* of Mme. De Rambouillet, who took especial pains to attract thither all the celebrities of her time. Among her votaries were La Rochefoucauld, Jean Chaplain, the Abbé Cotin, the oracle of *politesse* voiture, Jean Louis de Balzac, the poet Segrais, Mme. De Sévigné, her correspondent Bussy Rabutin, the mother of the great Condé, his sister Mme. De Longueville, and others whose claims to remembrance have long since been surrendered. Such were the *dilettanti* who assembled ostensibly to criticise literature and art, men and manners, but really to take their places in the history of Jean Baptiste Poquelin. The fame of these social gatherings spread through France, and an invitation to the Hotel Rambouillet became an object of ambition. But the difficulty of obtaining an *entrée* must have been considerable, for we have it on the authority of one of its members that it was absolutely necessary to be acquainted with that nadir of research, *le fin des choses, le grand fin, le fin du fin*, and also to be introduced by one of its members, known by the title of *le grand introducteur des ruelles*. But in spite of the rigor of these ordinances a vast concourse assembled daily within the Hotel Rambouillet, where they talked a great deal of dialectical nonsense. They gravely debated, like John of Salisbury, on the most frivolous subjects. Deep research was employed in order to guess the most inane riddle. Interminable speeches were delivered relative to the metaphysical attributes of love; and every variety of sentiment, human and divine, was discussed with a ludicrous refinement of expression and a pompous parade of learning. In the words of La Bruyère, the members of this hermaphrodite areopagus "left to the vulgar the art of intelligible speech." Abstruse subjects led to others even more obscure, over which this precious society cast the mantle of enigma, each sally of wit being greeted with rounds of applause. It was not necessary to be gifted with either good sense, a good memory, or, indeed, the humblest capacity, in order to shine at these *réunions*; it only needed a certain amount of wit, and that of no high order. The customs which prevailed in this Valhalla of folly were not less extraordinary than the discourse of its members. The women affected an exaggeration of romantic sentiment. It was their custom to address one another in terms of endearment, such as *ma chère, précieuse*, designations by which the whole coterie became gradually known throughout France. These *précieuses* do not appear to have reserved their buffooneries exclusively for the Hotel Rambouillet where they were understood, for we learn from a contemporaneous author that they kept up their "customs" even in their own homes. They slept during the best hours of the day, and paid ceremonious, not to say inconvenient, visits at nightfall. They lisped in conversation; and, to the scandal of their godfathers and godmothers, exchanged their christian names for those of pagan divinities. During the *séances* each goddess sat enthroned in a gorgeous alcove, within whose mystic depths she was wont to ponder on things æsthetic, or worldly. To heighten the absurdity of her situation, she was constantly attended by one of the sterner sex, who in his capacity of *alcoviste*, bore the inspirations of her genius to the surrounding alcoves. *Les précieuses*, says the Abbé Cotin, himself a member of this coterie, *les précieuses* [illegible] *aient visiter par un rondeau ou un énigme, et c'est par là que commençaient toutes les conversations.*—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE END OF A DRAMATIST.—The works which were destined to be a delight to posterity and to help make the fortunes of generations of actors and actresses yet unborn brought but little to their creator; for "The Orphan" and "Venice Preserved" Otway received but £100 each, and for the copyright of the latter Jacob Tonson gave him £15. His best friend, the Earl of Plymouth, died in 1680, in his twenty-second year; he was the only one of his aristocratic acquaintances from whom he seems to have derived much benefit. As Johnson points out, the courtiers of that time desired only to drink and laugh; their fondness was without benevolence, and their familiarity without friendship. "Men of wit," says one of Otway's biographers, "received at that time no favor from the great but to share their riots, from which they were dismissed again to their own narrow circumstances." And no monarch was ever more neglectful of genius than Charles II. Otway's life at this period must have been a terrible one. Still under the spell of the syren who had bewitched him, and who at Rochester's death had passed to the arms of Sir George Etherege, his course became more and more reckless, and his days were passed between rioting and fasting; ranting jollity and abject penitence, carousing one week with a lord, and then hiding from his creditors and starving a month with low company in an ale-house on Tower Hill. We can clearly picture what he became beneath the influence of this soul-destroying life; one by one his friends fell from him—if the term friend could be applied to such associates as he had chosen; the money gained by his pen was, perhaps, squandered in one night of gambling and wild debauchery; the days of rioting became fewer, of fasting more frequent; carousing with a lord became a rarity, starving with the ruffians of Tower Hill an everyday occurrence; debts continued to accumulate, and as his means grew more desperate and his noble patrons fell from him one by one, creditors grew more clamorous and merciless, until, no longer able to venture into the haunts of civilized life, he was hemmed in in some vile den, faced by two alternatives—either to give himself up to an imprisonment which he knew would be perpetual, or starve. For a time he chose the latter, until one day, goaded by famine, naked, and wolf-like, he crept out of his hole and begged alms. With the money thus obtained he rushed into a baker's shop, and clutching at a loaf crammed it into his mouth with wild-beast-like ravenousness; but want, disease, and debauchery had done their work, and he fell dead, choked by the first mouthful. It has been the fashion with writers to point to Otway's terrible fate as a national disgrace; but with all my admiration for his genius, I cannot concur in making society responsible for the catastrophe. To hear men angrily denouncing some vague and indefinite body of people for allowing a hopeless spendthrift like Goldsmith, who would have spent thousands as rapidly as he did hundreds, to live in poverty, or for suffering a half-mad debauchee like Otway to die of starvation, is illogical. Otway might have lived in comfort upon the proceeds of his pen had he been an ordinarily careful man. It was the curse of his destiny to be thrown in youth among men of superior birth and dissolute habits, to live under a society that, while it had no real respect for genius, pretended to be its patron; but above all, it was his curse to be infatuated with a cruel, mercenary, soul-enthralling Dalilah. Under these combined influences the moral nature of the man was wholly wrecked and shattered, and no efforts of humanity, of patronage, or of generous appreciation, could have saved him from ultimate destruction.—*Temple Bar.*

AN ENGLISH TRAMP.—One bright, sunny June day I overtook a gentleman to whom pace seemed of no consequence whatever. "Good morning, Sir," said he. I responded accordingly. "On the pag, Sir, like myself?" continued he, quickening his pace. "Yes," I replied, mentally, however, disavowing the "like myself" part of the sentence. "Fine day for walking, Sir?" he continued, keeping just a yard or so behind, to which I assented. "Going far, Sir?" after a pause. "To Folkestone," I replied. "So am I, Sir," said he. I quickened my step a little, so did he; neither of us spoke for some minutes, until we approached the well-known Maypole Inn. "Werry thirsty work this, Sir," said he, looking wistfully at the snug little hostelry, outside of which, on a bench, burly rustics were quaffing tempting pots of ale. Perhaps he'll stop here, I thought, if I give him a pint. So I turned in, ordered a pint for him and a glass for myself, drank my glass, paid for both, and turned out again into the sun. I bid him "Good-morning and a pleasant journey," congratulating myself upon my escape from his company. I had gone but a few yards when I heard: "All right, Sir, I'm a comin';" and, looking back, saw my friend wiping his mouth on his sleeve, and hurrying after me as if I were his master and he my valet. I was evidently going to be saddled by this "old man of the road," but I tried another dodge. Pretending that I intended to visit a romantic spot lying off the high road, I dived down a by-lane, wishing my companion a second "good-morning," and leaving him on the high road. By doing this, and reappearing on the road at a point half a mile further on, I hoped that he would abandon his idea of making me his traveling companion, would stop and pursue his path at his own pace. In this, however, I was deceived, for, on rejoining the road at least half an hour later on, I perceived him calmly seated on a mile-stone as if waiting for me. A smile of recognition lit up his ugly face, and he hopped down, again to trudge along behind me. At mid-day I halted for lunch. Into the inn with me came my companion. He was so ragged and weather-stained, and looked so wistfully at my plate of bread and cold meat, that I had no heart to keep him any longer at a distance, so I ordered a portion for him. How that tramp did dispose of the cold beef and the bread and the pickles, not to mention draughts of porter which would have rendered me utterly incapable of further exertion under a hot sun! "The best feed, Sir, I've had for many a day, and God bless you for it," were the first words he uttered as he brushed away the last lingering crumb from his beard. "Well," I said, "you're quite welcome," and lighting my pipe left the room for a prowl about the premises, as is my not-to-be-constrained wont when at mine inn on a walking trip. I strolled about for some minutes, ruminating on the decay of past grandeur which still lingered in the vast outhouses and stabling of the old hostelry, and returned to finish my ale, pay the landlord, and resume my journey. Judge of my intense rage and mortification, when I found that my knapsack, which, very unlike an old traveler, I had left on the parlor table, had been completely emptied of its contents. Instead of them appeared the remains of our lunch and a dirty woolen comforter. Similarly, my tramp friend had disappeared, and, as I had remarked the woolen comforter before as being a prominent feature in his attire, I immediately arrived at the conclusion that he was the perpetrator of the outrage. Calculating afterward, I made out that my *Autolycus* had fleeced me of several pints of beer, a good two shillings' worth of bread and meat, not a little tobacco, and the contents of my knapsack. More carefully than ever did I avoid tramps for the future.—*All the Year Round.*

MILITARY MYTHS.—The growth of military myths is a curious yet familiar phenomenon. Men who are sober and dispassionate enough in other things, who in the general business of life, or when dealing with matters of science or the events of ordinary history, take nothing for granted without sufficient evidence, surrender all their critical faculties as soon as an incident of war comes on the scene. The French, so calm and precise when treating of scientific subjects, are notoriously untrustworthy when they come to write about military events. Victor Hugo's romance of Waterloo was almost equaled in absurdity by Lamartine's account of the battle, in which we are told how Napoleon stood over a shell on the point of bursting in order to encourage the army, as if the whole army could see him performing this ridiculous feat; and how he made his cavalry—the whole of them apparently—dismount and unfasten the curb-chains of their horse's bridles, in order to give greater impetus to their charge. Thiers's accounts, also, of any battles in which the French were engaged are for the most part thoroughly untrustworthy. But the creation of myths is not limited to the French. We flatter ourselves that we are a common-sense people, not given to brag and bluster; but the way in which some of our newspapers talk about the Army is enough to make the readers ashamed of themselves. A newspaper, for example, in describing the arrangements for the Duke of Connaught's marriage, tells us how "that true soldier, the Red Prince," is sure to go into raptures of delight on seeing our magnificent Horse Guards; as if it required one to be a true soldier in order not to see that magnificence does not consist in a horse being obviously over-weighted by the long-legged man who bestrides it. It is an article of faith with most English people that the French cavalry actually charged our squares at Waterloo, and were repulsed at the point of the bayonet; and we have been told over and over again that our troops in the Indian Mutiny went through the campaign with compressed lip and flashing eye.—*The Saturday Review.*

FRANCIS BACON AND HIS WARTS.—Francis Bacon supplies a very effective piece of evidence as to the influence of the imagination on external growths which seem to have their origin in deficient vitality of certain parts of the external surface of the body, as warts, wens, and the like. Bacon did not, however, treat the evidence afforded in his own case with the acumen which might have been expected from the inductive philosopher. "I had from my childhood," he says, "a wart upon one of my fingers; afterward, when I was about 16 years old, being then at Paris, there grew upon both my hands a number of warts—at least 100 in a month's space. The English Ambassador's lady, who was a woman far from superstition," (a statement which must be taken *cum grano*,) "told me one day she would help me away with my warts; whereupon she got a piece of lard with the skin on, and rubbed the warts all over with the fat side; and among the rest that wart which I had from my childhood; then she nailed the piece of lard, with the fat toward the sun, upon a post of her chamber window, which was to the south. The success was that within five weeks' space all the warts were quite away, and that wart which I had so long endured for company. But at the rest I did little marvel, because they came in a short time, and might go away in a short time again; but the going away of that which had stayed so long doth yet stick with me."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

GLASS BEADS.—Among the most curious examples of persistence in art are the well-known Aggry beads, which occur everywhere in Africa, and in many parts of Asia. Similar beads are still made for the purpose of barter by glass-makers in England and Italy; yet they appear among the oldest remains in many widely-separated places. Mr. Nesbitt considers them Phoenician, and supposes they were made for purposes of barter with uncivilized nations such as the ancient Britons. Glass beads of extreme hardness have been found in British graves; and, on analysis, were found to be composed and colored in the same manner as those of undoubted Egyptian origin. The usual type is large, not round, but spindle-shaped, and marked with alternate indented bands of red and blue, the colors being separated by a narrow white line. These beads are found in England, on the Gold Coast, in India and Germany, in Italy and Egypt. They are particularly common in the cities along the course of the Rhine. The oldest specimens must be Egyptian; but in all probability, the pattern was continued in many distinct manufactories at many different periods.—*The Saturday Review.*

THORWALDSEN.—Though his family is said to have descended from the Danish King Harold Hildetand, he was born (in 1770) the son of one Gottschalk, who, half workman, half artist, was employed in carving figures for the bows of vessels. From his earliest childhood little Bertel accompanied his father to the wharves and assisted him in his work, in which he showed such intelligence that in his eleventh year he was allowed to enter the Free School of Art. Here he soon made wonderful progress in sculpture, but could so little be persuaded to attend to other studies, that he reached the age of 18 scarcely able to read. In his twenty-third year he obtained the great gold medal, to which a traveling stipend is attached, and thus he was enabled to go to Rome, where, encouraged at first by the patronage of Thomas Hope, the English banker, he soon reached the highest pitch of celebrity. Denmark became proud of her son, so that his visits to his native town in 1819 and 1837 were like triumphal progresses, all the city going forth to meet him, and lodging him splendidly at the public cost, but his heart always clung to the Eternal City, which continued to be the scene of his labors. Of his many works perhaps his noble lion at Lucerne is the best known.—*Good Words.*

AN OLD CHARM.—In 1838 a beautiful locket, forming a small padlock, was found in digging a grave in the churchyard at Devizes, in Wiltshire. It was composed of two bufonites united by a silver band, and having the wards of the lock in the cavity between them, and the keyhole in the centre of one of the stones. The workmanship appeared to be evidently of sixteenth-century date. It was probably worn not only as an ornament, but as a charm, and as such, being most valuable, was buried with its possessor. This "find" is well described by Mr. Cunnington in an interesting paper read before the Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society. Such being the potency and value of the toadstone, Lupton, in his "Notable Things," tells how to make quite sure that you have got a real stone, and not a mere counterfeit. His test is a very quaint one! "Hold," says he, "your stone before a toad, so that he may see it well, and if it be a right and true stone, your toad will leap toward it, and make as though he would snatch it from you, for he envieth so much that man should have that stone."—*Temple Bar.*

THE COURT OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Some doubt exists as to the popular notion that the Court of Exchequer is so called from the checkered cloth which covered the table at which the court sat. The prevalent opinion, however, is confirmed by a Memoranda Roll of the Exchequer, 52 Henry III., on the margin of which, facing a memorandum relating to the Exchequer, is a contemporary drawing of the cloth itself. The roll is in the same way pictorially annotated in several places. A memorandum relating to the King is illustrated by a portrait of the King; another, having reference to some castle, has a sketch of the castle, &c. Altogether, this Memoranda Roll is worth consulting.—*The Athenæum.*

DID NEWTON SMOKE?—During the tobacco controversy in the medical journals some years ago, one of the combatants declared that the great Sir Isaac Newton was a determined smoker. This set inquirers to work, and they found that the reliable biographies of the great philosopher do not support this assertion. On the contrary, Sir David Brewster says that "when Sir Isaac was invited to take snuff he declined either to smoke or to snuff, remarking that 'he would make no necessities to himself.'"—*Chambers's Journal.*

"COLONIZE."—David Hume, writing to Dr. Franklin in 1760, (*Life of Benjamin Franklin*, by Bigelow, 1879, I., 412,) rebukes him for employing unusual words, among which he cites "colonize." It is strange that this word should have appeared new to Hume, for it had been used by Bunyan (*Holy War*) and by Howell, (*Letters*, book III., letter 9,) and could hardly have become obsolete in England, one would think, since their days, while it had survived in America. (See Johnson, Richardson, Worcester, &c.)—*Notes and Queries.*

LEGEND OF THE LAPWING.—There is a legend common in Scandinavia that a dishonest handmaiden of the Blessed Virgin purloined her mistress's silver scissors, and that she was transformed into a lapwing for punishment, the forked tail of the bird being a brand of the theft, and that the bird was doomed to a continual confession of the crime by the plaintive cry, "Tyvit, tyvit!" that is, in Scandinavian, "I stole them! I stole them!"—*The Every-day Book of Natural History.*

SOME AMERICAN SUPERSTITIONS.—The following superstitions, handed down by tradition, are yet fervently believed in many parts of America: White specks on the nails are luck. Whoever reads epitaphs loses his memory. To rock the cradle when empty is injurious to the child. To eat while a bell is tolling for a funeral causes toothache. The crowing of a hen indicates some approaching disaster. When a mouse gnaws a gown some misfortune may be apprehended. He who has teeth wide asunder must seek his fortune in some distant land. Whoever finds a four-leaf trefoil—shamrock—should wear it for good luck. Beggars' bread should be given to children who are slow in learning to speak. If a child less than 12 months old be brought into a cellar he becomes fearful. When children play soldiers on the road-side it forebodes the approach of war. A child grows proud if suffered to look into a mirror while less than 12 months old. He who proposes moving into a new house must send

in beforehand bread and a new broom. Whoever sneezes at an early hour either hears some news or receives some presents the same day. The first tooth cast by a child should be swallowed by the mother, to insure a new growth of teeth. Buttoning the coat awry, or drawing on a stocking inside out, causes matters to go wrong during the day. By bending the head to the hollow of the arm the initial letter of the name of one's future spouse is represented. Women who sow flax-seed should, during the process, tell some confounded lies, otherwise the yarn will never bleach white. When women are stuffing beds the men should not remain in the house, otherwise the feathers will come through the ticks. When a stranger enters a room he should be obliged to seat himself, if only for a moment, as he otherwise takes away the children's sleep with him. The following are omens of death: A dog's scratching on the floor or howling in a particular manner, and owls hooting in the neighborhood of the house. Domestic harmony must be preserved when washing day comes, in order to insure fine weather, which is indispensable, as that ceremony is generally performed out of doors.—*Notes and Queries.*

DULCE EST DESIPERE.

A LATIN STUDENT'S SONG OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

(Translated from the "Carmina Burana," p. 137.)

Cast aside dull books and thought!
 Sweet is folly, sweet is play;
Take the pleasure Spring hath brought
 In youth's opening holiday!
Right it is that age should ponder
 On grave matters fraught with care;
Tender youth is free to wander,
 Free to frolic light as air.

Like a dream our prime is flown,
 Prisoned in a study;
Sport and folly are youth's own,
 Tender youth and ruddy.

Lo, the Spring of life slips by,
 Frozen Winter comes apace;
Strength is minished silently,
 Care writes wrinkles on our face;
Blood dries up and courage fails us,
 Pleasure dwindles, joys decrease,
Till old age at last assails us
 With his troop of illnesses.

Like a dream our prime is flown,
 Prisoned in a study;
Sport and folly are youth's own,
 Tender youth and ruddy.

Live we like the gods above!
 This is wisdom, this is truth:
Chase the joys of gentle love
 In the leisure of our youth!
Keep the vows we swore together,
 Lads, obey that ordinance;
Seek the fields in sunny weather,
 Where the laughing maidens dance.

Like a dream our prime is flown,
 Prisoned in a study;
Sport and folly are youth's own,
 Tender youth and ruddy.

There the lad who lists may see
 Which among the girls is kind;
There young limbs deliciously
 Flashing through the dances wind;
While the girls their arms are raising,
 Moving, winding o'er the lea,
Still I stand and gaze, and gazing
 They have stolen the soul of me!

Like a dream our prime is flown,
 Prisoned in a study;
Sport and folly are youth's own,
 Tender youth and ruddy.

—*The Cornhill Magazine.* J. A. SYMONDS.

CATHOLICISM IN GERMANY.—The Roman Catholic Church is one compact organization. The Pope stands, since the dogma of July 18, 1870, was universally adopted, as its sovereign infallible head; his colleagues and Vicars are the Bishops; they carry out what Rome wills; the people obey, and still recognize as Bishops those whom the State, by a judicial sentence, has deprived of office. The name Catholic embraces three groups, which in the eye of the State all occupy the same legal status. The first, the Ultramontanes or strict Roman Catholics, comprehend the great mass of the Catholic population, and the majority of the nobility. These are blind followers of Rome. The second, the Old Catholics, who openly avow their allegiance to old, as distinguished from modern Catholicism, are a small number, about 50,000 in all Germany. Their importance consists in this: that they form a living protest against the violence done by the Papacy to the Church; that they make an essential point of rejecting all abuses; that by their organization they had restored to the Church its rights, and have brought the State to recognize religion and church-life as a thing which cannot be overruled by a mere peremptory decision. The third group consists of the indifferent, those who are absolutely without any faith, and the State Catholics, who think they can unite their belief in an infallible Pope with their duties to the State, who attempt to obey at once the laws of the Pope and those laws of the State which Rome has denounced as subversive of the Divine right. Ultramontanism can, as we have already shown, ignore the utterly indifferent, nay, can even regard them as its best helpers. It is accustomed to pay as little regard to the State Catholics, since it knows that these are carried hither and thither by any wind that blows from high quarters, and that they would soon alter their course if the Government sounded the summons to retreat. Against the Old Catholics, Ultramontanism uses the weapons of calumny, lies, mockery, and scorn. Whether it will succeed in an apparent reconciliation with the State, and induce it to withdraw its protecting hand from the only opponents it really fears, may be doubted. Should it succeed, the withdrawal of outward favor from its opponents would only increase their inward strength. One thing, however, is clear. Ultramontanism finds itself in a position in which it must either slowly succumb, or must rush blindly into a life-and-death struggle. If it chooses the latter, then a page of history will begin, the result of which will be the triumph or the collapse of the Romish Church system in Germany.—*Prof. Von Schulte, in Contemporary Review.*

THE WILD CATTLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Chillingham herd are the connecting link between the wild cattle of England and those of Scotland—beautiful creatures, with black ears and muzzles; "their horns fine, with a bold and elegant bend," who hide their young and feed in the night, and whose calves lay in the form like hares. It has had many chroniclers, and Bewick and Landseer took portraits among its members. The late Lord Tankerville observed their manners and customs attentively, no easy task, as he would sometimes, in Summer, be for several weeks at a time without getting sight of them. At that season, on the slightest appearance of any one, the wild cattle retire into their forest sanctuary; but in winter they come down for food into the inner park, and will let one come almost among them, especially if on horseback. Here is a pretty picture of these strange creatures, remnants of an old world, which have hitherto been preserved under extraordinary difficulties, but cannot, we should think, long continue to exist: "When they come down into the lower part of the park, which they do at stated hours, they move like a regiment of cavalry in single file, the bulls leading the van; and when they are in retreat, the bulls bring up the rear. Lord Ossulton was witness to a curious way in which they took possession, as it were, of some new pasture, recently laid open to them. It was in the evening, about sunset. They began by lining the front of a small wood, which seemed quite alive with them, when all of a sudden they made a dash forward altogether in line, and, charging close by him across the plain, they then spread out, and after a little time began feeding." The wild white cattle are ferocious animals, valiant fighters, capable of domestication when taken very young, but once partially or wholly grown up, quite untameable. Mr. Storer says that they hate and fear man, scenting him, as related by Boëthius, and he adds: "I am convinced that if any of them were placed in captivity his description would be verified; they would be 'sa impacient that, eftir thair taking, they deit for importable doloure.'"—*The Spectator.*

GRIMALDI.—The excessive drollery of that personage, and his rare comic songs, aided by a face which rivaled gutta-percha in its flexibility, reconciled every spectator to his daring larcenies and cowardly treatment of his old master. There is a picture extant of Grimaldi's "vegetable man," built up of a cabbage, turnips, parsnips, and radishes, and daring him to a pugilistic encounter; and another shows him equipped as a hussar from the handy materials of a furrier's and an ironmonger's store. But his songs! "Hot Codlings" and "Tippitywitchet"—when Tom Matthews played the clown—were extant 30 years ago; but the many *chansons de circonstance*, sung when the Soho Bazaar was started, and on other occasions, have died out. Grimaldi lived at Finchley, and was in the habit of driving a little pony gig to Sadler's Wells in [illegible] evening's entertainment. Our family lived at Highgate, and as I had met Grimaldi at Covent Garden, he would sometimes call for me and drive me to the foot of Holloway Hill, singing to me of "Mr. Grigg, who wore a cauliflower wig," or "Becky Barton, the seamstress bold, who went to have her fortune told." His effervescing good spirits and persistent good-nature made him a very lovable little man; and his fertile imagination, always dwelling on the grotesque, enabled him to produce an amount of "comic business" that no later clowns could approach.—*Temple Bar.*

THE DANCE OF DEATH.—It is an open question whether painting or poetry can claim priority in treating it, and it may be traced to a very early date in both the sister arts. The troubadour Thibaut de Montmorency, Seigneur of Marly, who took the cross in 1160 and afterward became a monk, wrote some powerful stanzas containing many of the ideas of the popular allegory, and a similar poem was written by a German named Regenbogen in the following century. These compositions, however, have not all the characteristic features of the "Danse Macabre," and it is in Spain that we find the earliest complete literary treatment of the subject. The "Danza General de la Muerte," composed by Rabi Don Santo in the fourteenth century, is a dialogue in which *Death*, according to the prescribed formula, invites a partner in due order from each of the grades in the social hierarchy, and receives answers varying according to the characters so addressed. Exactly similar in construction is an anonymous Italian poem, "El Ballo della Morte," ascribed to the fifteenth century, found in the Riccardiana Library of Florence, and recently published, for the first time, by Signor Pietro Vigo, in his exhaustive little monograph, "Le Danze Macabre in Italia." In a tone of mocking irony *Death* addresses a stanza to each of the personages, who reply with remonstrances and lamentations, or with cheerful acquiescence, according as they have been in a position to enjoy more or less the good things of this world. The opening moral is spoken in the Italian poem in the person of *Philosophy*, in the Spanish in that of a preacher, and both compositions probably formed the text of dramatic representations, recited in character on the stage. There was, however, a fresco of the "Dance of Death" more venerable than either of these quaint ballads, as the subject was depicted on the wall of a nunnery, built in 1274, at Klingenthal, opposite Basle, by a follower of Rodolph of Hapsburg. One of the groups bore the date of 1312, and the engravings made of the series in 1756 are still preserved in the library at Basle. They suggested, no doubt, the original idea of the famous frescoes which adorned the Dominican cemetery in the latter place, and which are supposed to have been painted in 1440, by order of the Council then sitting there, in commemoration of the ravages of the plague in the preceding year. This, the most celebrated of all similar works, exists no longer in its original form, as it was deliberately destroyed by the mob during an émeute in 1805. It contained 92 figures in 42 groups, and the Pope, Emperor, and King introduced in it were portraits respectively of Felix V., Sigismund, and Albert II., King of the Romans. Many engravings of it are extant, and Holbein's well-known series is a modification of the theme suggested by it. He, however, gave it a greater variety, by treating it from a purely artistic point of view, and abandoning the rigid uniformity of design that tradition had previously imposed. The most striking of his groups are those in one of which a mounted and mail-clad knight is doing battle with a skeleton, and in the other, known as "Death and the Countess," a lovely lady is having her toilet completed by her maid, while the spectral anatomy crouching behind her throws a necklace of bones over her fair neck. *La Mort de Bâle* passed into a sort of popular proverb, so much so as to be invoked as a *deus ex machinâ* to carry off troublesome or obnoxious relatives, like the *accidents*, or death by apoplexy, of the Italians.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

THE ENGLISH DRINK BILL.—The national drink bill is a very alarming document; and, though subject to fluctuations, it increased most rapidly during the period of prosperity which followed the year 1869. It rose from £112,885,603 in that year to £147,288,759 in 1876; or, put in another way, the expenditure per head rose from £3 16s. to £4 9s. During the last two years of commercial depression this amount has been reduced by £5,000,000 a year; but it still exceeds £142,000,000. The whole of this enormous expenditure, however, must not be attributed to increased intemperance. A large proportion (Prof. Leone Levi calculates four-fifths) represents the moderate consumption of the temperate. Higher wages and increased incomes enabled all classes to live better, and to consume a larger amount of the luxuries and the necessaries of life. The consumption of tea, coffee, and sugar increased more rapidly than that of beer and spirits. It is calculated that the consumption of sugar per head rose from 33.11 pounds in 1860 to 59 pounds in 1876; of tea, from 2.67 pounds in 1860 to 4.50 pounds in 1876; and during the same period the consumption of spirits rose from 0.93 gallons to 1.27 gallons; of malt, from 1.45 bushels to 2 bushels per head. The statistics, therefore, though they represent the amount of drinking, are not an accurate measure of the amount of drunkenness which prevails. The Police returns are not more trustworthy guides. The number of persons apprehended for drunkenness was 100,357 in 1867; 131,870 in 1870, and 203,989 in 1875; so that in nine years the numbers were more than doubled. If all other causes were constant, this enormous increase might be taken as a proof that the character of the population had deteriorated; but these statistics are affected not only by alterations in the law, but also by a number of circumstances which vary at different times and in different localities. We will quote two cases to explain our meaning. The towns of Birmingham and Manchester have about the same population, but yet the number of apprehensions for drunkenness, in 1876, was in Manchester 9,612, in Birmingham only 2,824. It is scarcely probable that the iron-workers of Birmingham are much more sober than the cotton-spinners at Manchester, but it appears that the former town covers a larger area than the latter. In the one case every policeman has to watch over 16 acres and 661 persons; in the other he has only 5 acres and 442 persons. This disproportion will, to a great extent, account for the apparent sobriety of Birmingham. Mr. Chamberlain, in his evidence, somewhat significantly says: "The statistics of Birmingham might to-morrow be made 10 times as bad as they were before; just one turn of the screw would bring in 10 times the number."—*The Edinburgh Review.*

GERMAN SERVANTS.—I have never known a German servant able to make the ordinary calculations of daily life as well as most English servants. Once away from school, an ordinary girl never opens any book but her *Gesangbuch*, nor does anything in the way of work except knit her own stockings. Her school-life over, she is turned out into the world to earn her own living, and knitting is the one thing she will ever use of all she has been taught. As to education in the proper sense of the word, she has had none. For eight years she has been grinding away in an impassive, uncomprehending way, and knows as little of practical life as a girl with us who has never been out of a district school. She is so unfitted for service that people are coming to the conclusion it is less trouble to do the work themselves than to teach her, and the proposal sometimes made in joke here of being one's own servant is fast becoming the accepted order of things in Germany. The crowds of servants out of place in Frankfort alone, spoken of not long ago in the newspapers, is one proof of it. Of course, hundreds do begin again, forget all they have previously learned, and, in the hands of mistresses who are never weary of telling and who require no brains in their servants, become hard-working domestic machines. It is impossible to help indorsing the opinion of them given by the author of "German Home Life."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

NEW FANGS IN THE RATTLESNAKE.—On Aug. 2, two very lively mice gave him much trouble, so much that he struck at random a good deal. In making a thrust overhead, after a mouse clambering along the wire screen, his fangs got caught in the meshes, and were both broken off. I found one afterward on the floor of the case, and the other stuck fast in the skin of the mouse, whence I removed and secured it with a wire hook before the prey was swallowed. On the 5th of August, just three days after the fangs were lost, I placed a very small mouse in the case, and watched attentively. It was 12 o'clock, noon. The crotalus struck, and got the little fellow entangled in his prehensile teeth or reserve fangs posterior to the new ones already in exact position, and doing good execution. Five minutes elapsed, in which the mouse hid; then, when opportunity offered, the ophidian struck a tremendous blow, after which the victim fell, gasped, convulsed, and died in just 10 seconds after infliction of wound. I think that the first blow was struck too far beyond the victim, and was not effective. The new fangs had taken the place of the lost weapons, and become serviceable in less than three days! I found that the animal lost both fangs, also, at the time of changing the old for a new skin. On both occasions I have picked up the fangs from the floor afterward. Is this always the case? I have noticed that whenever the crotalus lost a fang or two from an act of violence, the alveolus became tender or sore, as was shown in the subsequent difficulty of swallowing prey. It is claimed by Dr. Mitchell that if a fang has been displaced from any but natural causes, another reserve fang cannot perform provisional duties in less than several weeks from the time of violence to the gums. I failed to make this observation.—*Science News.*

FOREIGNERS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—There is plenty of precedent for making Westminster Abbey a place to commemorate, as well as to bury, strangers in. The second person of private rank recorded to have been buried in the older church was that Geoffrey of Manneville, or Mandeville, who was among the followers of William the Norman, and who gave to the Abbey the great estate of Hyde, of which parts still remain to the Dean and Chapter. One of the oldest monuments in the whole church is that of William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in St. Edmund's Chapel. He was step-brother of Henry III., and was born, as his name signifies, at Valence, and died also abroad—namely, at Bayonne, 1296. His son made the tomb, which is beloved of heralds, and remarkable in the history of art for its enameled ornaments. The effigy itself is curious, for it is of oak covered with bronze in plates. The Earl is believed to repose within the stone base of the monument. The Register, which commences in 1607, furnishes the names of something like a score of foreigners of all ranks interred here during the last three centuries. There are Ambassadors, like Dorislaus, whose tragical death at The Hague, when representing the Commonwealth, was followed by his funeral in Henry VII.'s chapel, a few months only after the execution of Charles I. Dorislaus was himself a Dutchman by birth. His body did not rest here long, but at the Restoration was removed to St. Margaret's Churchyard. In 1710 Spanheim, the Ambassador from Prusia, and 10 years latter one "Don Hyacinth Borges Pereira de Castro," the Portuguese Ambassador, were likewise laid in the Abbey, as was also St. Evremond. Foreign divines, too, are to be found in plenty. Such was Anthoney Horneck, who, as preacher at the Savoy, attracted the crowds noticed by Evelyn. Such, too, were the ex-Capuchin De Breval and Isaac Casaubon. Nicholas Oudart, who was Latin Secretary to Charles II., should perhaps be mentioned in this connection; but the greatest of the foreigners were soldiers. We have forgotten Field Marshal De la Rochefoucauld, who, after spending a life-time in the English Army, was buried here in 1739; but an unpleasant savor seems to attach itself to the name of Louis De Duras, Earl of Feversham, the victor of Sedgemoor. He was originally buried in the French chapel at the Savoy; but his remains, 30 years later, with those of his nephew, Armand De Bourbon, and a niece, Charlotte, were disinterred and reburied "in the north cross of the Abbey." They were all Protestants, even Feversham, which may be one reason why he did not follow his master to exile to St. Germains. The next reign brought a large crop of foreigners to the Abbey. There, in 1709, was borne the body of the faithful Bentinck, whose name was the last word William III. was heard to utter. There are Schombergs and Nassaus and Auverquerques in the Tudor Chapel, and among them a young Prince Eugène of Savoy—not the hero, but his nephew, who died of small-pox while visiting England in 1712. There are some Hanoverian names, too, a little later, the greatest of which is Handel.—*The Saturday Review.*

A PENGUIN ROOKERY.—In penguin rookeries the grass covers wide tracts with a dense growth, like that of a field of standing corn, but denser and higher, the grass reaching high over one's head. * * * Most of the droves of penguins made for one landing-place, where the beach surface was covered with a coating of dirt from their feet, forming a broad tract leading to a lane in the tall grass about a yard wide at the bottom, and quite bare with a smoothly-beaten roadway; this was the entrance to the main street of this part of the "rookery." * * * Various lateral streets lead off on each side from the main road, and are often at their mouths as big as it; moreover, the road sometimes divides for a little and joins again; hence it is the easiest thing in the world to lose one's way. * * * It is impossible to conceive the discomfort of making one's way through a big rookery, haphazard, or "across country," as one may say. You plunge into one of the lanes in the tall grass, which at once shuts out the surroundings from your view. You tread on a slimy, black, damp soil composed of the birds' dung. The stench is overpowering, the yelling of the birds perfectly terrifying; I can call it nothing else. You lose the path, or perhaps are bent from the first in making direct for some spot on the other side of the rookery. * * * Now you are, the instant you leave the road, on the actual breeding-ground. The nests are placed so thickly that you cannot help treading on eggs and young birds at almost every step. A parent bird sits on each nest, with its sharp beak erect and open ready to bite, yelling savagely: "Caa, caa, urr, urr," its red eye gleaming and its plumes at half-cock and quivering with rage. No sooner are your legs within reach than they are furiously bitten, often by two or three birds at once—that is, if you have not got on strong leather gaiters, as on the first occasion of visiting a rookery you probably have not. At first you try to avoid the nests, but soon find that impossible; then, maddened almost by the pain, stench, and noise, you have recourse to brutality. Thump, thump, goes your stick, and at each blow down goes a bird. Thud, thud, you hear from the men behind, as they kick the birds off the nests, and so you go on for a bit, thump and smash, whack, thud, "caa, caa, urr, urr," and the path behind you is strewed with the dead and dying and bleeding. * * * But you make miserably slow progress, and, worried to death, at last resort to the expedient of stampeding as far as your breath will carry you. You put down your head and make a rush through the grass, treading on old and young haphazard, and rushing on before they have time to bite.—*On the Challenger—Moseley.*

EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.—The question of commissions leads me to speak of the class of agents who undertake to find you private governesses and schools for your daughters. The employment of these agents is disadvantageous to the parent; to the governess it is simple cruelty; these unhappy young women have to pay from 5 to 10 per cent. of their hard-won earnings to the agents. The case would not be so bad if the latter were always upright and lenient men and women, but—though there are honorable exceptions—they seem to be as a class hard and grasping to a degree. I have known agents to send information of posts, unasked, to a governess, and then demand commission on an appointment, of which they had, indeed, informed her, but which she first heard of and obtained through other sources. I have known governesses obliged to pay commission to two different agents for the same post. No doubt there is often bad management on the part of the victims; no doubt the unjust claims might often be resisted. But it must be recollected that the poor governess is young, timid, ignorant of legal subtleties, anxious rather to propitiate the agent, who on his side is strong, rich, and thoroughly well up in all laws affecting him. Parents also suffer from the agent nuisance, though not so grievously. The agent will make the best of the names on his books, and press a governess upon you, good, bad, or indifferent, for he wants to secure his fee. Then the governess you engage will only pocket £90 out of the £100 you pay her, the other £10 going to the agent; so she will be proportionately worse dressed, or otherwise less of a credit to your family and household. Besides, if she is not to have the £10, why should it go to the agent? Why should not you, the parent, keep it in your own pocket? Ninety pounds will secure you as good a governess, if engaged directly, as £100 will if she is engaged through a middleman.—*All the Year Round.*

MADAGASCAR.—Although Madagascar is known to be the third largest island in the world, its actual size and extent is not very generally understood. It is easy to see how misconception on this point arises, for in maps the island is usually seen only in connection with Africa, and that great continent is so large that it dwarfs by comparison with itself everything in its near neighborhood, so that the really large island sheltering under its south-eastern side appears but an inconsiderable appendage to its vast neighbor. If, however, we take a good-sized map of Madagascar, and put by its side the outline, to the same scale, of another country with whose dimensions we are familiar, such, for instance, as England, we begin to realize how important an island it is as regards size, being nearly 1,000 miles long by about 250 in average breadth, so that it is nearly four times as large as England and Wales.—*Nature.*

KILLED BY A DEAD SNAKE.—I will tell you a very curious and melancholy incident that happened on one occasion in a church where I was conducting the service. The windows and doors were, of course, all wide open, and through one of those open doors a cobra glided into the church. I did not notice it myself, but several of the congregation did, and were not unreasonably much alarmed. The beadle, a native, was fortunately on the alert; and he managed to procure a tulwar, with which he cut off the creature's head before it had time to do any mischief. Tranquillity was restored, and the service proceeded to its close, when many of the congregation went to look at the dead snake as it lay headless on the ground. Among them was a man who, in his curiosity to examine the reptile, put his foot on the head and rolled it toward him; when he instantly uttered a loud exclamation and drew his foot away. By some means or other, he had contrived to set in action the muscular apparatus attached to the poison-fangs, which had darted violently forward and struck him on the foot. All remedies were useless; in half an hour the poor fellow was a corpse; proving, with a vengeance, the awful virulence of the poison of the cobra da capello!—*Chambers's Journal.*

COUNT CAVOUR.—Count Cavour was a *grand seigneur* in money matters. He had a contempt for small economy, and would have acted like that Prince de Condé who, when his son exultingly produced a purse containing the savings from his allowance, took it and flung the contents among the lackeys in the yard. He would give the postilion a louis as a *pourboire*—as Sheridan gave the waiter at Limmer's a guinea by way, he said, of astonishing the rascal—and (adds his traveling companion) "more than one beggar seated on the roadside as we passed has picked up in the dust a piece of money the metal of which was probably unknown to him. Cavour hardly ever contested the account of a tradesman. At Paris, the keeper of a hotel where he had passed 48 hours, without dining once in it, presented a bill of 1,200 francs. "Only think," he said to a friend with a laugh, "my secretary absolutely refused to pay it. I had a great deal of trouble in bringing him to reason; he did not comprehend that to be robbed without saying a word formed part of my policy." With all this he never neglected the main chance, and the proof is, that when he became Minister his private fortune amounted to nearly 2,000,000 francs.—*The London Quarterly Review.*

MRS. HEMANS.—At 7 years old, an age when most girls' ideas are limited to dolls, romps, and new frocks, Felicia's delight, in the bright Summer days, was to climb up into an old apple-tree with a volume of Shakespeare in her hand, and lose herself in a world of imagination, among the *Rosalinds*, *Imogens*, and *Beatrices*. All that was strange, weird, and romantic had an irresistible fascination for her. Gwrych, as every respectable old mansion should, had its spectre, and on moonlight nights the child, all trembling yet eager, would creep out into the long, dark avenue, fearing, yet hoping, to get a sight of the goblin. At other times, when she was supposed to be in bed, she would rise, dress herself, and steal out of the house down to the sea-shore to listen to the moaning of the waves, and to indulge in a twilight bath. She was never sent to school; her education was purely desultory; all the world of poetry was thrown open to her; but from systematic studies, beyond French, English grammar, and the rudiments of Latin, she was wholly exempted. At 7 she began to compose verses, and at 14 a volume of these was published.—*The Argosy.*

A DINNER OF THE YOUNGER PLINY.—There was a lettuce apiece provided, three snails per man, ditto two eggs, sweet cake, (*alica*, spelt-cake,) with mead and snow, (this last you'll have to reckon, and among the first items, too, for it melted in the dish,) olives, beet-root, gourds, onions, and a thousand like delicacies. You would have heard a comedian, or a reader, or a lute-player, or, such is my liberality, all three. But you, at some one or other's, have preferred oysters, tid-bits of pork, sea-urchins, dancing-girls from Gades. You have punished, if not yourself, at any rate me; yes, and on second thoughts, yourself, too. How we should have jested, laughed, improved our wits. You will dine more sumptuously at many houses; nowhere with more gayety, with more absence of pretense, with greater unreserve than at mine. In short, make the experiment, and after that, if you don't decline other folks' invitations for mine, I give you leave to decline mine forever.—*Letters of the Younger Pliny, J. D. Lewis.*

CAD.—The word *cad*, as used by the haw-haw exclusives of the English Universities to those who are non-members, is not the short for cadet, neither does it signify a man of letters, as some might imagine, from the fact that Cadmus was the first man of letters of his time; but it is derived from the word *cadger*, a mean vulgar fellow, a beggar, one who importunes, a man who tries to worm something out of another, *either money or information*. *Thus* an omnibus conductor may be called a *cad* because of his asking or importuning passers-by to become passengers. In Scotland a *cad* or *cadie* is a runner or messenger, probably from the *caduceus* or emblem of power carried by Mercury, Jove's messenger. With the exception of these two last applications of the word, it is invariably meant as a term of reproach.—*Cant and Slang.*

RABIES IN PARIS.—Careful statistics have been taken in Paris of the cases of rabies observed in 1878. The total number of cases reported to the Prefecture has been 440 dogs, 68 bitches, and three cats. Out of these 511 cases 390 were biting rabies. The number of wounds inflicted on persons was 103, and the number of deaths 30—about 1 to 3. This is the same proportion as resulted from previous inquiries. Almost all these cases have been reported from Paris out of a population of 2,000,000. The number of animals which have been bitten by mad dogs is 342 dogs and 24 cats. Two hundred and thirty-four animals were taken to the Veterinary School of Alford either for autopsy or for inspection.—*Nature.*

A SACRED MOTHER-IN-LAW.—Some Kafir customs and rules of etiquette are perplexing; such, for instance, as the one which forbids, under the penalty of absolute social ostracism, a Kafir lady to pronounce the name of her husband, or otherwise indicate him, save by some such figure as the sun, or the star, or other similar metaphors. And though in the new-made bride a few such slips are, by common consent, forgiven, for a man to commit such a hideous breach of decorum as to breathe the name of his mother-in-law, or even to hint at the existence of the lady, constitutes so great an enormity that I have never been able to meet with an authenticated instance of its having been committed.—*Temple Bar.*

THE FLAGEOLET—THE RECORDER.—The flageolet was, according to Burney, invented by the Sieur Juvigny, who played it in the famous "Ballet Comique de la Royne" in 1581. It superseded the more ancient "recorder," so well known from *Hamlet*, which is generally represented by a German flute, or *flûte traversière*, at our theatres. There were long, bulky recorders reaching half-way down to the player's knee, while others were of a diminutive size, and might, as an old authority puts it, "be carried in the pocket, and so, without any trouble, be a companion by land and water."—*The London Quarterly Review.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—Thomas Jolley (Jolly) Death has a brother named Sudden Death, as the former told me when he was on a "professional" visit to Nottingham as a private detective. The father of the two young men may yet be alive, and if so, he has probably had time to reflect upon the hideous names with which he labeled his two baby boys to go through the world with. But what of the minister (if there was one) who sanctioned such ghastly ribaldry of prenomens? The real name of the family is D'Ath.—*Notes and Queries.*

WITH HER COMPLIMENTS.—A servant of an old maiden lady, a patient of Dr. Poole, formerly of Edinburgh, was under orders to go to the doctor every morning to report the state of her health, how she had slept, &c., with strict injunctions always to prefix, "with her compliments." At length one morning the girl brought this extraordinary message: "Miss S——'s compliments, and she died last night at 8 o'clock!"—*Chambers's Journal.*

FITTING FOR THE PULPIT

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIFE.

MEN OF STRENGTH AND CHARACTER IN THE SCHOOLS—NEW ATTRACTIONS IN THE MINISTRY TO PRACTICAL AND LITERARY MEN—ANOMALOUS FEATURES OF LIFE IN THE SEMINARY—TRYING TO PREACH UNDER DIFFICULTIES—METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Only a few years ago, the modern detective journalism produced a well-defined, if temporary lunatic, for the purpose of giving to the public a picture of the actual life within the walls of an insane asylum. After some months of incarceration, the self-imposed insanity abated, and a series of vivid accounts followed, descriptive of the inner management of the institution, and of the strange existence of the inmates. It was not a report that was likely to popularize the asylum, and, so far as is known, has not encouraged many persons even of eccentric turn of mind, to develop such eccentricity to an undue extent. A like plan has since been adopted in several instances for laying bare gross abuses in other public protectories, with moderate success. About a year ago, a statement went the rounds of the religious and secular press, reflecting upon the general character of theological seminaries. It smacked somewhat of the journalistic detective element, apparently coming from some one well acquainted with seminary methods and habits. It bore the most heavily upon the character of the average student of theology, his walk and conversation, giving the impression that seminaries are largely composed of young men without convictions, who are simply seeking to gratify personal ambitions, and that the staid old pulpits are, therefore, being gradually filled with men, who, whatever their ability, are lacking the genuine spirit of self-sacrifice. It was an exaggerated statement, for which the anonymous author was severely criticised, but there was a degree of truth in it which he thought sufficient to warrant a reiteration.

This statement grew out of a one-sided view of student-life in general, and probably a narrow conception of seminary life in particular. The discussion elicited showed that even the distinctively religious public was little acquainted with the institutions which it largely supports. A sketch of student-life in an American school of theology may, perhaps, familiarize such as are interested, with the kind of men preparing for the pulpit, their general habits, and the influences by which they are surrounded. If it shall take off any of the unnatural gloss which commonly attaches to any institution bearing a religious title, giving it, to many eyes, a super-mundane appearance which does not belong to it, it shall also disabuse certain minds of ill-founded impressions regarding the mental calibre and moral force of seminary theologues.

There is a somewhat current notion that most young men who enter the ministry are second or third rate, intellectually, who take up with this because nothing else opens to them: that the brightest college men make their way into the law or medicine or business, where their material returns may ultimately be larger, leaving the dullards and sentimentalists to fill up seminary classes. This is far from the truth. From an average college class fewer men by half usually enter the ministry than the law, but the proportion of those of marked talents is not larger among the latter than the former. Such as have no special adaptation for any profession are quite as likely to drift into the attorney's office as into a theological school. A recent college class of above a hundred different members sent one-fifth of the number into the law, and the same number (an unusual proportion) into the ministry. The degree of practical working ability, as well as of scholarship, was greater among the latter than the former. This would not uniformly hold true, but it is safe to say that the proportion of law students destined to succeed in their profession, is not above that of students of theology who will make names for themselves in the ministry. If this is reckoning without proper data, an examination of a triennial catalogue of almost any prominent college will show this to have been approximately true of the last generation of professional men. There are many reasons why the gain should be with the ministry in the present generation.

A MODERN TENDENCY.

The average congregation now requires a very different kind of preaching from what was formerly expected. There is opportunity, even necessity, for a much broader and deeper scholarship, and the result is that the minister's library is being rapidly changed, from a mere collection of commentaries and religious repositories, into a more or less complete assortment of scientific and literary and critical, as well as strictly religious, volumes. This tendency of the times is very marked, and it adds many minor attractions to the work of the ministry, of which it has largely been deprived in the past. Certain of the old school in religious matters may regard such a transition as a sign of weakness rather than of strength in the pulpit; but, however this may be, the fact remains, and the additional inducements to enter the ministry are drawing many men of decided literary tastes, who discover in this profession a field, not only for the exercise of their religious tendencies, but also for the development and practical use of their esthetic and literary tastes. *Thus is it that not merely young men whose* religious aspirations are their only capital, but many to whom is added an appreciation of and enjoyment in the various branches of literature are found in present seminary classes more than formerly—although there is a clear case on record of a present seminary student who regards the study of Shakespeare as little short of sacrilege.

No less a man than Dr. Edward Everett Hale advises Christian young men of marked literary tastes to enter the ministry, as on the whole affording the best opportunity for literary work. Dr. Hale does not lay so much stress upon a "call to the ministry" as more orthodox preachers, but his advice is practically the advice of very many profound men whom Mr. Beecher would designate as "the high priests of the stringent school."

The ministry is reputed to have a larger number of impractical, visionary men than any other profession. A distinguished Vermont Judge recently remarked to the writer that his experience with ministers—and he had had a great deal—was that, as a class, they have the least share of common sense and the least apprehension of human life as it is, of any order of men living. Perhaps he was soured by contact with certain ones whom his remark would fitly characterize, but many intelligent people agree with him. There are impractical men enough in every profession, and the pulpit probably has more than its share; but this is gradually being righted by the pew. When the pew demands a man of versatile culture and independent, healthy qualities, it usually finds him, and such a demand is now widely made. Theological seminaries show the effect of this. In almost any of them may be found a goodly number of men who have had an apprenticeship away from books, among every-day people, in business, in society. Of a class of 10, for example, in Bangor Seminary, half of them have shown themselves able to succeed in other employments, and they will be marked men in the pulpit, as knowing the wants of human life and how to meet them. The last class at Andover contained some who have made reputations for themselves as men before being dubbed with the title of reverend. One was an author of much promise; another had been an active business man and a Brigadier-General in the Army, who, not being of Southern stock, was not required at Washington, and so went to Andover; another was a successful base-ball player, who believed in muscular Christianity; and the list might be extended. Few men, indeed, are in the seminaries who are too stupid to be anywhere else.

MORAL STANDING OF THE STUDENTS.

The statement referred to at the outset was to the effect that a large part of seminary students were actually unchristian men, false to their professed purpose, and with questionable morals. That this would describe certain individuals in every seminary is probable. Judas was one of the Twelve, and human nature is much the same as when that unhappy wretch lived. But such a statement, as applied to any considerable portion of seminary classes, is as false as falsehood. The intellectual and moral standard of the seminary at Bangor, Me., is lower than that of any other similar institution in the Eastern States. It was established specially for the purpose of fitting uneducated men for the ministry; the requirements for admission, whether mental or moral, have been merely nominal, and expenses are light. Many of the students come from the provinces. There is no other such chance for immoral and worthless men to impose upon a Christian institution, and there are far too many who take advantage of it. But, with all this true, any such wholesale statement as applied to the students there would be a silly falsehood. With the exception of, at the most, a half dozen, the men in the several classes there at the time were earnest and consecrated, with strong convictions and true lives, working with a will to make up for past deficiencies and pave the way for future success, under the painstaking guidance of as scholarly and broad-minded a corps of Professors as can anywhere be found.

But what should give rise to such a reflection upon theological schools? Probably the fact that quacks and scoundrels do sometimes appear in them and create scandal. Probably, too, because theological students are very much like other bodies of students together, come from all manner of homes and all kinds of training, who have little of the restraints of society upon them, whose conversation is not always improving, and who feel the imprisonment of class-room routine. They are men in thought and aspirations, but are still toeing the lines of boyhood. If they are sometimes like other boys, and divest themselves of their dignity, revive the hideous notes of their college war-whoop, indulge in a harmless game of whist, or even spend an evening at the theatre, laughing over the drolleries of "Pinafore," it is possible the religious teaching will be all the healthier. Meanwhile, some people would pronounce them, with all the assurance of authority, "wolves in sheep's clothing." Theological students do not subject themselves, and are not subjected, to a strait-jacket of conduct which belongs, if anywhere, to ethereal realms. They do not imagine themselves exempt from the frailties to which other mortals are heir, nor yet do they feel called upon to assume a sombre countenance and advertise their business to every passing stranger. They live like other Christian sinners, struggling against sin, fighting selfish natures, proud to be candidates *for such a profession, and yet not feeling called* upon to isolate themselves from the purely human elements of life. They represent diverse systems of education, homes that are coarse and Godless and aimless, as well as those that are refined, pious, and inspiring.

THE OLD MAN IN THE FLESH.

Unfortunate it may be, but true nevertheless, that sending a young man to a theological seminary does not of itself, make a full-grown Angel Gabriel of him, nor even insure him a high order of earthly saintship. He is probably just about what he would be anywhere else. The study of theology is not a magical salve to produce an instantaneous and perfect cure of every moral disorder. A violent temper will some time find vent whatever its surroundings. A mean, vengeful disposition is not wholly transformed under the softening influences of stained windows or Biblical lectures. An envious eye will always find something to feed on. Now, a theological knock-down is not a frequent occurrence, but there was such an affair in a New-England seminary not long ago, and, if report is true, it was of a manner that would have done credit to denizens of the Bowery. A keg of beer is hardly regarded as legitimate stimulus for the study of theology, though there was a well-authenticated story, a few years since, of such an article of merchandise being landed on the upper floor of a theological hall not a thousand miles from New-York, and soon after being taken away empty.

A member of one of the classes at Bangor died last Spring very suddenly, and the physicians believed him the victim of his own licentiousness. He was found to have been a quack doctor previously, and to have adopted the ministry only after he had reached the end of his rope in medicine. No one was more sanctimonious than he, and few young men leave so infamous a record behind them.

Probably, the worthy anonymous who made his sweeping charge against theological students knew of such cases as these, and, reasoning from special and extreme instances to general character, came to an unwarranted conclusion. None of these circumstances was representative of the seminaries where they occurred, but were simply what may happen at times in the best of surroundings, with human nature as it is. The last is a revolting example, but no more so than occurrences among the churches at irregular intervals. Should all Christians, therefore, be accounted quacks and hypocrites? The popular German beverage was doubtless merely the impulsive medium of throwing off excess of feeling after continued restraint—repented of at leisure. Probably, all engaged in it are as faithful Pastors now as if they had never slyly compassed authority and moistened their lips with the delicious froth in a school of the Fathers. Of the actors in the sacred fisticuffs, one is now a home missionary on the frontier, while the other found the field of orthodoxy too narrow for his elasticity, and has drifted upon a platform whose limits are less defined.

SEMINARY CONTRASTED WITH COLLEGE LIFE.

Seminary life, so very like that of the college, in some respects, is very different in others. The routine of college is repeated in the seminary. There is the same systematized drudgery, only that in being in one special line, and that a chosen one, the drudgery becomes a pleasure. The work is something more than disciplinary, everything done adding to the accumulation of material which serves for actual capital. A college training is made up of smatterings of such a vast variety of subjects that its results, at the best, are but superficial. It ought to provide a foundation. Sometimes it does, sometimes not. The design of it is not to give one a trade, but to put one in the best condition to learn his trade. The seminary, on the contrary, gives him his trade. Instead of a superficial view of subjects, the tendency is to follow out details, to go to the bottom of everything, to examine each question in relation to all others with which it is interwoven, or by which it is bordered. It is no more "line upon line and precept upon precept" than in college, but every line is followed by another in the same direction, and every precept introduces another of the same family. Every step marks a progress, not merely a covering of ground.

There is another difference between college and seminary life which separates them even more widely. The wonderful charm of the college lies, to a good degree, in the world-wide diversity of tastes and habits and purposes. It is a metropolis of character and hope. The counterpart of its four years is not to be found in any other period, or in any other conditions of life. It is *sui generis*. Thrown in large numbers more or less intimately together, well-nigh every individual represents a distinct type of humanity, a separate order of intellect, a special combination of passions. There is no common conception of things, and little or no similarity of thought or expression or conduct. Together they form a little world of inexperienced, jolly youth, ready for any excitement, equal to any combined undertaking, and divided only enough to enter with zeal into miniature conflicts, which become as real as the wars between empires or the tomahawking battles of the red men, though with a never-failing good-nature, which is ever at hand to make a unit of the whole on any emergency. Their very strength of unison is in their wide diversities of character and aim, the strongest ties often being between opposites in temperament and aspirations. This is what makes college life just that peculiar experience that it is. Hundreds of immature minds that by nature have the minimum of traits in common are run together through the same molds. The best and the worst parts of a college career are not in the class-room, but in the discipline and education of association. Except for this, the necessary machinery would be irksome and unprofitable to the great majority.

The training of a seminary, while having something of this, is not specially marked by it. The variety of mind is less; the scope of taste is narrowed; the eccentricities of character are fewer. One of perfectly proper habits himself is never called upon to pick his best friend out of the street. That strange element in human nature which so often makes men inseparable, whose beliefs are hopelessly opposed, whose motives have no likeness, and even whose practices are at different poles in morals—this element is necessarily absent from life in seminary. Each man is aiming at the same goal as his neighbor. There is monotony in the uniformity of purpose. In the association together there are springs of sympathy that are never touched, because there is no one adapted to touch them. The tendency is to forget that the world is all outside. As a class, of course, the students are those whose life has been in books, who have had little experience among other than students, and the "all things to all men" comes to be, with them, "one thing to everybody." Notwithstanding a very practical bent in a goodly part, still, the fact that there are few radical divergencies of opinion, almost no gross improprieties of behavior, and that the minds of all are absorbed in one, even though it be a great, subject, this leaves no chance for picturesqueness in the life. This cannot be so true of any other kind of professional study. In schools of medicine and of law there is, at least, a wider variety of character, and in the latter vast differences in purpose, according as the several branches of the profession attract. The first desire of every seminary student is to be a good speaker. This is to be his first business, everything else subordinate to it, and the whole aim of his study to make his speech influential in a very special direction. Obviously, this involves ripe scholarship and thorough mastery of the subjects in hand, as well as more tact and vigor in utterance, and there comes to be an intense seriousness about it. It is as near to active professional life as anything short of it can be. To those whose heart is in the work, there is a fire of zeal in it which no other preparatory labor can excite to so high a degree. It is enjoyable, for every one who is absorbed in congenial toil enjoys it, and the serious features of the life are very fairly an equivalent for the picturesque qualities of college life. For the boy dreaming about the future and careless of the present, college is far more interesting than seminary could be. To the young man who has faced trials and hardships, and views human action on its real sides, the frivolities of college might seem too trifling, while the seriousness of seminary would be an atmosphere to charm and inspire.

SEMINARY STUDENTS IN THE PULPIT.

There is a feature of seminary life which varies in the several institutions, but which is in some respects the most interesting part of the course. In the larger schools, students are not commonly allowed to preach until Senior year, or, if any, very little. Such is the case at Andover, at New-Haven, at New-York, and at Princeton. At Bangor there is no check to preaching during any part of the three years in which opportunity offers, so that very commonly the Juniors enter neighboring pulpits before they have any instruction whatever in theology or Church history. There is a ludicrous side to this, as there would be in a law student just entered at Columbia pleading in the higher courts, or a medical student lecturing on medicine. Little harm is done, however, as such amateurs in the pulpit keep pretty near land in the theological seas, and content themselves with hortatory addresses or commonplace essays, and they realize something financially out of it. The misfortune of it is to the students themselves, who have to use time in preparation which they need for seminary work.

Whether in Junior or Senior year, the experiences of students in the pulpit are much the same. Few are accustomed to address audiences in any formal way, and have made no practical application of the arts of speaking, and know nothing of the element of tact in addressing mixed audiences. The majority of young men are confused in such circumstances. Many are utterly lost, and such ideas as the mind is called on to provide on the moment, or to reproduce for utterance from previous thought, are unsafe factors to count upon. They are fortunate if they do not find themselves reading the hymns bottom up. A long season of supply to a church looking for a Pastor furnishes some strange experiences in this line. Young candidates have to earn their way to favor, and are often remembered by congregations by some real or imaginary defects in their bearing, or sermons, or prayers.

At one such place inquiry was made regarding a student who had been there a month or two previous. "Oh, yes," was the answer, "he was the one who preached on 'Prayer,' and then couldn't pray."

One young man, now a settled Pastor, undertook, when in seminary, to preach extempore. He had his plan well in mind, and properly elaborated, but when he came to face his audience, and to realize that he was the prime object of attention and interest, his thoughts vanished like visions of the night. He got on tolerably well with a few lines of introduction, but then he was utterly at sea; he brought a story just read in a newspaper to his aid, though having no possible connection with his theme. He was certain he had told every thing he knew, and his audience seemed of the same mind, and after struggling on for six or eight minutes without being able to catch so much as a straw to cling to, he remarked that he presumed it was evident to his audience that he was in a tight place, and that he was certain of it, but that if they would come again that evening, he would promise to give them the whole of the sermon. They sang the doxology, and he pronounced the benediction. Everybody and his neighbors were on hand in the evening, and the young theologue went through his speech with credit, and is now a city Pastor.

A theologue nearly ready to graduate, who was more mature in years than in experience, and was not accustomed to measure his expression by his ideas, was preaching in a Maine pulpit. It was an extempore sermon, and there was no mistake about it. It was easier for him to start than to stop. When his half hour was up, everybody but himself was looking at the clock. But he was hardly under way. Another 15 minutes went by, and he was floundering about in a labyrinth of verbiage without sign of anchorage. An hour was completed. His audience was gradually passing off into dreamland or out at the door, but he was apparently no nearer the end than when he started; another quarter was added, and still the young divine persevered, warming up to the subject, which he strangely imagined he was successfully grappling. His wife was winking desperately at him from the pew, and the good Deacon was snoring with charming grace directly in front of him, but he was oblivious to all these hindrances, and not till the clock marked an hour and thirty minutes of sermon did he find a stopping-place. Then he complacently remarked that lack of time prevented his properly treating the subject before them, but he would renew it on some future occasion. That occasion never was found by that audience, and at last accounts this mistaken man was anxiously casting about for a place to preach the Gospel. He will never find it.

SEMINARY INSTRUCTION AND INSTRUCTORS.

A sketch of seminary life would be incomplete without a look at the kind of instruction given and the methods employed. Outsiders are apt to speak of seminaries of theology as narrow in their aims, narrowing in their influence. In the sense intended, the criticism is unjust. The instruction is systematic, and a special system is taught. This is as near narrowness as it comes. Seminary Professors, in these days, whatever they may have once been, are broad men, of the highest attainment in scholarship, widely read, thoroughly critical, and gentlemen in the truest sense. More than this, they are progressive men. They do not adhere to untenable positions because they were held to by their fathers. They are perfectly ready to accept the light which modern scholarship throws on Biblical exegesis; indeed, they are the ones through whom the rays have come; and equally willing to accept all the aids which scientific discovery affords. There is no bigotry in the Professor's chair of the present day; no pessimism, no spirit of rant.

The methods of instruction vary. In some of the seminaries there is a combination of the use of text-books and lectures. At Andover nearly everything is done by lectures, and volumes of notes are taken and crammed. One writes down as much of an hour's lecture as he can get, and on the following day some one is required to give a full abstract of the lecture from memory—the divisions and subdivisions and chief illustrations of the subject, with references, in as nearly the original language as possible. On examination, more especially in theology proper, one member is called upon to set the ball rolling, and another and another to take it where the last stops, and so on to the end. If heterodox when such a process is finished, it is not because they are not sufficiently freighted with orthodox teaching. As an illustration, in the very beginning of Prof. Park's system of theology, in the course of natural theology, he gives 27 "fundamental principles." Taken in their briefest shape, they are sufficiently formidable to tax the strongest memory. Interspersed, as they are, with numberless "remarks," and "1, 2, 3's," in parentheses, and "A. B. C.'s," and "a. b. c's," Joseph Cook is said to have given these 27 principles an examination *in extenso, verbatim et literatim.* Moral—but let that go.

The method of instruction at Bangor is totally different from this. There are only scattering lectures, text-books being commonly used. Such is the case even in theology; and in Church history the elaborate five volumes of Neander are employed in the most admirable manner. Either one of these systems may be made valuable or utterly worthless. Nothing could be more efficient, for instance, than the text-book instruction in Church history by Prof. Paine, at Bangor, nor than the system of lecturing as illustrated in Prof. Park's classes at Andover. Other men might adopt their methods and fail in them, but if the student does his part neither the one nor the other could well be improved upon. The lecture system as often employed utterly fails of its purpose, and unless there is a strong enthusiastic man back of the text-book, this might as well be a Patent Office Report. There is enough in books to make all men wise, but without zeal in the student and tact in the instructor even many theological students would go into the ministry unaided by his course, and with everything yet to learn.

"LET HER SNEEZE."—Dr. Taylor had been called in to prescribe for the Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of George III. "The complaint of the Princess was a continued pain and stupor in the head. Of course, John Taylor immediately ordered her to take his snuff. This snuff is made of the powdered leaves of the Asarabacca, which has the property of purging the head, and of which plenty was grown in the garden at Whitworth. John having given his order and delivered the snuff, looked about him, and seeing the Princesses all there, he clapped the Queen familiarly on the back, and said: 'Well, thou art a farrently woman [good-looking] to be the mother of such a set of straight-backed lasses.' Queen Charlotte took the unusual familiarity with very good grace, smiling and replying: 'Yes, Mr. Taylor; and I was once as straight-backed a lass as any of them.' The Doctor had not retired from the presence of royalty very long, when he was sent for again in great haste. 'Well, and what is the matter now?' asked he on entering. 'Oh, the Princess is taken with such a continual sneezing that we are quite alarmed.' 'Is that all?' said John. 'Then let the girl sneeze; that is the very thing that will do her good.' The Doctor is said to have had the honor of completely relieving the Princess of her complaint."—*Chambers's Journal.*

MR. NICHOLS CHECKMATED

A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL CONVOKED BY GOV. ROBINSON.

JUDGE WESTBROOK AND MR. NICHOLS ORDERED TO SHOW CAUSE BEFORE IT WHY THEY SHOULD NOT LET THE MAYOR ALONE—THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

The tangled case of The People, on the relation of Sidney P. Nichols, against Edward Cooper, Mayor of the City of New-York, assumed a new phase yesterday, when it came before an extraordinary term of the General Term of the Supreme Court. It came before that tribunal on an ex parte application for a writ of prohibition, directed to the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to restrain the Special Term, or any Justice presiding therein, from proceeding further in the case. The extraordinary term was convoked by Gov. Robinson, and the secret was so well guarded that hardly anybody knew about it until the court was in session yesterday morning. The Governor, in his order, stated that it appeared to his satisfaction that the public interest required the convening of such a tribunal. The extraordinary term was called under the authority of section 23, chapter 1, title 111, part 3, Revised Statutes, (6 ed., vol. 3, page 208,) which is as follows: "The Governor may, whenever in his judgment the public good shall require it, appoint extraordinary General Terms, Circuit Courts, and Special Terms of the Supreme Court and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and he shall designate the time and place the same shall be held, and name the Justice who shall hold the extraordinary Circuit or Special Term, or preside in such Court of Oyer and Terminer, and he shall give notice of such appointment in such manner as he may believe the public good requires." The Governor's order designated the Hon. Noah Davis as Presiding Justice, and the Hon. John R. Brady and the Hon. Charles H. Ingalls as Associate Judges, but Judge Ingalls being ill, a subsequent order was issued appointing Judge Barrett in his stead.

The proceedings were ex parte, the Mayor being represented by Corporation Counsel Whitney, ex-Attorney-General Barlow, F. N. Bangs, and Henry E. Knox. Mr. Bangs and ex-Attorney-General Barlow presented the arguments. "The application," said Mr. Bangs, "is for some action on the part of the General Term which will restrain what we are advised is, and regard as, unauthorized and extra judicial action on the part of the Special Term at Chambers now being held for the hearing of non-enumerated motions and Chambers business. We are advised that that term is going beyond its jurisdiction, to the detriment of the interests represented by the Mayor, and we wish to have that branch of the court kept within the bounds of its jurisdiction. We ask also for alternative relief; that is, we ask that this court will direct a writ of certiorari which has been issued at another branch of the court, and to which a return has been made, to be heard in the first instance at General Term. [illegible] an order requiring the relator, at whose suit that writ has been obtained, to show cause here why the writ should not be quashed or superseded, and the proceedings upon the writ dismissed." He then gave a history of the case and stated the grounds upon which he held that Judge Westbrook had exceeded his jurisdiction, the grounds being, as described below, in the Mayor's affidavit, that the Special Term in September is one assigned for work of another sort, and not one having the power which Judge Westbrook has sought to exercise. He then asked the court to require Mr. Nichols to show cause at a time to be designated by the court, why the questions arising on the writ of certiorari and the return to it should not be heard in the first instance at General Term. He also asked that Mr. Nichols should show cause why the writ of certiorari should not be quashed or superseded, and if the court should grant such an order, that pending that order all proceedings on the part of Mr. Nichols should be stopped. "We ask in the alternative," continued Mr. Bangs, "that instead of being compelled to go to single Judges of the courts for stays, and then being obliged to go before another single Judge of the court upon applications to vacate those stays, this court, at General Term, in view of the emergency created by this proceeding, will at least, if it denies us all other relief, make a mandate which will be respected in all branches of the court, requiring the proceedings of the relator, and the Judge sitting at Special Term, to await the determination of the appeals already taken."

The application was based on an affidavit of Mayor Cooper. In this affidavit the Mayor, after describing the course he has pursued in relation to Mr. Nichols, refers to the issuing of the writ of certiorari, returnable at a Special Term of the Supreme Court in this City on the first Monday in September, 1879. He then says that he is informed and believes that no Special Term for the trial of issues of law or fact, or for the exercise of any appellate jurisdiction, has been assigned or appointed to be held in this City and County in September, 1879, and that the only Special Term assigned for the City and County of New-York in that month is one with the limited power of hearing non-enumerated motions and the ordinary Chambers business. He then refers to the certificate setting forth the proceedings had before him against Mr. Nichols, as having been filed, Sept. 15, under the compulsion of certain orders. He does not believe, he says, that the General Term of the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to review his proceedings against Mr. Nichols, but if it does have power to review them, and if that power may be exercised by any branch of the court, he believes that it can be exercised only at a Special Term duly assigned to exercise appellate jurisdiction, or for the trial and determination of issues of law and of fact, and that it cannot be exercised by a Justice sitting at a Special Term at Chambers in the City and County of New-York within the month of September, 1879. Yet, he says, such a Justice, Judge Westbrook, did, on Sept. 16, order him to show cause, on Sept. 25, before him at Special Term at Chambers, why the so-called judgment of the Mayor against Mr. Nichols should not be reversed and declared null and void. He holds that Judge Westbrook has exceeded his jurisdiction in making this order and in proposing to proceed to judgment thereon, and in issuing the writ of certiorari and requiring him to file a return to it. The Mayor then prays the court at General Term to exercise its jurisdiction and authority by issuing a writ prohibiting the Special Term appointed to be held at Chambers in this City in September, and Judge Westbrook, from further proceeding with the matter of the writ and return or the order of Sept. 16, and prohibiting Mr. Nichols from "invoking the exercise of any judicial power" by that Special Term or by Judge Westbrook in respect to the writ or return, and from carrying into effect any judgment that may be rendered in the proceedings by the Special Term or Judge Westbrook. In conclusion, he states that Judge Westbrook has decided that he has power to hear and give judgment on the return at the Special Term at Chambers.

A brief affidavit by Corporation Counsel Whitney was also presented in support of the application.

The court then took a recess for more than an hour. On their return, Judge Noah Davis delivered judgment for himself and associate Judges. He said: "The court have considered the application that has been made ex parte this morning. We think the subject is too important to justify us in determining whether there should be a writ of prohibition on an ex parte application, and that it is our duty to direct the formal hearing under an order to show cause for the purpose of hearing both sides before determining the questions which are involved in this application. We have come, therefore, to the conclusion (and have dictated to the stenographer the form of order) that an order shall be entered directing the Justice presiding at the Special Term and the relator in the certiorari proceedings to show cause on Thursday morning next, to which day the General Term will stand adjourned, at the opening of the court, why a writ of prohibition, as asked for, should not be issued restraining the trial and all further proceedings before the Special Term and the Justice presiding thereat, and in the meantime we direct by the order that the court be prohibited from proceeding any further and from rendering any judgment or decision, and that the relator be prohibited from taking any action in the certiorari proceedings, except that neither party shall be prevented from noticing or bringing to hearing the appeals now pending at the General Term or from noticing or putting such proceedings on the calendar at the Special Term in October for the hearing of trials of issues of law and fact, so that upon the decision under the order we now make, and upon the appeals pending, if the proceedings are sustained, the parties may move the case speedily to trial, and thus avoid the necessity, which would be the result of omitting the exception, of throwing the case beyond the October Special Term. We also add the exception, which permits the court at Special Term to adjourn the pending motions from time to time until the decision of any order that we now make to show cause. This is as far as the court think we ought to go. So far as relates to that part of the application which asks for leave to make motions at the General Term to quash the certiorari, we have concluded that it should not be granted, because the certiorari was returnable at Special Term. Rule 44 of the Code provides that writs of that kind may be returned at Special Term. They may also—as this court held in its March Term—be made returnable at the General Term, which was the long-established practice until a rule of the court modified the practice by allowing them to be returned at Special Term. But whenever a writ is returnable at Special Term, that court is vested with the primary jurisdiction, and motions to quash the writ should be made either there or at Chambers, where they could be heard as non-enumerated motions—not at the General Term. We think, therefore, it would be an irregular departure from the established procedure for us to allow a motion to dismiss a writ or to quash a writ of certiorari pending at Special Term to be made literally at the General Term. That motion is a matter of no practical importance. The order which we have now made will bring every material question which has been suggested in this case to a hearing before the General Term on Thursday next, and in the meantime all proceedings before the court at Chambers will, by the order, be suspended until the decision of the court."

The formal order, which is as follows, omitting the introductory technicalities, was then entered by order of this court:

"On reading and filing the affidavit of Edward Cooper, the papers and proceedings thereto annexed, and the affidavit of William C. Whitney, upon motion of Francis N. Bangs and Francis C. Barlow, of counsel for the said Edward Cooper, such Mayor as aforesaid, it is ordered by the court now here, That the said respondents, the Special Term at Chambers, the Hon. Theodore R. Westbrook, the Justice presiding thereat, and Sidney P. Nichols, do show cause before this court, on Thursday, the 25th day of September inst., in the Court-house for the City of New-York, at 10:30 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why a writ of prohibition should not be issued by this court, under and pursuant to the provision of chapter 70, Laws of 1878, according to the course and practice of this court, prohibiting and restraining the said Special Term and said Justice presiding thereat from hearing or determining the question arising upon the writ of certiorari mentioned in the affidavit of the said Edward Cooper, upon the certificate of the said Edward Cooper, filed as a return to the said writ of certiorari from reviewing, affirming or reversing the proceedings of the said Edward Cooper as Mayor, therein mentioned, from rendering any judgment thereon, making any further order in respect thereto, prohibiting or restraining the said Sidney P. Nichols from applying to the said Special Term for any hearing or determination of the judgment on the said writ of certiorari and return thereto, and from carrying into execution or effect any such judgment, order, or determination. And it is further ordered that said Special Term and said Justice presiding thereat, and said Sidney P. Nichols be and they are, and each of them is, prohibited and restrained from any and all further proceedings in the matter of said certiorari, and from bringing the same to a hearing and trial, and from deciding or adjudicating the same in any manner or form, until the hearing before this General Term under this order and the decision of said General Term upon such hearing; except that this order shall not operate to restrain or prevent either party from noticing and bringing to hearing before the General Term any appeal or appeals now pending from orders heretofore made in said proceedings, or from noticing or putting the said proceedings on the calendar of the October Special Term, from the hearing and trial of issues of law or fact, (of which short notice shall be sufficient,) so that the same may be brought to a trial or hearing without delay after the decision of this court upon this order, and of the said several appeals; nor will it operate to prevent the said Special Term at Chambers from adjourning the motion now pending in the said proceedings from time to time until the hearing and decision under this order."

The order having been entered, the court adjourned until Thursday morning.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The power of the Governor to convoke an extraordinary session of a General Term of the Supreme Court is limited under the statute only by his judgment as to the public necessity for such a session. The question, therefore, to be settled by the Governor in his mind before calling an extraordinary session is whether there is pending before a subordinate court, at a time when the General Term is adjourned, any matter which it would serve public policy to have finally determined before the day regularly appointed for the meeting of that General Term. At the present time there are two matters in the Supreme Court awaiting the action of the General Term, which in their present shape clog the action of the Mayor, and tend to keep alive political difficulties whose settlement would help on the transaction of public business. A third matter, growing out of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel respecting the appointment of Inspectors of Election and poll clerks, is likely to be brought before the Supreme Court, and should be passed upon by its General Term before the end of the present month. The two cases first mentioned are those of Sidney P. Nichols and Police Commissioner De Witt C. Wheeler. These have certain similar features, and as to these Judges Westbrook and Van Brunt have taken like ground, each holding that the Mayor cannot remove from office any regular clerk or head of a department under the City Government without giving the person sought to be removed a trial conducted with proper judicial forms. In the case of Sidney P. Nichols, Judge Westbrook has issued an order to the Mayor to show cause to-morrow at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at Chambers, why judgment should not be given restoring Nichols to the post of Police Commissioner, and ousting from it his successor, Charles F. MacLean, who was appointed by Mayor Cooper. It seems to be generally accepted as a fact that if the motion for judgment on the return of Mayor Cooper to the writ of certiorari in the Nichols case were heard by Judge Westbrook, his decision would be given to reverse the judgment of the Mayor, approved by the Governor, which removed Nichols from office. All the previous facts in the case go to support that belief. Judge Westbrook issued the writ of certiorari while acting in the Third Department, and made it returnable in this department at a time when he held the Special Term at Chambers here. He refused to quash the writ, and, against the protest of the Mayor that he had no jurisdiction over the matter, he compelled a return to be made. He vacated a stay of proceedings granted by Judge Ingalls at Albany, holding that the venue of the cause was placed in this district, and he granted the order to show cause why judgment should not be given on the return, as before stated. All these decisions were in favor of the Nichols side of the controversy, and they certainly justify the belief that his decision would to-morrow be to replace Sidney P. Nichols in the office of Police Commissioner. From such a decision the Mayor would in ordinary course have only the remedy of appeal to the General Term, which will meet in October.

In the meantime, what would happen? The person who was removed from office by the Mayor and Governor, for causes certified to by them as just and proper, would have the opportunity of performing the duties and enjoying the privileges of a Police Commissioner in defiance of executive officers of the City and State. Judging him by his associations and well-known opinions, he would at once assist in the appointment of Inspectors of Election and poll clerks from among persons whom the chief law officer of the City has declared to be ineligible to such offices. In this way, he and his sympathizers in the Board of Police would practically determine a question which should be passed upon by the courts, and especially by the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Oct. 1, the day on which expires the time within which the Board of Police should designate the Inspectors and poll-clerks. It is thus seen that, incidentally, the question of the right of Sidney P. Nichols to return to the Police Board as a member involves the question as to which Democratic faction of this City shall have a share in the control of the elections. It is urged on the side of the Mayor and Governor that this did not affect the determination to call an extraordinary session of the General Term, but that the only purpose of such a session is to allow appeals to be taken from decisions which, unless speedily affirmed or reversed, will cause Mayor Cooper's administration to continue to be a series of abortive proceedings and partisan broils carried on at public expense and to the public detriment. At the same time, the meeting of the General Term would give the opportunity to apply for a writ of prohibition which, if granted, would prevent, at least temporarily, the return of a dismissed officer to his former post and his participation in an important detail of preparation for the elections. Whether the alternative writ of prohibition now in force be dissolved or made absolute next Thursday, it is reasonably certain that through its means the present Board of Police will have to appoint the officers to serve at the polls. On the Mayor's side it is urged that the action of the Governor in calling an extraordinary session of the General Term, and of the Mayor in asking him to do so, was dictated by the desire to check a feeling, fast becoming wide-spread, that the days had returned when Judges could be swayed by political or personal sympathies.

WHAT MR. NICHOLS WILL DO.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Mr. Nichols, last evening, and asked him what he proposed to do on behalf of Mr. Nichols before this extraordinary session of the General Term of the Supreme Court. "We shall appear," said Mr. Townsend, "and submit ourselves properly to its authority; ask the court to consider that we are right in the proceedings we have thus far taken, and ask for an order enabling us to proceed with the case before Judge Westbrook."

"Suppose that order is not granted?"

"I should prefer not to be in the attitude of threatening the Supreme Court," replied Mr. Townsend, and then intimated that, in case of an adverse decision, an appeal would at once be taken to the higher court.

BOAT-RACING IN NEWARK.

FALL REGATTA OF THE EUREKA CLUB—FOUR WELL-CONTESTED RACES.

There is no prettier spot on the Passaic River than that occupied by the cozy little cottage of the Eureka Boat Club, with its balcony overlooking the stream, and, as the water lay like a motionless sea of glass under the September sun, it may be concluded that the Fall regatta of the Eurekas, which took place yesterday afternoon, was a success. Both margins of the river were lined with platoons of spectators, and even the pretty little cemetery, with its tombs fronting on the river, that faces the club-house, swarmed for once with living inhabitants. There were four races on the programme, the first of which was a single scull, won by Adam Orcel, in 13:30, distance one and a half miles, including the turn. John Young, who was entered for the race, did not start, and this left but one competitor, William Clark. In the second event, with pair-oared gigs, four crews entered. The race was won by the Reds, [illegible] Angelman, bow; W. F. Volk, stroke, and W. Clark, Jr., coxswain, in 11:15. The Blues came in one-sixteenth of a second later, Thomas Pelkington, bow; W. E. Flavell, stroke; George Clark, coxswain. The Orange was four seconds behind. G. W. Lee now varied the programme by doing the mile and a half in 6:05, and then came a double race in two-oared, which was sharply contested by the Red and White. The boats were pretty four-oared shells. The Blues, [illegible] old women, did not double the Bay, and are scarcely entitled to time. The Whites—W. Clark, Jr., bow; Robert Laiblin, No. 2; W. F. Volk, No. 3; F. Young, stroke—did their mile and a half in 7:30, and the Reds in 6:55. John Young was bow; N. B. Flavel, No. 2; Thomas Pelkington, No. 3, and W. Evno, stroke. The fourth race, in six-oared gigs, was sharply fought by the crews of the Passaic and the Bessie B., their time, respectively, being 7:32 and 7:32½. The Bessie crew consisted of D. Norwood, bow; Manning Force, No. 2; W. Clark, Jr., No. 3; George Clark, No. 4; John Young, No. 5; J. B. Angelman, stroke. The crew of the Passaic was composed as follows: A. H. Orcel, bow; F. R. Sandford, No. 2; W. F. Volk, No. 3; Thomas Pelkington, No. 4; F. Young, No. 5; W. Evno, stroke.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

TURF CONTESTS IN KENTUCKY.

FOUR EXCITING RACES ON THE OPENING DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—The Fall meeting of the Jockey Club began to-day under most favorable auspices. It was an extra day, but the sport was of an exceptionally fine character. The weather was everything that could be desired, and about 4,000 people were in attendance. For the first race, Florence B., Fred Rice, Shaker, Glendalia, Lita, Judge Thompson, Keene Richards's Sue Dougherty filly, Secret, Hollis Hart, and Judy were entered. Fred Rice sold as favorite, with Glendalia a close second, and Florence B. third. At the drum-tap Florence B. got away in lead of Thompson, second. Florence led Rice a length at the half-mile pole, but at the three-quarter pole was leading by only half a length. Rice ran steadily with Florence in the stretch, and when nearing the string was ahead of the filly, but just as everybody was shouting "Rice wins," Florence ran even with her competitor, and under the string was foremost by a nose. Time—1:15¾.

The second race was a mile-heat race, with Kimnock, Ella R., Silver Bill, Bush, Day Star, Sweeney, Rowdy Boy, and Buckden filly as starters. Ella Rowell sold as favorite. Charlie Bush led at the start, but gave way to Ella by the time they reached the half-mile pole. Day Star then began to loom up and it seemed as if he would justify the predictions of a few knowing ones, but Bush passed him in the stretch, and ran a good race with Ella, who won in good style. In the second heat Charlie Bush took the lead, with Ella second and Silver Bill third. Ella was evidently not running to win this heat, for she soon fell back, and Sweeney and Charlie Bush ran gallantly together for first place. Sweeney, however, took the honors handsomely, and came in first. Day Star ran third. In the third heat Ella ran ahead with Sweeney close behind. This feat offered beautiful sport between the two gallant thoroughbreds. Ella Rowell was first ahead and then Sweeney, and as they swung into the stretch it was an impossibility to tell which would win. Ella Rowell, however, captured the heat. Time—1:44¾, 1:45¼, 1:45¾.

The third race was a dash, one mile and an eighth, with Himyar, Incommode, Goodnight, L'Argentine, Kinkora, Dave Moore, and Clanton as starters. Himyar was favorite, but Kate Claxton was regarded with favor, Lightman being withdrawn. Kinkora took the lead, with Incommode second, and L'Argentine third. In this race, just before Incommode reached the half-mile pole, Dave Moore ran into him. His tendon was cut, and it is probable that he will never run again. At the string Himyar took fourth place, and when the half-mile pole was reached he ran third, to Kinkora first, and L'Argentine second. The race soon became either Kinkora's or Himyar's, but the latter had no difficulty in winning, for he made the excellent time of 1:56.

The fourth race was a mile dash, with Victim, Juanita, Ben Hill, Cammie F., Montreal, Eckert, Headlight, Fern, and Buckshot as starters. This afforded the most interesting sport of the day. Buckshot took the lead, and held it until the three-quarter pole was reached. Ben Hill was running for all he was worth as second, and at the three-quarters he took first place from Buckshot, Cammie F. ran easily as fourth, and Montreal had third. These two began to show their mettle when they got into the stretch. Cammie F. darted ahead of Montreal and Ben Hill, and Montreal went ahead of Hill also. The two horses rattled down the stretch at a terrific pace, but Cammie F.'s feet were the fleeter, and she won in 1:43.

Pools on Monday's races were sold to-night as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Blue Grass Stakes, three-quarters of a mile dash: [illegible]

SECOND RACE.—[illegible] Lord Murphy, $125; Bowen, $25; Thomas Bridges, $16, and field, $11.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats: Ben Hill, $20; Short Line, $15; Shaker, $10, and Kinkead, $10.

POOL-SELLING ON THE TRACK.

THE VAIN COMPLAINT OF SOME DISAPPOINTED BUFFALO AUCTIONEERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—At the annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving-park Association, held during the month of August, pools were sold at the track, but not in the business part of the city, as was the case before the passage of the law prohibiting pool-selling. Two auctioneers, Patrick O'Day and Frank J. Biller, concluded that if pools could be sold in the inclosed grounds of the association, which are within the limits of the city, then they could sell down town. They opened a room in Main-street, near the Tifft House, but as soon as they commenced selling the Police compelled them to close up. Feeling aggrieved by what they considered an exhibition of partiality or discrimination in favor of out-of-town pool-sellers, they formally served affidavits on Police Commissioners Elijah Ambrose and Frank A. Sears, which set forth that pool-selling was permitted on the track, while they were not allowed to carry on the same business in the business district. No notice was taken of these papers, and the pool-selling went on without interruption at the Driving Park throughout the four days' races.

This made O'Day and Biller very angry. They made complaint before Judge Haight, of the Supreme Court, of what had taken place, and asked that the Commissioners be declared guilty of neglect of duty, and that for that cause they be removed from office. Upon that petition the usual order to show cause was issued, returnable Aug. 26. Two days after the day appointed, the matter was heard at a special term of the Supreme Court, the respondents answering to the complaint. It will be noticed that Mayor Scheu was not implicated in these legal proceedings, and this was for the reason that he is only President of the board ex officio. To-day Judge Haight handed down a decision sustaining the demurrer of the Police Commissioners and filed an elaborate opinion, of interest to the followers of the turf, in which he says: "The management and control of the Police force is given to the board. I regard it the duty of the board to use reasonable diligence in seeing that the officers under them discharge their duty. If Police officials upon duty at the Driving Park permitted offenses in their immediate view and presence without making arrests, it may be the duty of the board to investigate. The petition, however, does not charge any neglect of duty on the part of the Police force or any member thereof. It has been intimated that the offense in question would not have been committed had it not been for permits, either express or implied, given by the Commissioners, and assurance made that the Police would not interfere. I know not what the facts may be. No such claim is set forth in the petition, and we are not justified in believing any such charge. If, however, the Commissioners have been giving permits to violate the laws, and have withheld the Police in the discharge of their duty while such acts were being committed, I should then regard them, not only guilty of malfeasance in office, but participes criminis themselves, and persons that should be removed from office. The demurrer must be sustained, without costs."

From what can be ascertained, this probably will not be the end of the matter, though the disposal of the application for the Commissioners' removal. Mr. Sears is a Republican, and Mr. Ambrose an influential Democrat.

RACES ON THE NEWPORT TRACK.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—The second and last day's steeple-chase races took place this afternoon. The weather was very pleasant, and a large number of spectators were present. There were also eight coaches on the grounds. The French and Turkish Ministers, Admiral Porter and family, Congressman Morton, of New-York, and the Hon. B. H. Bristow were present. There were six races. The first was a steeple-chase over the two-mile course, and was won by Judith, Judge second, Dandy third. The second race was a match between polo ponies, Silly and Santonio, for $150, and was easily won by Silly. The third race was a handicap sweepstake for a dash of three-quarters of a mile, and was won by Hibernia, with Judge second. The fourth race was a handicap for polo ponies, with 15 entries. Only two started, Silly and Santonio. The fifth race was a heat race on the three-quarter mile course, and was won by Chiquita in two straight heats. The sixth was a steeple-chase over the two-mile course, and was won by Dead-head, with Judith second.

THE ODD-FELLOWS' GRAND LODGE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows closed its session to-day. The funeral service for the lodge-room, presented by the committee on that subject, was adopted. The Judiciary Committee decided that Grand Encampments have not the authority to charter Encampments of uniformed patriarchs, which decision was approved. The resolution to repeal the law admitting the unmarried daughters of the Scarlet Degree members to the Rebekah Degree lodges was not adopted. The Grand Lodge refused to restrict the conferring of the Rebekah degree to the Rebekah Degree lodges. The appeal of Richard Rowland from the action of the Grand Lodge of New-York in the case of Hans Anderson was sustained.

CANADIAN MARKSMANSHIP.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 20.—The shooting in the Provincial Match was continued this morning, the match being concluded at noon. The weather was fair, but the scores made were not above the average. Nova Scotia and Quebec scored 384 points each; Ontario, 376; Manitoba, 351; Prince Edward Island, 332, and New-Brunswick, 291. Nova Scotia's score being the best at long range, it wins the London Merchants' Cup and $80.

RECKLESS USE OF A GUN.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 20.—William Carr, the young son of Jockey Hill, aged 13 years, who was accidentally shot, as it was supposed, by John Moore, a youth of about 20 years, in an unoccupied house at that place last Sunday, has since died of his wounds, and a demand for an investigation has been made. Moore claims that the shooting was purely accidental, but others say not. Several boys were playing in the building, it seems, and Moore shouted to them to come out of there, and they did not come. He being down stairs, the boys above fired the gun at the ceiling, which was of flooring, and the charge went through it, making a hole almost as big as a man's hat, and a portion of the shot striking Carr just above his ribs. This is the version given by those who consider the act at least a very careless and reckless one. Coroner Larkin, with Drs. Van Rensselaer and B. Loughran, and the District Attorney, went up to Jockey Hill to exhume the body and make an examination. It is probable that the jury will be summoned on Monday and the evidence then laid before it.

TIRED OF A HERMIT'S LIFE.

RETURNING HOME AFTER FORTY YEARS SPENT IN A CAVE.

BUSHKILL, Penn., Sept. 20.—Austin Sheldon, who has lived a hermit life for 40 years, his abode being in a cave in the wilds of Lehman Township, Pike County, Penn., about seven miles southwest of Dingman's Ferry, has finally concluded to abandon his rocky habitation and return to the home of his youth. Sheldon was born in the Village of Bradford, Conn., in 1806, where he lived with the family, his father being a farmer in comfortable circumstances. At an early age he learned blacksmithing, and became a master mechanic. Arriving at man's estate, he became enamored of a young and accomplished woman living near him. They became engaged. The woman's parents were averse to the match, and broke it off by sending their daughter to a distant boarding-school. She was sent away in the night without Sheldon's knowledge. As soon as Sheldon found she had gone he started out to find her. He traveled from State to State, but in vain. By his frugality he had saved a small amount of money, but he soon spent the better portion of it in the search. He finally abandoned the search and grew despondent, and one night, without the knowledge of his parents, he deserted his home and was never heard of until his hiding-place was made known by a newspaper paragraph a few years ago. Sheldon walked from Connecticut to Milford, Pike County, Penn. Having a small amount of money left, he purchased a small, uncultivated tract of land in Lehman Township. There was no clearing within several miles of him, and not having enough money to build a house he sought a cave in the rocks, and subsisted on fruit and game. This cave has since answered his purpose. He has lived without a single companion of any kind for about 40 years, and, until recently, expressed his intention of continuing his hermit life until his death.

But recent letters from relatives in Connecticut, urging Sheldon to abandon his wretched abode and return to his native State, where he might live and not want for anything, has set the old hermit to thinking, and he has finally resolved to accept the generous offers of his friends, and says he will soon quit his hermit life and return East. Sheldon's quarters are about the same to-day as they were when he began his hermit life. He has no stove, but does his cooking over a stone fire-place; he sleeps in an old rocking-chair, and uses blocks of woods for chairs. He has no light at night except that coming from the fire-place. He has not shaved in 40 years, and in consequence a thick, shaggy beard covers his face, and his hair, which is a grizzly gray, hangs far below his shoulders. Sheldon is now 73 years old, and is rapidly failing.

THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH ELEVEN.

BEATING THE CANADIAN PLAYERS IN ONE INNING.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Sept. 20.—The play was commenced at 12:45 o'clock, Harvey, not out, going to the bat, accompanied by Parkin, Emmett and Shaw bowling. Parkin got a drive to on for 1 off Shaw. Harvey snicked a single on a close run, and then drove for one off Morley. Shaw got in a good maiden. Parkin drove Emmett to the off for 2, in good style, stepped out to meet a tempting ball, and was promptly stumped by Pinder; 19 men for 30 runs, the last man scoring 2. Connor was the next man at the crease. Harvey drove to the off, and was caught by R. E. Hope, who was bowling for Daft—13 men for 30 runs, the last man scoring 2. Ferris came next, when Shaw got in another maiden. Ferris was cleaned by hitting Emmett well to the on for 3, following it with a straight drive for 2 off Shaw. Emmett now bowled a maiden. Ferris made a pretty drive on the first ball of Shaw's over, but Ulyett got there before the ball did, and he retired—14 men for 35 runs, the last man scoring 5. Logan was the next man, and was clean bowled off the second ball of Emmett's over. Gillean being absent, this closed the inning for the small score of 35. The following is the score:

Armstrong, c. Emmett, b. Emmett	[illegible]
A. H. Hope, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Gillespie, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Symonds, st. Pinder, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Wood, c. Garrett, b. Emmett	[illegible]
Hyman, c. Bates, b. Emmett	[illegible]
R. E. Hope, st. Pinder, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Kennedy, run out	[illegible]
Irving, b. Emmett	[illegible]
Park, b. Emmett	[illegible]
Swinyard, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Harvey, c. Lockwood, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Parkin, st. Pinder, b. Emmett	[illegible]
Connor, run out	[illegible]
Ferris, c. Ulyett, b. Shaw	[illegible]
Logan, b. Emmett	[illegible]
Gillean, absent	[illegible]
Byes	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
First inning	[illegible]
Total	35

Daft's team, in the first inning, made 186, thus winning by an inning and 103 runs.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NAVIGATORS.

CORRECTING CHARTS USED TO APPROACH THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Navy Department has received the report of Commander W. S. Schley, of the United States steamer Essex, who, under orders from the department, has been engaged in running a line of soundings from a point off the south-west coast of Uruguay, between Lobos Island and Cape Castillo, in order to correct the charts now used to approach the Rio de la Plata. Under date of May 1, Commander Schley reports that he has made a careful system of soundings toward the points indicated, endeavoring, as far as possible, to obtain a correct outline of La Plata bank. The soundings obtained, as was anticipated, differ in many instances from those given on the charts now in use, in which there is no indication that any of the soundings were made from established points accurately fixed, as in the survey just concluded. The report gives a full and complete history of the work performed, and it will be of great benefit to navigators on the coast indicated, the points examined, as the corrected chart will show an accurate outline of the La Plata bank, which will greatly facilitate the passage of vessels desiring to make the river. The peculiarities of the coast at the point of survey are a line of sandy downs, in which there are few, if any, points which strangers could distinguish, thus rendering navigation near it both difficult and dangerous, so that those soundings, showing as they do all the bottom indications, will be of great service to all ships navigating those waters. The report further states that much trouble was experienced in carrying out the soundings and survey on account of bad weather and the absence of any safe ports along the coast. In submitting the report and the corrected chart, Admiral Nichols, in a letter dated from the flag-ship Hartford, at Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 14, warmly compliments Commander Schley and the officers, and states that the work in question has been thoroughly done.

OUTSTANDING AND CALLED BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Sherman stated to-day that the balance in money and called bonds to be paid in the United States for 4 per cent. bonds is $2,150,781. The balance already paid or to be paid to the Government Agent in London, either in called bonds or coupons, is $6,950,850. These payments will be made next week, when the Government will cease to draw from the market into the Treasury any money except for current taxes. The following statement of the outstanding called bonds, amounting to $30,806,450, the last of which matured and ceased to bear interest on July 17 last, has been prepared from the books of the Loan Division:

Loan.	Amount.
Five-twenties of 1862, act Feb. 25, 1862	$400,800
Five-twenties of 1864, act June 30, 1864	70,450
Five-twenties of 1865, M. and N., act March 3, 1865	129,500
Consols, 1865, act March 31, 1865	881,850
Consols, 1867, act March 31, 1865	8,176,000
Consols, 1868, act March 31, 1865	2,860,750
Ten-forties, March 3, 1864	18,188,600
Total outstanding	$30,806,450

ACCIDENTS OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—John Quinn, a resident of Fitchburg, Mass., while walking on the track of the Central Railroad, near West Albany, to-day, was run over and killed.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Gillespie, who was injured seriously at the tenement-house fire in South Boston on Wednesday night, recovered consciousness last night, and there now seems a probability of her recovery.

MONTAGUE, N. J., Sept. 20.—Horace Storms, aged 20 years, a farmer in Vernon Township, Sussex County, N. J., while returning to his home a few days ago from Port Jervis, N. Y., was thrown from his wagon by his horses running away. His skull was crushed in several places. He cannot recover. Mrs. Storms, who accompanied her husband, was also seriously injured, her wrist being broken.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 20.—Helen Burke, a young woman living near Media, Penn., was burned to death at an early hour yesterday morning by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

REMEMBERING THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 20.—A committee has been formed at head-quarters, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smith, President, to procure subscriptions from Canadian officers and Militiamen toward a fund for the erection of a memorial to record their regret at the death of the Prince Imperial.

NEW IRON STEAM-SHIP.

CHESTER, Penn., Sept. 20.—The new iron steam-ship City of Alexandria left Roach's ship-yard this morning for New-York, where she will enter the service of the Alexandre Steam-ship Company, between New-York and Havana.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Department of Public Works received $27,790 39 for Croton water rents during the week ending yesterday.

Conrad Kling, 8 years of age, of No. 100 Second-street, while gathering chips last evening at the foot of Third-street, East River, fell overboard and was drowned.

The second annual Fall games of the American Athletic Club will be held on the Manhattan Athletic Club Grounds, Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 4.

Alexandre & Co.'s new iron steam-ship, the City of Alexandria, which has just been completed at Chester, Penn., by John Roach & Son, is expected to arrive at this port to-day.

James Murphy, residing at No. 441 West Thirty-third-street, was badly injured last night by falling from the upper to the lower deck of an ice barge at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Simon Batt and Samuel M. Jacoby, of the firm of Batt & Jacoby, to Elias Goodman, with $4,100 preferences, was filed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday.

The value of dry goods imported for the week which ended yesterday was $2,724,133, and of general merchandise $4,590,576, making a total of $7,314,709. The imports of specie amounted to $5,070,960.

The Rev. William Montague Geer, Rector of St. John's Church, North Adams, Mass., will be advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Potter, in his father's church—St. Timothy's—west Fifty-seventh-street, this morning.

The XIXth Assembly District Cornell and Hoskins Campaign Club has organized with Iverson W. Knapp as President; Amos Hovey, First Vice-President; C. Struck, Second Vice-President; J. W. Brown, Treasurer, and J. P. Bremner, Secretary.

Francisco Portello, the convicted assassin of Michael Boisener, the confectioner, was yesterday removed to Sing Sing Prison, in the custody of Deputy Sheriffs Meehan and Mulholland. Portello wept when he was handcuffed and taken from the Tombs.

Col. J. Blanchard Edgar, of Rahway, N. J., has been appointed a Custom-house Inspector, having passed a successful examination under the civil service rules. Col. Edgar is a graduate of Rutger's College, New-Brunswick, N. J., and is at present on Gen. Mott's staff.

Five hundred and twenty-seven passengers were landed at Castle Garden yesterday. Of these 190 arrived by the W. A. Scholten, from Rotterdam; 36 by the Bristol, from Bristol, and 301 by the Rhein, from Bremen. The arrivals during the week were 3,523 in number.

John Baldwin was before Justice Bixby, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by a Police officer with allowing sand to escape from a cart which he was driving. He said only about a shovelful had been spilled out, and the Justice fined him $1, which was paid by Alderman Morris.

Lawrence O. Meagher, aged 8, of No. 218 East Thirty-eighth-street, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday, at Second-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, by car No. 180, of the Second-avenue line, the driver of which, M. T. Murphy, of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Madison-avenue, was arrested.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Baths 97,602 persons used the free baths last week. Of these 61,317 were males and 36,285 females. The bath at the foot of Thirty-fifth-street, North River, will be reopened to-morrow. It has been closed since Sunday last, in order that the slip might be dredged and cleaned.

Capt. Chester, of the ship Dauntless, which arrived from Dunkirk yesterday, reports that severe westerly gales, with high head seas, were encountered from the 14th to the 30th of August, during which several sails were blown away. On the 28th a Swedish sailor, named Peter Peterson, fell from the jib-boom into the ocean, and was drowned.

Mr. A. R. Allen, who has been connected with the credit department of Messrs. E. S. Jaffray & Co., No. 350 Broadway, for the last 10 years, was presented yesterday with a gold watch and chain, the gift of the heads of the various departments of the house and the general salesmen. Mr. Allen is about to leave E. S. Jaffray & Co. to take charge of the credits of Messrs. W. & J. Sloane.

The dispatch of foreign letters by the outgoing steamers from this port yesterday was one of the heaviest in some years, and embraced 65,000 letters, contained in 80 bags. There were also 129 bags of newspapers. The receipts at the General Post Office during the week, from the sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and wrappers, amounted to $85,000, also an unusually large sum.

The body found Thursday at the foot of East Eighty-sixth-street was yesterday recognized as that of Daniel D. Lake, of No. 155 East Fiftieth-street, who had been missed since the 13th inst. Mr. Lake is supposed to have committed suicide while temporarily insane. He was 48 years old, and had been for 20 years a clerk in the Harlem freight depot. His body was taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

A class of 35 men underwent a competitive examination at the Post Office yesterday, under the civil service rules, for appointment in the corps of 25 additional letter-carriers whom the Postmaster-General has recently authorized to be employed. A class of 31 candidates was examined a few days since and others yet remain to be examined. When the examinations are all closed, the 25 will be appointed from the whole number.

Edward Teller, 12 years of age, fell overboard yesterday from the wharf at Pier No. 34 North River. Roundsman Graham, of the Steamboat Squad, who was on duty on the pier, jumped into the water after the drowning lad, and succeeded in reaching him and keeping his head above water until Patrolman Riley, who came to his assistance, threw him a rope. The roundsman and the boy were pulled out of the water uninjured, and the boy was taken to his home, No. 52 Bandongal-street.

The remains of an unknown man were found in the East River, at the foot of Ninth-street, yesterday, and were removed to the Morgue for identification. The body was apparently that of a German about 55 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and having gray hair, whiskers, and mustache. It was attired in a blue flannel suit, white shirt, and low shoes. On one of the fingers of the right hand was a plain gold ring, marked "D. C. 1864." The only document found on the body was a receipt for the payment of dues to Humboldt Lodge, made out in the name of Wiesb.

Hester Jackson, of No. 123 East Eighty-fifth-street, caused the arrest yesterday of John First and his wife, residents of the same house, on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. First owns the house, and wanted to get the Jacksons out of it. A fight occurred between the two women, in which Mrs. First's husband participated. It was alleged that Mrs. First knocked Mrs. Jackson down, and that Mr. First then kicked the prostrate woman in the abdomen, causing the premature birth of a child. First was held for trial to answer the charge, but his wife was discharged.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 46 permits for the erection of new buildings were issued by the Department of Fire and Buildings.

The Fulton Ferry boat Farragut came into collision, yesterday morning, just outside the Brooklyn slip, with one of the annex boats. Both boats were crowded, but fortunately no one was injured. The forward rail of the annex boat was broken.

The Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company has executed a mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee to secure payment of bonds in the sum of $8,500,000 on its entire road and franchise, preparatory to the issue of its bonds at the rate of $350,000 per mile.

Register of Arrears O'Keefe, appointed under the recent "deal" in the Board of Aldermen, yesterday discharged P. E. Nostrand, John Kane, M. J. Ellis, Thomas J. Irvin, George Derye, and William E. McTighe, clerks in his office. The men discharged were Republicans, and their places were filled by Democrats.

The Directors of the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad have resolved to issue second mortgage bonds to the amount of $500,000 for the purpose of funding the floating debt incurred for constructing and executing the railroad. The amount named will be issued in $1,000 bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

In the matter of the firemen, Thomas Riley and William E. Borden, against the Fire Commissioners, who were to show cause before Justice Pratt yesterday why they had discharged the plaintiffs without trial, an adjournment was granted for one week by mutual consent, Corporation Counsel De Witt not being sufficiently prepared to argue the case for the defendants.

A fire occurred on Friday night in the tenement-house No. 78 President-street. The flames were confined to the basement, but the tenants on the upper floors fled hastily from the house. A 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. McCann was forgotten in the hurried flight. Foreman Samuel Duff, of Engine Company No. 5, reached the room in which the child slept by means of a ladder reared against the outer wall, and dashing into the room, which was filled with smoke, saved the child at the risk of his life. Duff was nearly suffocated by the smoke. The loss on the building was about $2,500.

LONG ISLAND.

There is to be a regatta in Brooklyn Bay for first and second class cat-rigged boats on Thursday next for two handsome pieces of plate, offered by Albert A. Kingsland. The distance to be sailed is 20 miles.

The thirty-eighth annual exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society will be held on the Fair Grounds at Mineola on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next. Premiums amounting to over $5,000 are offered in the various classes of live stock, farm products, and in other departments.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Water Works Company have at last been organized, and the necessary capital for establishing the works has been subscribed. Silver Lake is to furnish the supply, and the villages to receive the benefit of the works are Edgewater, New-Brighton, and Port Richmond.

Capt. Gilbert Gibson, on Friday night, was knocked down and robbed of his watch and $12 in money, at Port Richmond, by a gang of young roughs. George Johnson, who was arrested, was identified by Capt. Gibson as being one of the party who attacked him, and he was committed by Justice Johnson.

NEW-JERSEY.

The school census for 1879, for Hudson County, shows a total of 58,547 children between the school ages. This is a decrease of 259 from the census of 1878.

The Hudson County Republican Committee have directed that the County Convention for the nomination of County Clerk, Director at Large, and other officers be held on Thursday, Oct. 9.

James Smith, of No. 86 Bay-street, Jersey City, poured Paris green into his lager-beer yesterday and drank it. He was removed to the hospital, where his recovery was regarded as doubtful.

Chief Murphy, of the Jersey City Police, has had complaints made against 50 of the unlicensed saloon-keepers of the city. Warrants have been issued, and they will probably be arraigned before Police Justice Davis next week.

A man calling himself Edward Mayo borrowed a blank check from an Elizabeth grocer, named McCandless, on Wednesday, and on Friday the check came back filled in for $35 and signed with McCandless's name. It had been cashed by a Newark firm who presumed it to be genuine, because it had McCandless's name printed on it.

City Attorney Hayne, of Newark, has informed the Board of Excise that unless the fines are remitted against a number of liquor-sellers belonging to the poorer class they will have to go to jail, as they are too poor to pay. The board decided it had nothing to do with the matter, and the President said he did not think it would be a public loss if 500 of them were in jail.

The body of Joseph Roessler, who committed suicide at Trembly's Point, near Elizabeth, has been recovered. Little was known of Roessler by his associates, but he was in jail at Staten Island, and occupied the cell next to Reinhardt, the wife-murderer. In the suicide's pocket was found a letter directed to Ignatz Pohlmann, No. 677 Fourth-avenue, Brooklyn, but a telegram to that place remained unanswered up to last night.

METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT UNION.

The Annual Conference of the Eastern District Union American Methodist Episcopal Church closed its session last evening, after four days' work. The Church is divided into three districts, the Western, Southern, and Eastern. The last includes the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The Conference was attended by the Revs. James H. Cook, Pastor, and Benjamin Colwell and Peter S. Porter, delegates, from the New-York Church in West Fifteenth-street; Andrew J. Gastlin, Pastor, and Josiah E. Peterson, delegate, of the Yorkville church; James A. Barton, Pastor, and Robert Francis, of the Staten Island church; George F. Johnson, Pastor, and George W. Brown, of the Rondout (Ulster County, N. Y.) church; John J. Seaman, Pastor, and Joel Monroe, of the New-Haven (Conn.) church; William A. Jackson, Pastor, William H. Thompson, Assistant Pastor, and Edward J. Williams, of the Springfield (Mass.) church; Daniel Reynolds, of the Providence (R. I.) mission, and the Rev. Solomon W. Hutchinson, Superintendent of the district. The Conference met in the Rev. James H. Cook's church, No. 161 West Fifteenth-street, and that gentleman acted as Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Hutchings presiding. Besides the above-named members of the Conference, there were also in attendance the Revs. William Walker, of New-Haven; John E. Brooks, of Jamaica, Long Island; James H. Pierce, of New-Haven; Joseph Major, of Yorkville; Eli Every, of Rondout, and Peter Johnson, Henry Jones and John Johnson, of New-York. The Conference is the legislative body of the churches in the district, regulating all their financial affairs and government. The clergy are divided into five grades—exhorters, local preachers, Deacons, Elders, and District Superintendent. The Revs. John J. Seaman, of New-Haven, and William A. Jackson, of Springfield, Mass., were proposed, examined, and passed as candidates for Eldership, and local preachers George F. Johnson, of Rondout, and Andrew J. Gastlin, of Yorkville, for the Deaconship. They will all be ordained to-day after the morning service in the West Fifteenth-street Church. The ordination sermon to-day will be delivered by the Rev. James H. Cook, and to-morrow evening the Daughters of Conference, an organization of female members of the church, whose duty it is to see that the Pastors are properly supported, will attend the church and listen to an address by the same clergyman.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

After the racing was over at Brighton Beach yesterday, the horses of Capt. E. Yard and Col. McDaniel were brought on the quarter stretch, and sold by Mr. C. W. Barker, the auctioneer, two of them being sold at private sale, while one had died after the catalogue had been printed. The following were the prices realized:

No. 1—Millar, br. h., 5 years old, by Harry Bassett, out of imp. Wombat, by War Australian, second dam by Iron Birdcatcher. T. McGee, Buffalo	$400
No. 2—bell, ch. f., 3 years old, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Lizzie, by Sauce, H. Verge, second dam Repartee, by Pantaloon. Barnes & Ward	385
No. 3—Bowstring, b. c., 3 years old, by Harry Bassett, out of Cordelia, by Red Eye, second dam Dot, by Mad Anthony. J. B. Strong, New-York	975
No. 4—[illegible], ch. c., 2 years old, by Harry Bassett, out of Bet Arlington, by Arlington, second dam by imp. Margrave, out of [illegible]	730
No. 5—The Nipper, b. c., 2 years old, by imp. Phaeton, out of [illegible], by Lexington, second dam Alice Jones, by imp. Glencoe. Sold at private sale to William Manning	750
No. 6—Bay filly, 2 years old, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Motley, by Lexington, second dam Anna C., by imp. Glencoe	dead
No. 7—Chestnut colt, 2 years old, by imp. [illegible], dam by Lexington. M. T. Fully, Brighton Beach	200
The br. g. Cedric, 3 years, by [illegible], out of [illegible], the property of W. Engeman, was also sold to S. T. Phillips, Jersey City, for	105

STABBED IN A STREET ROW.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a row occurred at the corner of Grand-street and the Bowery, between some men whose names are not known and John Guckert, a dry goods dealer, of No. 1,019 First-avenue, and Edmund Steiner, a clerk, of No. 107 St. Mark's-place. It ended in the strangers using knives, and Steiner was slightly cut in the left shoulder while Guckert received two severe wounds in the back. On the appearance of a policeman the strangers escaped and Guckert went to the Eldridge-Street Station-house. He refused to have a Police Surgeon called to attend him, and was taken home by Steiner. At 3 o'clock, on the advice of friends, Guckert notified the Police of the Seventeenth Precinct that his injuries were so severe as to compel him to go to hospital.

AN UNDERTAKER'S TALE OF A DOCTOR.

Joseph F. Dennis, undertaker, of No. 688 Third-avenue, is responsible for the statement that Dr. Alfred K. Lloyd, of No. 174 East Seventy-ninth-street, a physician at the North-eastern Dispensary, in East Fifty-ninth-street, refused to give a certificate of the death of the child of Mrs. Martha, a nurse in the family of Herman Abrahams, of No. 691 Third-avenue, unless he was paid $2 for professional services. The child was 6 months old, and died at No. 195 East Seventy-sixth-street, where it was put to nurse. Mr. Dennis reported the case to Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, and Coroner Ellinger gave a permit for the child's burial.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. W. P. Bocock, of Alabama, is at the Grand Hotel.

The Rev. Canon Chase, of Melbourne, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, is at the Everett House.

Gen. James Conner, of Charleston, S. C., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

William H. Wadley, President of the Central Railroad of Georgia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, and Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, are at the Hoffman House.

Baron Grenelli and Count de Chastel, of Belgium, and R. B. Angus, of Montreal, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator James G. Blaine, of Maine; John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and John Hay, of New-Orleans, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE SPRAGUE FAMILY TROUBLES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—In the Supreme Court this morning, a hearing was commenced upon the application of Mrs. Katherine Chase Sprague, for the appointment of a Trustee of her property. Counsel for the petitioner stated that ex-Gov. Sprague and his wife were not living together, and there was no reasonable probability that they ever would live together in the future. This document [illegible] and acts of both parties. He nominated Robert Thompson for Trustee. Counsel for ex-Gov. Sprague agreed with the other side as to the law in the case, that Mrs. Sprague had a right to a Trustee, but he objected to the nomination of Thompson, and moved its reference to a Master. This motion the court overruled, when counsel for Mr. Sprague nominated Arthur Watson for Trustee, and asked for a postponement until next Friday, to enable him to file reasons for his motion. The case went over until Friday.

The various parcels of the A. & W. Sprague estate recently sold under execution to the New-York National Bank of Commerce for nominal amounts were struck off again to-day to satisfy the judgment claims of the Franklin Institute for Savings, the Receiver of which bank was the only bidder.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Columbus, for Savannah.—George Anderson, A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Walsh, Miss Lizzie Brown, George Weiss, E. A. Clark, Samuel Mitchell, Mrs. T. O'Neal and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pease, Mrs. Baldwin, P. M. O'Brien, Julius Hunt, Mr. McIntyre, Miss Goldsmith, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. H. C. Underwood, Miss Carrie O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenwood and infant, Master Greenwood, B. L. Gerson, S. Stern, F. A. Warth, Miss E. E. Henry, Mrs. T. A. Hall, Mrs. Goldsmith, J. R. Willing, A. Hutchinson, James McBride, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Pickert, Mrs. J. Jahute, E. S. Downing, J. C. Alling, Mrs. M. Porter, J. McCoy, J. Travis, J. Burke, H. Williams, J. Everett, E. Garmany, E. E. Jones, H. Myers, A. W. Wilson, William Kelly.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for Havana.—Mrs. Mary Lewis and two children, Jose Ramon, Mrs. Campbell and child, John Guttendge, J. H. Bowman, Jose Maria Castillo, Mrs. R. Rutherford and two children, Sabino V. Murriere, Mrs. E. Betancourt, A. De la Portilla, Louis Guttenmuth, Juan A. Gueros, Mrs. Matilde A. De Echarte, Miss Enriqueta Echarte, Misses Antonia N., Teresa, and Carmen Diaz, Miss Mercedes Echarte, Jose E. Diaz, Juan F. Echarte, M. N. Gambos, Vincente Mier, Mrs. Isabel Perez Bueres and child, J. F. Perez, Antonio Cedeno, Yolasco Sanchez, Miguel Borghi, Antonio Suarez, J. A. Mier, Pedro Sanchez, L. G. Rieden.

In steam-ship P. Caland, for Rotterdam.—L. Hosie, Mr. [illegible], Capt. Larson, Coloman Von Szegh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schallane, Misses A. and R. Ulrich, Joseph Phil, John Welser and family, Miss Elizabeth Welser, Emil Bremacher, Julius [illegible], Joseph Weinhard, John Pockelos, Martin Wyple, Leopold Broadovers, Miss Margaretha Brosch, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyer, George Berger, [illegible], Friedrich Bell, Mrs. Annie Scheck, Christian Klinger, Mr. Frederick Carl W. Jahn, Friedrich Baier, August Wiese and family, Frank Bock, Carl [illegible], Johann Bausner.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Jose Del Castillo, Antonio Garcia, George M. F. Holt, Joseph E. Polydore, John A. Sampson, [illegible], J. M. De Varona, James D. Donnelly, Thomas McCarran, Charles Balling, John Flockhart, Mrs. Eliza Baxter, Miss Judith Fabre, Miss Adelaide Belle, George W. Michaelsen, James Smith, S. G. Ruiz, James McLean, Mrs. Sarah Powers, Pierre La Pointe, Solomon Bierswerth, J. R. Mignon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Macon, from Savannah.—Alexander Prentice, P. Tremain, the Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Simmons, Mrs. Francis Hunt, Miss Fannie Adams, Mrs. Julia Jordan, Capt. R. J. Whiteside, C. Dudson, J. E. Bowing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5:47	Sun sets	5:59	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11:11	Gov. Island	12:00	Hell Gate	1:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .... SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Algiers, Hawthorn, Galveston, Bogert & Morgan; Hutchinson, Morgan, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Leon, (Sp.) Dunn, Bristol, W. D. Morgan; Kish, [illegible], J. S. Tucker; Mary Louise, (Br.) Mace, Antwerp, J. S. Tucker; Nereus, Hallet, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; City of Columbus, Nickerson, Savannah, George Yonge; Colon, Clapp, Aspinwall, Pacific Steam-ship Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Spearman, (Br.) Batty, Bonan; Denham, Boyes, Pickering & Co.; Douse, (Ger.) Bussius, [illegible], via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; P. C. Knight, Chapman, Georgetown, and Alexandria, J. S. Rodgers; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Doddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of New-York, Reynolds, Havana, &c., F. Alexandre & Sons.

Ship Morena, (Br.) Tabshaum, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Meta, Vandelow, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Veranda, (Norw.,) Falch, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Anna, Burns, Adelaide and Auckland, Shaffer & Querfeld; Billy Simpson, [illegible] for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Veloz, (Norw.,) Olsen, Sligo, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; [illegible], Wadsworth, Canyon, Brett, Son & Co.; McManerny, Davidson, Pascagoula, A. Dayton & Co.; [illegible], Jordan, Brewer, Baker & Brown.

Brig Henry T. Wing, Small, Pernambuco, Swan & [illegible].

Schrs. Melvin, Roberts, Newbern, N. C., D. M. Robbins; Jane L. Brainerd, Hull, Hartford, George C. Hull & Son; Jordan L. Mott, Tobin, Newburyport, H. W. Loud & Co.; J. L. Maloy, Abdil, [illegible], James A. Van Brunt; Flora Woodhouse, Moore, Jacksonville, Warren Ray.

Sloop Edward Grolins, Nelson, Perth Amboy, Weaver & Henry.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Garvie, Genoa Aug. 20, Leghorn 23d, Naples 26th, Salerno 28th, Denia 30th, Malaga Sept. 4, and Gibraltar 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Henry Ameling, (Br.,) Thomas, Cardiff Sept. 5, in ballast to Arkell, Tufts & Co.

Steam-ship Olbers, (Br.,) Cherry, Santos Aug. 29 and Rio Janeiro 31, with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Busk & Jevons.

Steam-ship Joseph Pease, (Br.,) Parkman, Newport Sept. 1, with old plates, to Phelps, Dodge & Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Steam-ship Rugby, (Br.,) Eaton, Girgenti Aug. 24, Denia 30th, Malaga Sept. 4, and Gibraltar 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps, Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Stephen Bonnet, (Br.,) Gorley, Sunderland [illegible], with mdse. to George F. Bulley—vessel to John C. [illegible].

Steam-ship Macgregor, (Br.,) Maine, Liverpool Sept. 6, in ballast to C. L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Mangum, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship L. Schepp, Thompson, Bath, Me., Sept. 11, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark [illegible], (Ital.,) [illegible] 42 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Dunelm, (of Bristol,) Chester, Dunkirk 38 ds., in ballast to J. D. Fish & Co.

Bark Emma, (Ger.,) Schwiche, Bremen Aug. 2, with mdse. to order—vessel to Wahlen, Toel & Co.

Bark Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Gallero, Povey 50 ds., with clay, &c., to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Stewart.

Bark Tallmash, (of Liverpool,) Briggs, Barbadoes 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Dwight & Platt.

Bark Laura Russell, Mears, Lucea 40 ds., in ballast to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Atlantic, (of Boothbay,) Anders, Barbados [illegible], with sugar, molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Davidson, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dunbar, Hull 54 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Bark [illegible], (Norw.,) Johnson, Harlingen 60 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark [illegible], (Brit.,) [illegible], Plymouth 50 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark [illegible], (Ger.,) Hasted, Porto Arenas 120 ds., with [illegible] and order to Pomeroy & Cushman—vessel to order.

Bark Henry Norwell, (of Boston,) Burgess, Baltimore, in ballast to master. Is bound to Boston.

Brig [illegible], (Sw.,) Gattern, Palma May 17, with coffee, &c., to order—vessel to Mayer Bro. & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig John Brightman, Hanson, Providence, in ballast to F. H. Smith.

Brig Ellen C., (of Digby, N. S.,) Dickson, Fall River, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Brig Emma Dean, (Venez.,) Rodriguez, Laguayra and Puerto Cabello 19 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to order—vessel to [illegible].

Brig Clara, (Ger.,) Voss, Leith Aug. 14, with coal to order—vessel to D. Tooker & Co.

Brig Mary C. Comery, (of Baltimore,) Terry, Guantanamo 19 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, N. E.; cloudy; at City Island, E., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Deben, for Bremen; Hale Ross, for Rouen; Circassia, for Glasgow; Thanemore; City of Richmond, and Italy, for Liverpool; Alsatia and France, for London; Strathblair, for Cardiff; Claribel, for Porto Rico; City of New-York and Niagara, for Havana; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Richmond and Rapidan, for Norfolk; barks Der Sud, for Rouen; Kalama, for Dantzic; Antwerp, for Antwerp; Hippolyte, for Londonderry; Kate Sancton, Starbuck, and [illegible], for Queenstown; Moselle, for Porto Cabello; E. Murray, Jr., for Havana; brigs John Swan, for Montevideo; Tula, for Belize; schrs. George V. Jordan, for Queenstown; Marcus Edwards, for Charleston. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Nereus, for Boston.

RETURNED.

Steam-ship Leon, (Sp.,) Dunn, hence for Bristol, with machinery disabled, and anchored off Stapleton, Staten Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Wallace, for Havre, is at anchor at City Island, as are all vessels reported 19th.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 21, lat. 6 37, lon. 33, bark New Republic, (Br.,) hence for Adelaide.

Sept. 13, lat. 41 11, lon. 66 35, bark Ada P. Gould, from Bangor for Paramaribo.

Same date, ship Glad Tidings, (Br.,) from Cork for Baltimore.

Sept. 17, lat. 42 09, lon. 40 20, bark Seaward, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Baltimore for St. Nazaire.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Sld. 17th inst., Jenny, Capt. Cooke; Clara, Capt. Bushman; both for Baltimore; 18th inst., Shakespeare, Avenir, Hellie R. Guest, Weymouth, Lydia, Palestine, Luigia Rocca, all for Baltimore; Jacob, for Philadelphia; Nauinkele, Isles from Dieppe; Peppina Mignano, Matilde, Hilyard, Fidelia, Pacific, last two for New-York; 20th inst., Savona, for Hampton Roads; Criterion, Capt. Robinson, for Tybee; L. H. Sturges, William Douglass, Ellen Austin.

Arr. 17th inst., Grid, Zagreb Two, Laurens, Akbar, Ashines, Capt. Robinson; 19th inst., Ingomar, Silas, Arvin, Lavonia, 20th inst., Proceeds, J. E. Worcester, Livingstone, Capt. Hansen.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The steam-ship James G. Stephenson, (Br.,) Capt. Green, from Montreal Sept. 4 for London and Antwerp, has passed up the Channel.

The steam-ship Circassia, Capt. Pender, from New-York Sept. 5, has arr. at Dunkirk.

The steam-ship Timbertin, (Br.,) Capt. Schulte, from New-York Sept. 5, has arr. at Aberdeen.

The steam-ship Norham, (Br.,) Capt. Dunn, from New-York Aug. 31, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Glenelg, (Br.,) Capt. Price, from New-York Aug. 27, via Gibraltar, has arr. at Naples.

The steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New-York Sept. 8, has arr. at Bristol.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The General Transatlantic Line steam-ship Labrador, Capt. Sangellier, from New-York Sept. 10 for Havre, was signaled off the Scilly Islands to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—The steam-ship Pennsylvania sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

HAVRE, Sept. 20.—The General Transatlantic Line steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, sld. hence at noon to-day for New-York.

HAVRE, Sept. 20.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Gellert, Capt. Kuhlewein, from Hamburg, for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 21, 1879.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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CAMPAIGN EDITION.

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, for three months, at the reduced rate of 25 cents. Subscriptions taken at this rate will be sent from date of reception, the quarter subscribed for including in all cases 13 consecutive issues of THE WEEKLY TIMES.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, north to east winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower barometer.

A FIELD FOR INDEPENDENT EFFORT.

The limitations on independence in dealing with the Republican nominations for State office this Fall have already been sufficiently discussed in these columns. We have urged no restraint upon the expression of individual preference in regard to the component parts of the State ticket which is not based upon the general interests of good government as distinguished from merely partisan success. A triumph of Republican principles in this State may involve the success of men and of methods neither of which are compatible with the highest standard of Republicanism, but both of which will compare very favorably with the men or the methods to which they are opposed. The Government of the State would not only be safer even in such hands as those to which the Saratoga Convention proposes to commit it than in those by which it is now controlled, but the political significance of such a change would be felt in the affairs of the nation to a degree which no other change likely to be effected this Fall can possibly equal.

But it is obvious that, to have any national significance whatever, a Republican victory in New-York State must be won without any reference to the aid of Tammany Hall. A mere Republican plurality would leave New-York in the category of doubtful States as clearly as it is to-day. A plurality depending entirely on the bolt of the Tammany Democrats would afford a strong presumption that next year New-York would cast its vote for the nominees of the National Democratic Convention. Such a presumption would, of course, derive additional strength from any evident understanding for mutual advantage between the Tammany and Republican managers in this City. To KELLY and Tammany Hall, the supreme object of the campaign is not so much the humbling of TILDEN or the discomfiture of ROBINSON as the possession of the power and patronage of our Municipal Government. Without these, KELLY would sink to his natural place of an Irish Catholic ward politician, with all the power which that designation implies, but with none of the capacity for posing as a figure in national politics which he derives from his hold upon the City purse-strings.

The weakness of the Saratoga nominations was partly due to an implicit reliance upon the Democratic split which was completed at Syracuse. The men who are responsible for these nominations not only regard JOHN KELLY as their ally in carrying the State, but they seem also to be prepared to reciprocate his serviceable secession by leaving him a clear field in the local campaign this Fall. At this point, the people of New-York, without distinction of party, must have a word to say. Leaving the State Senators and Assemblymen, for the present, out of the question, there will be elected in November the Sheriff and County Clerk, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, two Judges of the Marine Court, three Coroners, two Civil Justices, and twenty-two Aldermen. On the complexion of the Board of Aldermen depends the prospects of reorganizing the City Government. The efforts which have been made to fill the vacancies in the Police Board, the Department of Taxes, the Dock Commission, and the Building Department have failed because the Tammany and Republican Aldermen united to defeat every nomination, no matter what its character, made by Mayor COOPER. In addition to these vacancies, the next Board of Aldermen is likely to have to deal with the nomination of successors to the Commissioner of Public Works, the Corporation Counsel, and the Controller, as well as to members of the Park Board, Fire Department, Department of Charities, and other minor branches of the City Government.

After the revelations which have been made of the results of Tammany administration in the offices of the Sheriff and County Clerk, we imagine that few intelligent citizens of New-York desire to see the nominees of KELLY elected to these positions. In view of the shameful incompetency which has marked the Tammany rule in all the departments where it has had full scope, it may fairly be assumed that a Board of Aldermen which resists any change in the existing *personnel* of the City Government has forfeited all claims to the support of respectable voters in November. With the single exception of its President, Mr. MOTT, we know of no member of the present Board of Aldermen who has the slightest claim to re-election. The Tammany members have merely obeyed the orders of JOHN KELLY, the Republican members have acted in his interest whenever that appeared to offer some partisan advantage, and the Anti-Tammany members have been chiefly remarkable for the facility with which they could be induced to play into the hands of the power they were elected to overthrow. When the time comes to nominate the successors of the present board, it is probable that all three parties will place candidates in the field. It is certain that the Tammany nominees will be pledged to continue their resistance to every attempt to elevate the character of local administration; it is probable that the Anti-Tammany candidates will be men of similar character to those who have done so much to render nugatory the people's victory of last year, and there is no reason to suppose that the Republican Aldermen who so steadily co-operate with Tammany Hall will fail to secure the party renomination. With three sets of almost equally objectionable nominees claiming public support, that class of voters who are more vitally interested in the prosperity of the City than in the scramble for Municipal spoils will have a more than usually good chance of making their influence felt. If the proper kind of men can be induced to come forward, the control of the Board of Aldermen, and through it of the administration of every department of the City Government, may be wrested from the grasp of the party wire-pullers and the corner groggeries. There will be an opportunity such as has not occurred for years to elevate the standard of character and ability in the legislative branch of the local Government, and to redeem the title of Alderman from the ridicule and contempt which now attach to it. Since the character of local administration is made virtually dependent on the character of the Aldermen, it is surely worth while trying to make the board something more than an assemblage of tricksters and nobodies. If the attempt is ever to be made, no more favorable opportunity than the present is likely to present itself.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA CONVENTION.

On the 30th of this month the National Militia Convention, which met in this City last January, will reassemble at St. Louis. In the stirring scenes of Summer and Autumn encampments, and more particularly during the great contests at Creedmoor, many of the Eastern friends of this movement may have let the Missouri convention slip from mind. St. Louis, however, has not neglected her duties of preparation for the reception and entertainment of delegates from other States. Local Militia parades, concerts, and river excursions will supplement the business meetings of the convention, and the simultaneous presence of the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair is considered an attraction to delegates. Viewing the importance of the movement as a whole, it is to be hoped that there will be at St. Louis as wide-spread and intelligent a representation of the active Militia as at the original gathering of last Winter; if not, the fault may be partly that of the Adjutants-General of the States, who have the appointment of delegates.

That in the majority of States the active Militia forces sadly need rehabilitation nobody can dispute. In New-York and the neighboring States this necessity is not locally apparent, because here is the centre of Militia activity, at least in the East, and the drill, equipment, and marksmanship of the troops are very creditable. But in many States there is no active Militia at all; in the majority of States there are fewer than two or three thousand; while even a thousand, in any State, uniformly armed and equipped, and provided with the appliances for camp life, must be regarded as an exception to the rule. The difficulty has for years been how to bring about the recognized needed Militia reform—that is, how to bring it about where it is most urgently required, and where nothing is done. The convention of last Winter hit upon a plan which had at least the merit of ingenuity. It having been determined that simple persuasion or appeal directed to the backward States was of no avail, Congress seemed to be the only other source of help. But here the primary obstacle was the provision of the Constitution which, in conferring on Congress the power to "provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States," immediately adds: "reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." This obstacle, however, to Militia uniformity could be put aside were it not for a second behind it, namely, that the active Militia organizations existing to-day are not of Congressional but of State organization and establishment, and volunteer in their enrollment.

The method proposed by last Winter's convention to secure greater efficiency was, first, that Congress should increase the annual appropriation for distributing arms and ordnance stores to the Militia from $200,000 to $1,000,000. This fundamental proposition was sound and just; for the existing sum was fixed seventy years ago, so that whether the increase in population or the increase in national resources is looked to, the sum now provided for arming the Militia, under the constitutional provision, should be at least fourfold that of 1810. With this leverage, the convention then proposed that this increased sum should only be distributed proportionally to such States as had previously complied with certain conditions, which conditions comprised the leading reforms desired. For example, the troops must be uniformed after a pattern to be determined by a board of experts; they must be governed by a set of national Militia regulations, to be provided also by a board appointed for that purpose; each State must fit up a rifle range for the use of its Militia, and the troops must be drilled in rifle practice. In addition, there were other schemes of reform, such as the provisions for annual inspections and reports, and that a certain part of the appropriation should furnish prizes for marksmanship, to be contested by the Militia. But, without going into all the details, it is enough to point out that the theory of the scheme was to enforce Militia reform by refusing appropriations to such States as did not conform to the new prerequisites.

We presume that the St. Louis convention will start from last Winter's scheme as a basis. But it labors under one great disadvantage. When the adjournment was provided for, it was supposed that the scheme just spoken of, which had been thrown into the form of a bill, would have been acted on by Congress, and the convention, on its reassembling, could discuss that action, and take further steps. But the bill, though hurried into Congress as soon as possible, was already too late to receive any consideration whatever from that overburdened body. We must confess our doubts whether Congress would in any case have passed the bill without material alterations. We think some Congressmen would doubt the constitutionality, and others the expediency, of making a *pro rata* distribution of public funds among the States for Militia purposes, dependent on the prerequisites set forth in this bill. It would certainly look strange on the records of the Treasury and in the national history to find some States enjoying the money provided by all, and others deprived of it on account of their neglect or unwillingness to impose such conditions on volunteer Militia not raised, organized, or governed by Congress.

However, the decision of this question has not yet come before Congress, nor has any discussion of it; it was simply put off for a more convenient season. Hence, the Militia Convention finds itself reassembling with its fundamental plan not yet acted upon. It may even hesitate to expend time in amending the plan, as there is no proof yet that Congress will not adopt it as it stands. Last Winter the convention had a very definite and important work before it; but now, until the fate of that work is decided, it is thrown somewhat in the position of skirmishing about for subjects of discussion and action. Fortunately, the needs of the Militia are too many and various, and the value of conference too great, to make the session of the convention necessarily lost time.

LIBRARY MANAGEMENT.

The Summer vacation is now at an end, and soon our public libraries and reading-rooms will be daily filled with readers and literary workers. It is, then, timely to call attention to some of the shortcomings in the management of our leading libraries, which have heretofore given occasion for wide-spread and just complaint. We do not propose now to enter into any of the fundamental questions and principles of library systems which have been so thoroughly discussed within a year or two by professional librarians. The chief public libraries of this City must adopt radical reforms before they will meet the highest requirement of a great and good library, which is to afford the most good to the greatest number. But there are certain important defects which may be remedied without applying the knife to the roots of the system, and whose reform in every library may reasonably be expected and required by the public.

That there should be at the head of every great collection of books a man who is not merely a capable librarian in the more technical sense of the word, but who is a thorough bibliographer, who has an extensive, definite, and ready knowledge of books and authors, present and past, native and foreign, is a requirement whose importance will be universally conceded and one which it is always practicable to meet. But have we such a librarian in this City? There are in the United States several librarians whose well-earned reputations are not confined to this country. But no one of these is at the head of a New-York library. This want would be less seriously felt if there were in each of our libraries an assistant or clerk who possessed the qualifications lacking in his superior. But, unfortunately for the public, the subordinates, as well as their chief, are too poorly equipped for the duties of their position. The qualifications of a good librarian which we have mentioned are essential to securing the best selection and arrangement of books that is possible within the plan and scope of the library. But there is another highly important service which a well-posted servant in a public library can and should render to its readers, and that is, giving help and information to those who make reasonable and courteous requests for them. Many persons go to a library for the purpose of investigating a subject without knowing what are the best or most recent authorities on it. Others want to ascertain what are the chief or the latest productions of a named author, the best edition of a given work, or some other fact which it is useful to know. In such cases, a few words from a well-informed and courteous librarian or clerk might save a busy literary worker or general reader an hour's fruitless and vexatious hunting. There are libraries in which assistance of this kind is given to readers, and provision for it should be made in all. We do not doubt that in the three leading libraries open to the public of this City—the Mercantile, Astor, and Cooper Union—persons sometimes get from those in charge the help and information which they seek. But more often they fail for want of knowledge or courtesy on the part of the attendants, or are referred to the library catalogue or index, a contrivance whose plan and arrangement so many persons despair of understanding. Recently inquiry was made in each of these libraries with the view of ascertaining what was the standard of the numerous editions of "Boswell's Johnson." The inquirer met with ignorance in one, with discourteous indifference in another, and in the third was referred to the catalogue. He then applied to the bibliographer of one of our leading bookstores, who promptly and courteously gave the desired information.

Another conspicuous evil in the management of the public libraries of this City is the inexcusable delay in getting books after their publication. Often months, and sometimes years, after the issue of an important work from the press, application may be made for it in vain at our libraries. Cheap novels and trashy productions are added to the Mercantile Library with a promptness that must command the admiration of those readers who eagerly watch for new publications of this kind. The same enterprise might be, and should be, shown in procuring books of a higher order, and especially useful works of reference. But the dilatoriness manifested in one case is as marked as the zeal displayed in the other. We are not criticising the management of this library, or that of any other, for delay in the purchase of new books caused by lack of funds. We refer to that tardiness, much too common in all our general libraries, for which there is no other excuse than ignorance or negligence on the part of the library authorities. Indeed, the fault is conspicuous in the case of publications which cost a library little or nothing. Take, for instance, public documents, such as those issued by the Government at Washington, and which are distributed gratuitously. The three most popular public libraries of the City give these shelf room, and profess to keep complete sets of them. This is proper, since these publications are often consulted. There is no good reason why they should not, and many reasons why they should, be found on the shelves of our libraries within a week after publication. But months often pass before they are put there, and then they are usually left in such disorder and confusion that a search trying to the patience is necessary to finding a desired volume. Sometimes important publications, which it is within the scope of the library to take, are wholly overlooked or inexcusably neglected. A short time ago application was made at five public libraries of this City for the *Congressional Record*, a daily publication containing the debates and proceedings of Congress. It should have been taken by at least four of these institutions, but was not found in any one of them, though the application was the cause of its being at once ordered by two. We have mentioned but a few of the abuses which call loudly for reform in the management of our libraries. The remedy is plain and simple. The first step is to put a thoroughly competent man at the head of every library.

STRANGE USES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

Courts and lawyers are now putting photographs to novel uses. The sun-pictures of various kinds have been in popular use for a generation; but many years passed before they were adopted into the apparatus of courts of justice. The law of the land is a wary old fox, and scrutinizes a new invention for a long time before extending the paw to appropriate it. But of late years, when a person is to be identified, the Judge and jury are very glad to look at his or her photograph as an aid. In such lawsuits as the great Tichborne trial, where a man claims to be a person who left the country years ago, and has not since been seen at home, if there are photographs of that person taken before he went, they may be of the greatest use in determining the identity of the claimant. Every one has heard of the Rogues' Galleries, in which the Police keep photographs of noted criminals. If a thief or vagrant, newly arrested, is suspected to be an old offender, he is taken to the gallery and confronted with the portrait. A photograph is an important auxiliary in the still-hunt for a defaulter. If a bank cashier or insurance secretary has absconded with money enough in possession to warrant incurring the cost, the detectives will quietly circulate copies of his photograph. Experts can usually form some judgment of the course his journey will probably take, and a thousand dollars will put a cheap portrait and notice of reward offered in the hands of thousands of railway conductors and brakemen, hotel clerks, hall-boys and porters, Postmasters, baggage expressmen, news-vendors, keepers of saloons and restaurants, and all that multitude of alert, sharp-sighted, quick-witted men who have to do with travelers. No sooner does he settle down for a rest or a new home than the photographs, unsuspected by him, follow; and he can hardly buy a newspaper, a meal, or a drink, go in and out at his hotel, or call at the express or post office, but some one is stealthily comparing the face of this stranger, now first seen in the town, with the visage upon the card. This gives the detective police of our day an aid of which Bow-street officers and the old-time policemen of New-York never dreamed.

The circumstance that the man to be identified is dead and buried does not hinder. Probably the well-known case of the murder of Goss, in Pennsylvania, would never have been unraveled if there had not been a photograph. There was a somewhat similar case, less familiar, of an Englishman, who left wife and home in Canada to visit Alabama. He had not been there many weeks when he became involved in some controversy, was arrested by the Sheriff, and was then taken from the jail by an angry mob and killed. His widow brought—as by the law of Alabama she might—a suit against the county for her loss of support. But her husband had been in Alabama for only a short time, and had gone by two names; hence, when the county authorities challenged her lawyer to make proof that the husband from Canada and the man killed by the mob were the same person, he was perplexed. The man, meantime, had been buried, and there was no person who had known him in Canada and Alabama both. Luckily for the widow, her husband had sent to her from Alabama his photograph, with his name upon it in his own handwriting. Upon the trial she produced the card and testified to the likeness and the autograph. The picture was then shown to the Sheriff, and he said it was the portrait of the man whom he arrested and whom the mob took from him. And persons concerned in the burial declared it was the man who was killed. Thus the case was won.

A photograph of a building or of a locality may be very useful. Suppose a traveler along a country road by night drives against a heap of stones or pile of rubbish, wrongfully left in the way, and is hurt. He desires to sue the town for damages, but, of course, the highway officers will send and remove the nuisance at once, and, after that, it will be difficult to make the jury understand whereabouts and how large the obstruction was. Let him have it photographed. A New-Yorker, when his next-door neighbor, in altering his own building, tore down the wall between them, did not wish to let the mischief lie unrepaired until his lawsuit could be tried, so he had careful photographs taken. Then he repaired his place. When the suit for damages came for trial, his lawyer asked to show these pictures to the jury, and the court said he might do so. In Iowa, a railway bridge broke down under a train and the conductor was killed. His widow knew that the company would have the bridge mended long before she could have a trial, and that, after it was mended, there would be great difficulty in showing how defective it was. She had photographs taken of the wrecked bridge; and by aid of these she gained her suit.

In questions of handwriting and the genuineness of signatures, photography has been several times invoked. As to this there is one peculiarity: a photographic copy can be taken enlarged, which increases, as the friends of such evidence claim, the means of detecting differences or asserting identity between two specimens. The effect is much the same, as one Judge observed, as looking at a manuscript through a microscope, which has long been considered proper. But courts have differed as to the propriety of using photography to determine the genuineness of papers where forgery is in question. The Taylor will case in New-York, the Howland will case in Massachusetts, and the Ross land-grant case in the Supreme Court, are notable instances of the discussion of this question. In a less known trial, where a bank Teller denied that he had certified a check, and experts differed as to whether the certificate was forged, the Judge allowed a photographer to come into the court-room with a lantern and throw a magnified picture from a photographic negative of the check upon the wall, for the jury to see. Where the question is of preserving or using copies of undisputed papers, photographs are serviceable. In one instance a party asked the court to send a document abroad for witnesses to see and swear to; and the Judge said that this might be done if applicant would first have it photographed, so that if it were lost, the court could use the copy. In another instance a party needed to produce some State papers from the War Department at Washington; but the officers would not allow him to bring them away; so he brought photographic copies, and the Judge said they would answer every purpose. Perhaps the oddest case was one where the question was which of two yeast powders or self-raising flours would make the best bread. Instead of bringing to the Judge specimen biscuits to try, the lawyers had photographs, magnified, taken of sections of loaves; and they showed the Judge these pictures.

ENGLAND'S AFGHAN EXPERIMENT.

A certain great General of antiquity, having surrounded a hostile force, consulted his father as to the disposal of his captives, to which the veteran replied: "Either free them all, or kill them all." This pithy counsel might be fitly applied to the present situation at Kabul, the inevitable result of England's attempt to combine two incompatible objects. Left to itself, Afghanistan would probably have troubled the masters of India but little; completely conquered and beaten down, it would have troubled them still less. But to think of binding the fierce Kabulis by "moral guarantees" and the compacts of civilization, is a parallel to the freak of PHILIP of Burgundy, who baptized his pet leopard, and then let it run at large, confident that it would never again hurt a Christian, till a sudden demonstration against his own anointed person forced him to supplement the baptism with a bullet. As yet, the force brought to bear upon Afghanistan has been just sufficient to exasperate, while far too weak to subdue it.

The fact is, that this wild region has been mistaken by its British neighbors for a homogeneous State, whereas it is merely an incongruous medley of diverse and not unfrequently hostile clans. Any English statesman who, a century ago, should have treated the Highlands of Scotland as one organized whole, would have committed a precisely similar error. The subjugation of the Ghilzies of Ghazni and Kabul will have as little effect upon the Durranis of the Hindu-Kush, or the Kipchaks of the Kashkar-Davan, as the overthrow of the Campbells would have had upon the Camerons or the Macdonalds. It is this which makes England's present problem so formidable. To march upon the capital of a civilized State is like facing a wild animal which can be killed by a shot through the heart or brain; to battle with a nation of guerrillas is to strike at a jelly-fish, which has neither blood, brain, nor heart, and must be dismembered piecemeal. This truth was aptly illustrated by France and Spain two generations ago. Waterloo and the fall of Paris overthrew France at one blow; but when JOSEPH BONAPARTE reigned in Madrid, and the French flag waved over every city from Badajoz to Pampeluna, Spain was still untamed and untamable. Afghanistan is the Spain of Central Asia, and it has a ruler formed on its own model. YAKOOB Khan—the man who punished the Heratees for an outbreak which he had himself fomented, who made the strongest professions of loyalty to his father just before leading the rebellion of 1871, who pledged his friendship to the brave men whom he was about to murder, and who is now adding a treacherous pretense of grief to his countless hypocrisies—is a sovereign whom even SURAJAH DOWLAH or THEODORE of Abyssinia might be proud to hail as a brother.

But in the trial of skill now pending in the East there is one important factor which has been unaccountably overlooked. *Russia's strongest weapon is the prestige given her by her Central Asian conquests in the eyes of* men who know little or nothing of her discomfiture by England in 1835; but it is in England's power to turn the balance by throwing into the scale a powerful ally, and that ally is Persia. Years ago, Mr. EDWARD EASTWICK, a man who knew Persia by heart, urged the importance of securing the friendship of a State which holds toward Russia in Asia the same formidable flanking position that Austria holds in Europe. But England neglected the golden opportunity and Russia seized it. The capture of Tabriz and the humiliating treaty of Turkmentchai reduced the Shah to the dependent position in which he still remains. Even now, however, it is not quite too late. Persia, conquered and humbled, has no love for her conqueror, and would readily turn against her if assured of powerful support from without. An offer on England's part to guarantee to the Shah the possession of long-coveted Herat would be amply sufficient to secure the latter's co-operation, and an Anglo-Persian alliance, supported by a British subsidy and a British contingent, would serve to repress the Afghans on one side, and checkmate the Russians on the other. But Russia is fully as well aware of all this as England. It was not by accident that she paraded all her power and splendor before the Shah's wondering eyes in 1873, just before his first visit to London. It was not without meaning that one of her leading journals recently proposed to give Herat to Persia in exchange for a strip of territory south of the Attreck, to facilitate an advance upon Merv. Should this opportunity be let slip, like its forerunners, England may yet find the weapons that might have aided her against Russia turned by Russia against herself.

DOMESTIC REARING.

Fussy politicians and arrant demagogues, of whom we have such a host, and who are the curse of every democracy, are continually discovering that the liberties of the people are in danger—that the General Government is encroaching upon the freedom of the States and their citizens. All intelligent persons understand the hollowness of this assumption and the object of the vulgar, designing cry. They are well aware that the defect of the country, politically, morally, and socially, is rather in excess than in lack of freedom; that we tend, as a nation, far more to license than to restraint. We cannot have, perhaps, too much freedom, rightly judged, though we can very easily have, and undoubtedly do have, too much of the freedom that goes by the name.

In no place is this more evident than in American homes, especially in large cities, where parents often think they have fully discharged their duty when they have provided materially for their children. Many parents literally permit their sons and daughters to run wild, as soon as, and frequently before, they are out of their teens. They think then that they are old enough to take care of themselves, and that any degree of supervision, any acquaintance with their daily lives and daily concerns does more harm than good—that they should learn to be independent, and that, to be so, they must enjoy unlimited liberty. Otherwise, they will come to look upon their parents as tyrants and be in constant peril from vicious courses. Unquestionably, great harm has been and is still done to children, even in this land, by extreme severity, by over-watchfulness, by ceaseless interference; but here the general tendency is exactly in the opposite direction. Where harm comes to one American child from undue rigor, harm comes to twenty, yes, fifty, from gross neglect.

Europeans have often noticed that American boys and girls are particularly intractable; that they are singularly impatient of advice and restraint of any sort. And so they are; but the fault lies less with themselves than with their parents, who are either weakly indulgent or strangely remiss in what should be a solemn obligation. Early training seems to have almost, if not fully, as much formative influence on young persons as temperament and heredity. Our boys and girls are not materially different from other boys and girls, except in rearing, which is, as a rule, a little worse in this than in any other country where education is general and civilization complete. They are intractable and uncontrollable because they are indirectly, if not directly, taught from childhood that they can be so. They are not properly governed until they are incapable of government. Parents see their mistake, if they see it at all, only when it is too late.

The number of American parents, intelligent, well-intentioned, comfortably circumstanced, who have very little knowledge of, and no kind of intimacy with, their boys and girls after these begin to go to more advanced schools, until they enter upon practical life or marriage, is very much larger than is generally supposed. This lamentable ignorance might not be so strange in case of fathers, absorbed in business, and seldom in the house except to eat and sleep—the more to be regretted—but it is startlingly strange in case of mothers, who are the natural guardians and protectors of home. Even these, too, often have the notion that American boys and girls are exceptions to humanity; that they must be permitted to do pretty nearly as they choose, and that they will be all the better for it. Although they and their husbands may hold theoretically that all parents should, from the first, carefully instruct their children that they are their best friends, and that all confidence and counsel should be given to and sought of them, they very rarely act upon the sound opinion. They are strangers to their children; their children are strangers to them. Consequently, they have no power to shield them from the dangers which always beset inexperienced youth. They too often lament their error bitterly, (the domestic tragedies ever occurring, though seldom made public, are hardly suspected,) all the more bitterly because at its discovery it is irretrievable.

The newspapers frequently contain accounts of boys and girls of respectable parentage suddenly detected in acts of dishonesty or shame, and the intelligence falls like a thunderbolt upon those who should have kept them from evil by zealous solicitude, by active sympathy, by gentle, yet firm, discipline. But such instances are nothing compared with those that are inexpressibly distressing, but rarely known beyond the circle of a few mourning homes. Parents generally are criminally careless in this country in this respect. They have no right to expect that all will be well; they cannot absolve themselves from responsibility by so poor a plea. It is their duty to know what books their children read, what their habits are, what associates they have, what hours they keep. If they do not perform the duty, they are reckless and unworthy of the high office they have assumed. Even if their boys and girls clearly escape, they are still culpable, for their escape is in nowise owing to them.

The manner of rearing young people, especially girls, in the Republic, the absolute freedom granted them after a certain age—an age full of peril—is as bad as bad can be. Few of them out of the great number may suffer actual moral detriment; and yet they are apt to lose the freshness, the bloom, the spiritual purity which can never be restored. Youth is a precarious, hazardous period. They who mean best, whose impulses are all honest, are often the least safe. Opportunity and temptation, before which the purest and strongest may give way, should, so far as possible, never be allowed, or where they have been allowed, should, on discovery, be inflexibly removed. We are wont to laugh at the restrictions put upon the young in the Old World, and at the narrowness of their rearing; but it is, on the whole, preferable to the indifference we feel, and the over-freedom we accord. If there be any one place in which, more than another, we need curtailment of extraordinary liberty, it is in respect to young people within our own homes.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE.

The internal state of Russia naturally calls forth the question, where have the Russians acquired that consummate skill in conspiracy which they are now displaying? This secrecy, which baffles the almost frantic exertions of the most complete and most vigilant Police in the world; this passion, which absorbs all the most powerful instincts of human nature and fixes the mind on one often almost inhuman object; this organization, which seems to command unlimited resources and makes a multitude of persons of both sexes, of all ages, of the most different stages of education and social position, act in unison—where have the Russians learned all this? From nature they have it not. The Slav is by nature credulous and fantastic, open and impulsive, utterly incapable of dissimulation and artifice. Of course, necessity, "the mother of invention," has also here been busy in producing what nature has neglected to provide for herself, and the present state of affairs is, to some extent, the result of circumstances. But there can, nevertheless, hardly be any doubt that the perfect training in conspiracy which the Russians now exhibit is an involuntary gift to them from their own Government.

Russian history since the death of PETER the Great tells about more revolutions than any other period of history of equal length. But all these revolutions were court revolutions only—the products of intrigue and conspiracy. Between the Government and the people there was, and still is, in Russia, an unfathomable distance, which allows the greatest and most violent changes to take place in the Government, not only without the control of the people, but almost without their knowledge. To the average Russian, the Czar is something so elevated that he becomes something unknowable. When a man is made Czar of all the Russias, he ceases to be a human being entitled to human sympathy, and becomes something between a god who can command worship, and a hazard which must content itself with indifference. The Czar is always more or less a myth. Ten years after PETER III. was strangled, he was still prayed to and prayed for by the Russian peasants as their lord on earth, and many people's feelings received a terrible shock when they discovered that the real Czar was a woman of the name of CATHERINE. When PAUL was strangled, the story passed through Russia, not in the form of a report of a fact, but in the form of a fairy tale to frighten children in the nursery. This abyss between the Czar and the people, which is a thoroughly Asiatic feature in the Russian Constitution, very early made the Russian court a hot-bed of intrigue and conspiracy. Many a Chancellor, many a Marshal, many a Champion of the Bed-chamber, who one day was basking in the sunshine of favoritism, the wealthiest and most powerful man in the country, was the next day crossing the prairies on the sledge of the convicts, a miserable wretch, going to work in the mines of Siberia, and nobody knew why, except the few who had managed the affair. From the Court this atmosphere of intrigue and conspiracy spread into the Administration. Gangs of thieves, swindlers, and embezzlers formed in all its branches, until at last fraud became the official character of a public servant. An iron necessity compelled every officer to enter into some such gang, but once adopted as a member, he was safe, for the punishment of one man would have entailed the punishment of a hundred others. Under NICHOLAS, the whole Government—from the Czar to the tithe-teller—finally assumed the form of a huge conspiracy against the people, and it seems that the people have made a profound study of the lessons which the Government then gave them, for now it is the people which has formed the conspiracy against the Government.

In no sphere, however, of Russian Government has this character of intrigue and conspiracy become more apparent than in that of foreign policy. Russia has achieved two great exploits in modern history: the division of Poland and the dissolution of the Turkish Empire, and she has performed them both in exactly the same way. The division of Poland is a plain case. No Russian would like to undertake its defense. Many details, however, of the proceedings are still obscure, and must remain so until the archives of St. Petersburg have become public property. Quite otherwise with Turkey. Here this case is still pending, but the details of the tactics employed by Russia have been laid bare to the eyes of the world. It has been proved, and Russia has never attempted to deny it, that the revolution in Servia, which drove away Prince ALEXANDER and reinstated Prince MILOSH, was a simple conspiracy, manufactured in St. Petersburg and imported ready-made to Servia. There can be no question that the same play was acted over again in Bulgaria. All reports, not only from the English, but also from the French and German Consuls, agree that there was some mysterious element in the Bulgarian agitation, some kind of trickery alluring the Bulgarian Christians into a position which they really were utterly unwilling to assume. Even Mount Athos has become a seed-plot of Russian intrigue. The Russian monks having acquired power in the monasteries, partly by their numbers, and partly by their wealth, the establishment became a focus from which rays of uneasiness and discontent were emitted throughout the whole Christian population of the Turkish Empire. Thus conspiracy became a profession in the foreign policy of Russia, a means not only of earning a livelihood, but of gaining influence and social promotion; and in no other profession is it so common, and so natural for the sons to adopt their father's occupation, as just in this. Conspiracy is a constitutional poison which may be inherited through many generations. And now the conspirators are returning home. The Czar's own house is haunted by the ghosts of Poland and Turkey. The double-edged sword of wrong-doing is wounding backward, and there is hardly any other remedy against the evil than throwing open the whole game and giving to the people the control of the Government. The establishment of a free Constitution in Russia would not only be an immortal glory to the name of the CZAR, but it would, most probably, also be the best, perhaps the only sufficient, support to his throne.

GENERAL NOTES.

The whole number of voters registered in Philadelphia is 163,477, an increase of 3,637 over 1878.

A stone-cutter in Charleston, S. C., advertises a sale of tombstones at auction "to make room for new styles."

Mr. Hiram Atwood, of Watertown, Conn., last week celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to his fourth wife, the wife being still living.

Ex-Gov. Tilden has declined, with thanks, an invitation to deliver the address at the fair of the Keystone Agricultural Society of Berks County, Penn.

Minister J. M. Comly is on his way back to the Hawaiian Islands, expecting to tarry awhile in San Francisco to see the merchants and join in welcoming Gen. Grant.

The Boston *Traveller* intimates that the ill-health of Minister James Russell Lowell's wife, and his dislike for the monotony of his duties, may impel him to resign his position.

If we may credit the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the Terre Haute (Ind.) *Express* changed publishers before it abandoned the Greenback issue and returned to the advocacy of sound Republican principles.

The pea-nut-dealers in Norfolk, Va., have voted to sell hereafter by weight, it being agreed that 120 pounds per bag shall be the standard weight, and that shippers be requested to use good, strong bags and conform to this standard.

Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker has written to Virginia that it is the precarious condition of the health of his wife and father that has induced—he "might almost say compelled"—him to leave that State and resume his residence in Binghamton.

Mr. Julius Tyler and wife, of New-Haven, celebrated their golden wedding, and their daughter was married to Mr. Charles Fond, on Monday evening last. The venerable clergyman who married the parents 50 years ago assisted in the wedding of their daughter.

The late Patrick McKenna, of Baltimore, bequeathed $23,000 to various Roman Catholic educational and benevolent societies, a sum not exceeding $30,000 for a church, and the rest of his estate, after deducting certain private bequests, to the Archbishop of Baltimore for such religious or benevolent purposes as he may deem proper. The estate is valued at $100,000.

There is a man in Kentucky who is accused of giving his children these names: Robert Goderich Channing De Aubrey Phelps, Quitman Fremont Iturbide Cadwallader Phelps, Berchie Zenobia Semiramis Phelps, James Richard Augustus Phelps, Bothenia Permelia Melvina Phelps, Ezra Mahurial Alhashtar Phelps, Dionysius Edric Bon Turner Phelps, Thompson Baxer Sampson Boanerges Phelps.

Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is devoting his superfluous energies to writing out his pronounced views upon the relations of railroads to the State. He is very severe upon the monopolists and the tax-consumers, and says: "We have the rights of eminent domain; the right to take all the railroads in the State for public use when the public interest demands it, by paying just compensation. If we pay just compensation only, we can sell for the same, after putting them under the law."

TREACHERY IN A CUBAN VILLAGE.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Captain-General Blanco to-day issued a general order to the Army, announcing that the insurgents attacked the Village of Mayari, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. Several of the Mayari volunteers treasonably went over to the enemy, enabling the insurgents to enter the village and surprise the small garrison of loyal volunteers. The garrison defended the village for three days, sustaining large losses, when Gen. Velora arrived with reinforcements, routed the insurgents, and pursued them into the hills which surround the village. The general order concludes by praising the behavior of the garrison of Mayari, and saying that if the Army followed their example it would soon suppress the disorders, while the traitors who have soiled the honorable uniform of the volunteers would be held in utter detestation.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR CLOSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—The State Agricultural Fair, which has been held in the Permanent Exhibition Building, at Fairmount Park, for the past two weeks, closed to-day. The exhibition has been in every respect the most successful one in the history of the Agricultural Society, the premium list amounting to $20,000. The attendance during the two weeks reached over 150,000 persons.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

THE DEAD-LOCK IN THE POLICE BOARD.

WORK IN THE BUREAU OF ELECTIONS RETARDED—NECESSITY OF IMMEDIATE ACTION BY THE COMMISSIONERS—REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Mr. John J. O'Brien, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections; Mr. Stephen Wormsley, the Chief Clerk, with three other clerks, constituting the clerical force of the bureau, are at this time in a condition of individual and collective bewilderment. They do not know what is going to happen. The possibility of the people of this City and County not having an election at all this Fall presents itself to their apprehensive minds as a not remote probability. The cause of the trouble is the dead-lock in the Board of Police over the appointment of Inspectors of Election. Without Inspectors the votes of the people cannot be received; unless the votes be received there is no election. The Board of Police is composed, as everybody knows, of two Republican and two Democratic Commissioners. The Democrats—Messrs. MacLean and Morrison—belong to the Tilden wing of the Democracy, and the lists of Inspectors they laid before the board for appointment were drawn up in the interest of that faction, but Tammany Hall put in an opposition list. The Republican Commissioners put in their list, about which there is no dispute. The law regulating this matter declares that each polling-place shall have four Inspectors assigned to it, and two poll clerks, and that two of the Inspectors shall be of one political party, and two of the other. The system is for the Republican and Democratic Commissioners each to present their respective party lists, and the lists are then confirmed by the united action of the board. The quarrel in the Democratic ranks has prevented such harmony of action this year. The two Republican Commissioners would be inclined to appoint the men on the lists put in by Tammany Hall, but their Anti-Tammany colleagues say in effect: "Until you vote to confirm the lists we put in, we will not vote to confirm yours." Thus the thing stands at present, and up to this time no Inspectors or poll clerks have been appointed at all.

This delay has its serious side, apart from its mere political aspect. There are in this City no less than 678 election districts. Each district, or polling-place, must have four Inspectors and two poll clerks—six officers in all, or 4,068 for the whole County. The poll clerks serve only on the day of election, (Nov. 4,) but the Inspectors serve not only on this day, but on the four days of registration, which are fixed for the 7th, 15th, 24th, and 25th of October. The law declares that the Board of Police shall appoint all the Inspectors before the 1st of October. Inspectors and clerks are each paid $7 50 per day for every day they serve, and that the rent of a polling-place is $5 per day for each day of registration, and $15 for election day—facts which will give some idea of the costly character of election machinery. At this time last year over two-thirds of the total number of Inspectors had been appointed, and even then, the officers of the bureau say, they barely succeeded in getting the full army ready for duty on the first day of registration. This year not one has yet been appointed, and there is no knowing when they will be. Each person, when appointed by the board, has to be notified by the bureau of his appointment, his qualifications for the office have to be examined into, and if he be found qualified, he subscribes an oath in the presence of the chief of the bureau that he will faithfully perform his duties. The appointee has 20 days from the date of receiving notice of his appointment within which to appear and qualify. The clerical work connected with the notification, swearing in, and furnishing certificates of the Inspectors, is full work for 25 days for four clerks. The new apportionment of the City, having increased the number of Assembly districts, has increased the polling-places 100 over the number before, and added nearly 20 per cent. to the work of the bureau. It is to-day the 21st of September. Supposing that the Board of Police delay only one more week in the appointment of the Inspectors, it will then be the 28th; the first day of registration is the 7th of October, at which time the whole number of 2,712 Inspectors ought to be ready for duty. It would take two or three days to notify every appointee after the appointments were made; and then each man can, if he chooses, take 20 days before coming forward to act. It is not likely that any would be found behind-hand, and so lose their $7 50 per day, but still they can. This is the condition of things which is so troubling the officers of the bureau.

The next question is what can be done to compel the Police Board to act, or what remedy is there if they do not? This is a legal problem which does not appear to have been passed upon. One of our leading lawyers said yesterday that a mandamus could be got out compelling the board to act, but as the Commissioners were the absolute judges of the qualifications of the candidates for the office of inspector, the court could not compel them to appoint any particular set of men. If, therefore, the Commissioners continued to pass upon and successively reject the names proposed, and there should be no appointments made by the day of election, there could be no election in this County. This was not a very probable contingency, but it was possible. As to the declaration of the statute that the appointments should be made before the 1st of October, that would not invalidate the appointments if they should be made after it, as it was a well-settled principle of law that the public should not be made to suffer through a failure in form by a public officer to perform his duty. He thought it is likely that a mandamus would be applied for by some party if the present deadlock in the board continued. If the matter did get into court, the law of the appointment of Inspectors would probably be expounded in rather a different way from that in which Corporation Counsel Whitney had done. Of the absurdity of that opinion, Mr. Whitney seemed to have an uneasy consciousness for he had got Judge Emott to bolster it up. Mr. Whitney could not, so he said, find anything in the statute about local organizations, which was true, but he seems to have found something about a "State Committee" in it, which was what no one else has been able to find. The statute said "State issues." The candidates are not the issues; they are persons put up to carry into practical application the issues set forth in the platform of the party. No State Committee or local committee was referred to by the statute. The persons to be appointed are Republicans and Democrats, not a specific faction of Democrats in harmony with a "State Committee" of which the statute knows nothing.

People not acquainted with the "inside" of politics may wonder why there should be such a struggle over the appointment of Inspectors of Election. Without going at length into the provisions of the statute defining their duties, it is sufficient to say that upon them depends the going of ballots into the box and the count of them when they come out. If they do their duty honestly, the ballot-box is not stuffed, ballots are not changed, illegal votes are not admitted nor legal ones refused, and the count afterward is correct. If they are corrupt, the election becomes a farce. Any candidate can be defeated, any elected, just as they agree. To secure fairness and guard against fraud, the law provides that each of the two political parties shall be represented at the ballot-box. In the Tweed times, when corruption was the rule, this availed little; but at the present time we get tolerably fair elections in this City, and the two parties do really act as a watch upon each other. The district "workers" on either side closely scrutinize the men proposed by their political opponents for Inspectors in their respective districts. For example, the Republican Captain of a certain Assembly district sees that on the Democratic list for his district are the names of certain men whom he knows to be good at stuffing the boxes, changing or dropping ballots, or some other like tricks. The list shows at what polling-place each man is to serve. It is necessary to meet such a man with one who is as good at the same game. The Captain goes to the man he has already had appointed to this particular place, (the lists sent to the Commissioners are always made up by the District Captains of their party,) and has him resign. He then causes the man he has selected to be put in his place, and thereafter rests easy in the conviction either that no cheating will be done at that particular place, or if there is, his man is just as good at it as the other man. This, of course, refers mainly to the tenement-house districts. In the more respectable quarters of the City cheating is rather dangerous now, and perhaps is not attempted. The number of changes in the list of Inspectors from the original appointments made up to the day of election, is declared by the Chief Clerk of the bureau to average 25 per cent. of the whole; but the great majority of these arise from sickness or other inability to serve. There is a particular cause for the Tilden and Tammany factions to be tenacious about the appointment of their Inspectors for this election. The Tilden people are afraid that if Tammany men are appointed, both Tammany and the Republicans being interested in defeating Robinson, the Robinson ticket will make a surprisingly poor showing when the vote comes to be counted. On the other hand, the Tammany people fear that if the Inspectors are all Tilden men every Tammany Democrat coming to the polls will be challenged, and every possible difficulty thrown in the way of their voting. This gives additional interest to the dead-lock in the Police Board, and unless the courts can find some way to break it, it is likely to continue. At the Bureau of Elections yesterday it was declared that at this time no one seemed to know what the next move would be.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS WALSH.

Cornelius Walsh, a well-known resident of Newark, died at his home, No. 79 Murray-street, in that city, on Saturday morning. His illness had extended over a period of several months, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Walsh was at one time one of the wealthiest manufacturers in Newark, but died poor, having been crippled beyond recovery by the political campaign of 1871, when he ran on the Republican ticket against Joel Parker for Governor. Mr. Walsh was born in England, but came to this country with his parents over 50 years ago. His parents were too poor to continue him at school, and he went to work at a very early age, being apprenticed to the silver-plating business. He learned the trade, and worked as a journeyman at Paterson, to which place he removed from Newark. Just previous to his removal he married Miss Sarah Brown, of Belleville. About a year after he returned to Newark, and he and his brother-in-law, William Brown, went into partnership in the manufacture of trunk rivets. The trade was a small one, and Mr. Walsh used to peddle the rivets in New-York by the gross. Mr. Brown went out of the firm after awhile and Mr. Walsh continued the business alone, and gradually enlarged it, adding trunk locks and traveling-bag frames to the industry, until finally he had a factory in which he employed 200 hands. He took a prominent part in politics, and in the Winter of 1872 was Mr. Frelinghuysen's opponent for the United States Senatorship. Later the same year he was nominated for Governor. He was defeated, and the result of the canvass was his failure, from which he never recovered. Mr. Walsh was an active member of the Methodist Church, and was a member of the Halsey-street church, which he was instrumental in building up, and of which he was for many years a Trustee.

BOLD WORK OF SNEAK-THIEVES.

THEY ROB A HOUSE IN HARLEM OF $1,100 WORTH OF MONEY AND JEWELRY.

A sneak robbery characterized by unparalleled audacity was committed yesterday at No. 164 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, the residence of Mr. Edward Conlin, brother of William J. Florence, the actor. The house is one of a row of trim cottages embowered in Virginia creepers on the south side of the street. Opposite it workmen are erecting pretentious dwellings, and the neighborhood is thickly populated. Mr. Conlin is an early riser, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning he was at breakfast. Mrs. Conlin was busy with domestic affairs, and of their family, the younger boys were in the basement preparing for a jaunt. The two Misses Conlin were in an apartment on the second floor. When Mr. Conlin left the house, Mrs. Conlin called to her daughters to get up, and half an hour later they appeared down stairs and remarked that the front door was open. They told their mother of the circumstance, and she, suspecting thieves, ran up stairs and found that the bureau had been ransacked. The robbers had evidently opened the front door with false keys. They went to the second floor, entered the room in which the Misses Conlin were sleeping, and from a table took a casket which contained about $500 worth of jewelry. This they emptied in the hall outside and left there. Then they went to Mr. and Mrs. Conlin's room and ransacked it. They opened a closet in which were trunks containing furs, Winter apparel, a valuable camel's-hair shawl, and sterling silverware, but in their hurry they overlooked the shawl and the silverware, and finally abandoned the clothing and furs. In leaving the second floor they passed the room of Mr. Conlin's eldest son and took from a chair a new full-dress suit worth $100. It is believed that when Mrs. Conlin called to her daughters the thieves hurriedly left. Shortly after the discovery of the robbery, the Conlin boys, by accident, learned that John Glynn, a boy who sells newspapers at the One Hundred and Sixteenth-street station of the Third-avenue elevated railroad, saw two men near the station about 7:30 o'clock. One had a valise and the other a pillow-case partly filled with articles, some of them round and some of them angular. They took a down train from One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

The boy was found, and the Misses Conlin went with him to Police Head-quarters, where they reported the robbery to Chief Detective Kealy, who directed Detectives Keirns and Dickson to show the Rogues' Gallery to the boy. He examined every portrait carefully, but did not pick out any that resembled the men he saw at the One Hundred and Sixteenth-street station. The Misses Conlin described the pillow-case which was taken from their mother's room, and left the following list of the stolen property: A suit of dress clothes, a lady's gold watch-chain and locket, marked M. J. C.; four gold band bracelets, a silver bangle, two amethyst rings, a pair of amethyst ear-rings, two cameo rings, a carbuncle ring, a black onyx ring, a plain gold ring, two plain gold sets, two small gold filigree rings, one set of jet jewelry, with carving of birds; a child's bracelet, a broad band gold bracelet marked M. J. C., a large plain gold breast-pin, and a solitaire diamond pin. The property is worth about $1,100. The robbery was also reported to Capt. Davis, of the Twelfth Precinct. Cards describing the stolen goods have been printed, and will be sent from Police Head-quarters to every pawnbroker in the City.

Early Thursday morning sneak-thieves entered No. 209 East Tenth-street through the coal-chute, and robbed Mr. Franklin J. Bischoff of apparel and silverware worth $230.

TWO HOMES MADE DESOLATE.

ELOPEMENT OF AN ATTICA MERCHANT WITH THE WIFE OF A FELLOW-TOWNSMAN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The usually quiet village of Attica has been much disturbed by an elopement in what is really high life for that place, and the people are not a little aroused by the fact that both of the persons concerned had been married for a long time, were on the shady side of life, and that one of them has held a very high social position, was greatly esteemed and much the superior of the other in intellect, appearance, and position. Their names are E. R. West, of the firm of Andrews, Ball, Smith & West, hardware-dealers, and Mrs. J. S. Maltby, whose husband is employed as an agent for the Singer Sewing-machine Company. Both are about 45 years of age. Mr. West has a wife, but no children. Mrs. Maltby is the mother of three children, one of them a grown-up daughter, the second a girl of 15 years, and the third a boy 7 years old. The intimacy between the two, it is generally understood, has been going on for about a year. Mr. West was a jovial, popular man, who loved company and billiards, was out very much in the evening, but yet was never known to be intoxicated or squander much of his money on those who would be only too willing to have a good time at his expense. Nevertheless he was liberal, and knew well how to enjoy life. His wife is a most estimable lady, is highly connected, and very much respected. The blow has fallen with much severity upon her. Mrs. Maltby is a very plain, ordinary woman, yet by some means she seemed to made herself a great attraction for Mr. West. Mr. Maltby's business frequently took him from home, sometimes for several days, so that the opportunities for Mr. West and Mrs. Maltby to see each other were favorable.

Finally people began to talk a great deal about this intimacy. Mr. Maltby's suspicions were aroused; he had noticed in his wife's more than justifiable fondness for the society of Mr. West, and told her last month that she must give up his acquaintance. This order was made in a peremptory manner, but seems to have had little effect, though frequently repeated. At last it caused a family jar. The other evening Mrs. Maltby suddenly manifested a desire to visit some Western relatives, and left Attica, her husband accompanying her to the depot and bidding her a pleasant good-bye. The same evening Mrs. West accused her husband of intending to elope with Mrs. Maltby. He told her it was all nonsense, calmed her fears, and then, saying he was going out for the evening, kissed her affectionately and left the house. She retired early, leaving a lamp burning for him. She awoke about midnight to find that he was still absent, and blew out the light. On awakening in the morning she found herself yet alone. Arising to dress, she saw $100 lying on her bureau. She made haste to institute inquiries, and learned that her husband had not only gone away, no one knew where, but, during the week, had converted all of his available property into cash, realizing about $5,000 by the operation. Nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. West and Mrs. Maltby since, and all efforts to track them have been futile. It is believed that they met by appointment in this city, and, from conversations had with them before they went away, that they have gone to California.

EHRICH & CO.'S EMPORIUM.

A FINE DISPLAY OF BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES AND TASTEFUL HEAD-DRESSES.

The famous West Side emporium of Ehrich & Co., on Eighth-avenue, is to have its Fall opening in a few days, and preparatory to a display of so much importance to the admirers of beautiful costumes and tasteful head-dresses, the firm invited last evening a large number of visitors to a private inspection of the magnificent wares which they have on hand. The invitation was freely accepted, and the spacious warerooms were crowded all the evening. Electric lights, nicely measured as to brilliancy, helped to set off the splendid imported suits, the pattern bonnets, and other choice goods to the best advantage. Some of these imported costumes are of great beauty and elegance. One of them is a reception dress, called the Imperatrice, of rose-colored Sicilienne silk, trimmed with satin of the same shade, and with waistcoat, cuffs, plastrons, and a part of the train composed of white satin, embroidered by hand with flowers and leaves in tambour effects. To enter into a more minute description of this elegant costume would be, indeed, an embarrassment of riches. Its price is $425. The Vooike is the style and title of a delightful carriage or dinner dress of pale dauphin-gray Sicilienne, combined with satin of a similar color. The superimposed draperies and flounces of the skirt are of great beauty. Its price is $300. Another reception or dinner-dress goes by the name of the Exposition. It is of dark satin duchesse and velvet brocade superimposed upon a ground of satin de Lyons; $250 will purchase this fine specimen of the mantua-maker's art. A dress which is invoiced as the Lady Russell is one of the most noticeable of the collection. It is described as a fac-simile of a reception dress "composed" (that is the term in the millinery art) for the person of that name. The front breadths, sides, waistcoat, and cuffs are of satin covered with hand embroidery of half-blown roses and foliage, mingled with a vine of forget-me-nots. The paniers, and back draperies are also of great beauty; $450 is the price set on the Lady Russell. The Trocadéro is a robe of black satin duchesse of the finest quality, and is also put down for $450. The stock of bonnets, &c., both imported and of the firm's own patterns, are of great variety and beauty, while the stock of dolmans is also of remarkable elegance. The Milanaise, of gros grain silk, is one of the principal, and is priced at $210. The Longchamps, of fancy black silk, trimmed with fringes of heavy chenille and silk net-work is set down for $175. Another is the Louise, which is of quite unique design. Its price is $145. The Excelsior, a single-breasted cane dolman suitable for $70. There is also in stock an excellent assortment of fur-lined circulars and dolmans, and of children's and misses' suits.

THE ASTLEY BELT CONTEST.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN NEARLY READY FOR THE LONG TRAMP.

Active preparations for the fifth contest for the Astley belt, which opens in the Madison-Square Garden at 1 o'clock to-morrow morning, were being made last night, and will continue without cessation all day to-day, and up to the moment of the opening of the walk. Taken as a whole, the arrangements are admirable for the purpose, and, when completed, will be much more perfect and elaborate than they have ever been before for any similar occasion. The entire space inside the track has been covered by a solid, substantial floor. On the Twenty-seventh-street side of the Garden, just inside the track, a solid board fence, six feet high, has been constructed. On the outside of this, facing the track, is stretched a white canvas, upon which has been painted, in large letters, the name of each pedestrian. Underneath the name, upon a circle, are the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, each figure representing one lap around the track, and all combined forming a mile. Inside the circle of figures is an index, which is to be moved around the dial as the laps are made. Across the track, opposite the dials are desks for the scorers, and back of these are desks for the reporters. Workmen were busy last night preparing the track under the supervision of Mr. G. W. Atkinson, Sir John Astley's representative. First, the earth was picked up, the lumps broken up and raked off, after which a coating of fine mold is to be sifted on, covered with a layer of tan-bark, and then rolled as hard as possible. Other workmen were preparing the tents to be used by the pedestrians during the match. These are to be placed in a circle around the outside of the ellipse, just inside the track, one between each alternate pair of pillars which support the roof of the Garden. These are to be surrounded by substantial rails on three sides, leaving the space toward the track open for the easy egress and ingress of the walkers.

The Police arrangements are to be in the hands of Capt. Williams. There will also be constantly in attendance an ample fire patrol, to aid in case of fire or accident. In order to guard as much as possible against confusion, there will be only two entrance doors open to the public, one on Madison-avenue and one on Fourth-avenue. The large door on Twenty-seventh-street, near Madison-avenue, will be used as a means of exit, and reporters and employes of the building will be admitted through the small door on Twenty-seventh-street, near Fourth-avenue. The meeting which was to have been held at the Garden last evening for the purpose of drawing for tents and perfecting the arrangements for the contest, failed for want of a quorum. Several of the pedestrians and their backers were present, and a stirring time was had, although the details could not be obtained. The only explanation vouchsafed was that some of the contestants were dissatisfied with the arrangement of the tents, and were disposed to make trouble. It was positively asserted, however, that it would not amount to anything, and that everything would undoubtedly be arranged to-day.

Of the 13 contestants entered for the match, the two who attract the most attention are Edward Payson Weston, the present holder of the belt, and Charles Rowell, who won it in the famous contest in Gilmore's Garden last March. Weston was born in Providence, R. I., is 40 years old, stands 5 feet 8 inches, and weighs 140 pounds. His record in this country is well known. His first walk in London was in February, 1876, when he made 109 miles in 24 hours. He has since walked six matches in London, the last of which was in June, 1879, when he won the belt, making the unprecedented score of 550 miles in six days. Rowell was born in England, is 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighs 140 pounds. In early life he was a boatman. His first important contest was in London, in 1876, when he made 176 miles in 74 hours. In March last, at Gilmore's Garden, in this City, he won the Astley Belt, with a score of 500 miles in six days. Of the other contestants, John Ennis, of Chicago, has the longest record, and has been engaged in the most contests. He was born in Ireland in 1842. His first appearance as a pedestrian was in Chicago, in October, 1875, in a 100-mile walk with Daniel O'Leary. Ennis was beaten. Since then he has entered in 15 races. He won the second prize in the contest for the Astley belt last March, with a score of 475 miles. He started in the contest for the belt in London, last June, but fell out on the third day, after accomplishing 180 miles. George Hazael was born in England, in 1845, and is the lightest of the contestants, weighing but 122 pounds. His first walk was in 1877, and his last in April, 1879, in which he was third in the list, with a score of 473 miles in six days. George Guyon is a Canadian, is 26 years old, and weighs 149 pounds. He began his life as a pedestrian in Chicago in 1876, where he won a six-day match, with a score of 412 miles. In August, 1878, in Utica, he walked 106 1-3 miles in 26 hours, and at Gilmore's Garden, last April, he made 119 miles in 28:27:22. His best performance was in May last, at the same place, when he won the belt and first money, in a six-day heel-and-toe walk for the championship of the United States, with a score of 480 miles 2 laps in 142:14:05. Peter J. Panchot was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1842, is 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighs 128 pounds. His principal performance was at Gilmore's Garden, in April last, in a six-day go-as-you-please contest, when he won first money and the belt, making 480 miles and 1 lap. Frederick Krohne is 39 years old, 5 feet 10, and weighs 168 pounds. His first walk was in Gilmore's Garden, in April last, in the contest for the championship of the United States, when he took third prize, making 455 miles in 139:50:00. At the same place, in May last, in a six-day heel-and-toe walk he took second money, making 461 miles in 140:51:25. Samuel Merritt was born in this State in 1858. He is said to have made 400½ miles in six days in Bridgeport, Conn., in April last. Leon P. Federmeyer is a Frenchman, and is known as the "Wheelbarrow Man." He is about 40 years old. His principal performance was a tramp from San Francisco to New-York in 216 days, beating his antagonist more than 1,000 miles. Frederick Hart, colored, was born in Hayti and is 22 years old. His best performances are 425 miles in six days, and 362 miles in 75 hours. Norman Taylor, "the pie-eater," was born in Vermont, and is most prominent as a 20-mile runner. This is his first attempt at a long-distance contest. Dutcher is said to have made 412 miles in six days. Jackson's record as a pedestrian is yet to be made.

The betting on the result of the contest was quite spirited last night, and large sums were offered and taken. At the close of business at Kelly & Bliss's, the betting was as follows: Three to one against Rowell, five to two against Weston, three to one against Hazael, ten to one against Guyon, twelve to one against Krohne, fifteen to one against Hart, twenty-five to one against Panchot or Ennis, thirty to one against Merritt, Dutcher, Taylor, and Jackson, and thirty-five to one against Federmeyer. There were a few auction pools sold at $10 on Rowell to $7 on Weston.

YACHTING ON THE NORTH RIVER.

The first regatta of the Yonkers Yacht Club was held yesterday. The course was from a stake-boat anchored off the Palisade boat-house at Yonkers to and around another off Mellontrest, Irvington, and return, a distance of 18 miles. A flying start was taken at 10:45 o'clock A. M., with a strong north wind blowing, and flood tide. The following were the starters: Sloop-rigged—Scud, (A. J. Prime;) Nellie C., (Abram Gould.) Cat-rigged, first class—Minnie, (Hyatt L. Garrison;) Excelsior, (Charles Pearsall;) Gracie, (Abram Gould.) Cat-rigged, second class—Pinafore, (John Nesbitt;) John F. Garrison, (Thomas Pearce.) A good start was effected, the Scud leading, with Nellie C. close behind her. The others followed in a mass. They kept their relative positions till about one-third of the course was gone over, when the Minnie took the lead. The Scud, however, soon regained her old place, and the boats passed around the Irvington stake-boat in the following order: Scud, Minnie, Nellie C., John F. Garrison, Excelsior, Pinafore, and Gracie. At about this time the wind, which had been blowing very strongly, almost completely died out, and the fleet were nearly becalmed. The tide, however, had turned, and they came back to Yonkers with the ebb. They passed the home stake-boat in the following order: Scud, 2h. 32m.; Nellie C., 2h. 38m.; Minnie, 2h. 38m. 30s.; John F. Garrison, 2h. 46m.; Pinafore, 2h. 46m. 30s.; Gracie, 3h. 2m.; Excelsior, 3h. 15m. The firm of Valentine & Cousens had offered a handsome pennant to be presented to the winning boat. Owing to the fact that the Scud and the Nellie C. threw overboard ballast on the home-stretch, they were ruled out, although they were the first boats home. The pennant was given to the Minnie, she having carried home all her ballast. The Minnie also takes the first prize for boats of her class, which is to be a trophy not yet purchased. The John F. Garrison took the first prize among the second class cat-rigged boats. There was also a race for skiffs from a stake-boat off Yonkers to and around a boat off Hastings. The boats entered for this were the Winema, owned by R. Barker, and the Hannah Dudley, owned by D. K. Crofut. The former arrived home first. The judges of the races were R. Fawcett, Isaiah Frazier, and J. Cousens.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British bark War Spirit, Capt. Bisson, from Liverpool Sept. 17, for South-west Pass, has returned in consequence of an accident to her capstan.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Sept. 20.—The bark Enchantress, Capt. Fede, from New-Orleans, bound to Bordeaux, put in here to-day in distress, sailing leaking.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 20.—While the steamer City of Toronto was steaming out of the bay this afternoon, for Niagara, her machinery became disabled, and she was towed back to her dock. It is not probable she will run again this season.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—The schooner Ned, of Bic, capsized in the Traverse during a gale on Thursday. The Captain and crew were picked up by the ship Almeen, after being 15 hours on the wreck.

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC AFFAIRS.

OPERA AND CONCERT.

The past week of music in New-York has been only notable by the performances of Mr. Maurice Grau's French opera troupe, the Emma Abbott opera company, and the "Pinafore" company at the Aquarium. The persistent popularity of "Pinafore" is well illustrated at the Aquarium, where an exceptionally good company is engaged in the representation of this favorite musical trifle. Miss Marie Harvey, who has the part of *Josephine*, sings her music well, and has the advantage of an attractive stage presence. Miss Maude Branscomb, as *Hebe*, is very pretty, and the *Little Buttercup* of Miss Hutchings is not the least effective rôle in the performance. The audiences at the Aquarium have been large and appreciative, and the management deserve credit for the careful attention they have shown in the production of "Pinafore." At the Grand Opera-house, the Emma Abbott Company have met with a popular success, which is hardly explicable, if the entertainments they have offered are to be judged by any known musical standard. The emasculated version of Massé's opera "Paul and Virginia" which this troupe have sung has not improved on further acquaintance, and its tediousness, finally, was evident to the good-natured and easily-satisfied public who flock to the Grand Opera-house. Who designed this travesty on Massé's work has not been stated, but, in the interest of art, it is to be hoped that he has repented of his deed. Mrs. Seguin's singing and acting were both alike excellent, despite the fact that she had a somewhat thankless rôle. Miss Abbott was Miss Abbott, and not much of *Virginia*. Mr. Castle did the best he could under the circumstances, and though he suggested the idea of a middle-aged jolly landlord rather than the youthful *Paul*, he disarms criticism by his faithful effort and artistic singing. As to the rest of it, the less said the better. The other operas produced by the company have been Balfe's ever-popular "Bohemian Girl," and "Faust," in an English version, for the benefit of Miss Abbott. The enthusiasm which the "Bohemian Girl" will evoke in a Grand Opera-house audience is one of the phenomena of the City. It was certainly something of a study to watch the audience worked up to a high pitch of excitement over its common-place melodies rendered without the slightest evidence of musical skill. During the past 25 years the "Bohemian Girl" has been given over and over again, and "I dreamed that I dwelt in marble halls" and "The heart bowed down," are as "familiar in our mouths as household words." Well sung, they are good, but as delivered by the two members of the Emma Abbott troupe to whom it fell to give them, they were slaughtered. They were, however, both received with enthusiasm and encored. If the original voices had been good and equal to the task, the phrasing artistic, and the method and style indicative of taste and cultivation, an encore would have been in order, but as it was, the reception of every attempt by the members of the company suggested a fresh cause of wonder. The secret of Miss Abbott's seeming success is, at the close of this two weeks' season, more of a mystery than before. In her favor it is to be said that she is of American birth; that she is petite, energetic, and ambitious. In spite of the fact that her voice is thin and nasal in quality, that her physical powers make it painful to look upon or listen to her when she essays the difficulties demanded by grand rôles, and that her method is crude and inartistic, she, nevertheless, seems to possess a certain power over an audience, and, doubtless to the delight of her managers, she can "draw." But her successes must be considered popular rather than artistic, and until she has abated some of her vehemence, learned how to handle her voice, and become convinced that she was not born a great artist, she will only be successful among her personal friends and the ill-informed portion of the public, who are easily swayed by persistent self-assertion. It is not a matter of doubt that many well wishers, who would be incapable of any ungenerous feelings toward this young lady, and who could have no cause for the same, are in doubt how to express their mild disapproval of much of Miss Abbott's performance. They wish her well, but the reflection is forced upon them that she is out of her element in opera, that her acting is forced and becomes exceedingly tedious, and that, above all, she is not the great artist she believes herself to be.

At the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Mr. Grau's company has given "La Fille de Madame Angot" through the week, with Paola Marié, Angèle, and Capoul in the principal parts. Next week the same opera will be presented for two nights, to be followed by "La Perichole" on Wednesday evening. At the Aquarium "Pinafore" will be given by the artists already mentioned, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons an "operatic eccentricity" will be rendered by the same company. The other principal musical features of the week will be the first concerts of the Carlotta Patti company at Chickering Hall, and the opening of the season of American opera at the Academy of Music by Mr. Max Maretzek's troupe. The first concert in which Mme. Carlotta Patti will be heard in this City, after an absence of seven years, will be on Wednesday evening, when she will have the assistance of De Munck, her husband, who is said to be a performer of good ability on the violoncello, and Mr. Ketten, a pianist, who comes to this country with the prestige of a high musical reputation in Europe. The few concerts of this troupe (which, by the way, includes two new singers, Mr. Phelps, tenor, and Signor Ciampi Cellaj, baritone,) will be of decided interest. Carlotta Patti has achieved a position on the concert stage analogous to that of her famous sister, Adelina, in opera. As to Mr. Ketten, he will have the advantage of being the first to be heard of the numerous pianists who propose to astonish and delight the public this season.

On Thursday the 25 inst. Mr. Maretzek's opera of "Sleepy Hollow" will be brought out. It has been in careful rehearsal for some time and the energetic composer and impresario will, it is understood, produce his work in elaborate style. The cast will include Miss Annis Montague as *Katrina*, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Messrs. Ch. Turner, Fink, Gardner, and others. The libretto is made from Washington Irving's story which offers better material for an opera than a play. Mr. Maretzek's venture should receive encouragement and will doubtless excite public curiosity. If the performance is good and the opera shows that it has merits as a musical work, this opening of the opera season will come at an opportune time, for the devotees of the musical drama have had nothing but "Pinafore" and opera bouffe for a long time, and now are ready for something more serious. Miss Montague, Mrs. Knox, and Mr. Turner, the soprano, contralto, and tenor, have each well-recognized abilities, and should be equal to the task to which they are assigned. The choral and picturesque parts will be given by pirates, fairies, and demons, and the scenery will represent the familiar localities of the Hudson River where the story is placed.

Concerning Mr. Mapleson's season in New-York, there is but little positive intelligence thus far, beyond the statement that the company will sail on Wednesday for this country. Mme. Gerster will, of course, be the principal soprano, with Mlle. Ambre, Campanini, Galassi, and others more or less known to us. Mme. Gerster, it is stated in London, is to receive $500 a night for her engagement. The report that the tenor, Aramburo, is to be a member of the troupe is contradicted on good authority. He has an engagement in Trieste for the season.

The next pianist after Ketten, who is expected to make a sensation here, will be Joseffy, now on his way to New-York, and expected by the steamer L'Amerique this week. His first appearance has been postponed to Oct. 13, when he will be heard at Chickering Hall, with a grand orchestra under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, and there will be three other concerts by him during the same week. This young virtuoso, who has suddenly become famous, is a pupil of Tausig, and has received so many flattering indorsements from foreign critics and eminent musicians that he will naturally be listened to with interest.

Dr. Damrosch, always prominent in sound musical work, has accepted the directorship of the Harlem Mendelssohn Union. Under his skillful conduct, the society, which is an excellent one, may be expected to enter on a further career of prosperity.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society, of which Mr. Theodore Thomas, as heretofore, is to be the director, announce the dates of their six rehearsals and six concerts as follows: First rehearsal Monday afternoon, Nov. 17, the concert to be on the following evening; the second rehearsal and concert on the 15th and 16th of December, respectively, the third on the 19th and 20th of January, the fourth on the 16th and 17th of February, the fifth on the 15th and 16th of March, and the sixth on the 19th and 20th of April. The programmes are not decided upon, but the guiding hand of Mr. Thomas may be relied upon to make them up to the high musical standard the society has aimed to attain.

On Monday the annual Worcester musical festival will begin, the artists being largely from this City, among the best known of our resident musicians.

AT THE THEATRES.

There is one thing about Mr. Bartley Campbell's interesting play, "My Partner," now performing at the Union-Square Theatre, to which we would like to call special attention: this is the bold and virile manner in which the passion of love is handled by the dramatist. We Americans have been taught to believe that the only novel and the only drama fit to be applauded is the one which presents a conventional picture of life, whereof the elements are two well-poised hearts and a marriage. The sinfulness of passion—this is looked upon as something which gives to art the bad flavor of immorality. We forget that really great literature is particularly marked by a free and broad and pure treatment of all the passions in all their truthfulness; while small and conventional literature avoids them with a kind of amusing dread. Immorality does not necessarily lie in the subject, but does most probably lie in the treatment of that subject. Read the "Œdipus" of Æschylus, or the "Phèdre" of Racine," or "The Duchess of Malfi," by Webster. In each of these celebrated works the subject is, according to our laws and our prophets, distinctly immoral; but who ever arose from the perusal of those works without a sense of moral elevation? Emile Zola states this idea correctly when, comparing English dramatic literature of to-day with that of the times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, he marvels at the difference between them. And what a difference! The splendid vigor and freedom of Shakespeare and his contemporaries, compared with the false and halting delicacy that now prevails! Unfortunately, in stage matters the Americans follow the English, and our drama thus begins its career, so to speak, on a dead level of pretentious morality and commonplace. We shall never have an American drama until we get out of the ruts into which public taste and the theatre are so deeply sunk; that happy day is still a long way off, but in the meantime let us hear less of morality—false morality, we mean—and more of art. Mr. Campbell's only offense, as we have already pointed out, is the attempt which he makes to excuse sin; such an attempt is immoral, although it may please that class of persons who like to hear Providence called upon to protect the erring—especially when the erring are pretty women.

"Our Daughters" has met with considerable favor at Haverly's Theatre, and Mr. F. F. Mackay's acting in the play has won equal commendation. Because a play like "Our Daughters" treads upon the ground of commonplace, those who are not very catholic in their tastes are apt to condemn it as commonplace. But the piece in question has a value and an interest of its own, however dull and unprofitable it may seem to those who prefer stronger food. Its aim is to depict a few scenes of home-life, scenes in every way realistic, and to inspire a current of gentle sympathy. It lacks attractive interest, to be sure, but its homely sentiment is fresh, its humor natural, and its moral obvious, without being forced. Moreover, a little domestic play like this serves as an excellent contrast to the somewhat lurid manner of the French school, a manner with which we are pretty thoroughly acquainted. Mr. Mackay's acting in "Our Daughters" is notable for many rare qualities, and the other members of the company play with intelligence.

The last week of Mr. Rowe's play, "Wolfert's Roost," at Wallack's Theatre is announced, and we may now look forward to the opening of the regular season here. Since the first night of "Wolfert's Roost," the author of that rather dull parody of Irving's legend has been laboring hard to make it interesting. As it stands, we are assured it is quite a new work. Such a process of playwrighting is novel, though hardly commendable. Mr. Raymond, whose *Ichabod* is certainly worthy of praise, will play in Mr. Rowe's drama throughout the country this season. Mr. Boucicault's new comedy, which is said to be an adaptation, is now in rehearsal at Wallack's.

At the Olympic Theatre a melodrama entitled "Benighted," formerly known as "Grif," and under that title praised by Western journals, will be produced to-morrow night. Its author is Mr. Isidore Davison, who will appear in the part of *Grif*. He will be assisted by Mr. Frank Tannehill, Miss Ethel Allen, and other well-known actors.

The dancing in "Enchantment" is well worth seeing, for the three *premières* are real *artistes*, while the *corps de ballet* is numerous, selected with taste, and excellently trained. The rustic dance in the second act is thoroughly charming and novel, the variety and grace of the movement being noticeable. In the third act Mlle. Cassati executes some difficult feats with rare delicacy. If she were more of a gymnast, perhaps, she would be generously applauded. As it is, she is rather coldly received. But to those who are interested in the art of dancing, her skill and grace will commend themselves. It may also be noted that the costumes worn by the *coryphées* are exceedingly rich, varied, and modest. Outside of the dancing, "Enchantment" is exceedingly stupid, though a few of the minor features—the Ragade troupe, for instance—are amusing. But spectacles are not supposed to be interesting as plays. The popular success of "Enchantment" is assured, for Niblo's is crowded at each performance.

One of the signs of the times is the remarkable consistency with which "My Partner," at the Union-Square, has been praised, and "Newport," at Daly's Theatre, condemned. Yet Mr. Daly is plainly not discouraged, for he announces boldly that Olive Logan is the author of this dull and incoherent adaptation of a loud French farce, and that it will be performed as usual until further notice. Every one at present wishes Mr. Daly's success, and it is, therefore, to be hoped that he will shortly present something really attractive at his beautiful theatre. That he will do so we have no doubt. In fact, a comedy by Bronson Howard is already in preparation. The coming series of mid-week afternoon performances will be an interesting feature of his programme, and his selection of "Divorce as the opening play of the series will be welcomed by many. This play will introduce Miss Helen Blythe, Miss Regina Dace, Miss Margaret Lanner, and Miss Maggie Harold.

To-morrow evening Mr. Sothern and his comedy company will appear in "The Crushed Tragedian," a bright and sportive piece, which was well received when it was first produced here. Mr. Sothern's Tragedian is a comical individual, and his adventures are peculiar and startling. Those who have not made his acquaintance should not lose this opportunity.

It need only be added to the foregoing chronicle that "Rescued" is still announced at Booth's Theatre, that "Narcisse" will remain on the stage of the Standard Theatre until Monday, Sept. 29, when "Hamlet" will be produced, and that a visit to the Theatre Comique is sure to be full of entertainment. The San Francisco Minstrels give their usual brief and bright performance.

Mr. H. J. Sargent, the well-known manager, will arrive in this City from London in about a week. Mr. Sargent, it may be recalled, went to England for the purpose of introducing Mme. Modjeska to the public of that country; it is now declared that the Polish actress has been taken sick, and has been ordered to leave the stage for at least six months.

A POLICEMAN'S RIGHT TO COUNSEL.

The Police Commissioners have for some months past refused to allow policemen charged with violations of duty to have the assistance of counsel at their trials. Officer Patrick Ryan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared for trial Wednesday last, on charges made against him by Superintendent Walling. He was accompanied by counsel, whom Police Commissioner MacLean refused to hear. The trial was begun, but as some witnesses were absent, it was postponed until Wednesday next. Ryan's counsel obtained from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, an order to the Police Commissioners to show cause on Tuesday why a writ of mandamus should not issue compelling them to permit Ryan to be represented by counsel at his trial.

KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB.

The first annual Fall games of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be held on Saturday, Oct. 25, beginning at 2 P. M., on the Manhattan Grounds, Fifty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. The following competitions will be open to all amateurs: A go-as-you-please race of one hour, 100-yard handicap run, quarter-mile handicap run, 2-mile run, 1-mile handicap walk, 220-yard run, half-mile handicap run, and 5-mile walk. Handsome silver cups will be given as prizes to the first and second men in each competition. The entries will close on Saturday, Oct. 18, and should be addressed to J. Marion Pollock, Secretary, No. 235 East Twenty-fourth-street.

Holman Liver Pad Company's remedies come nearer being a specific than anything yet discovered. Depot, No. 862 Broadway, above Seventeenth-street.—Exchange.

PROTECTION AGAINST BURGLARS.

A large safe, weighing nearly fourteen tons, has just been completed for the Importers' and Traders' National Bank. Each of the different metals used in its construction serves a distinct purpose. Wrought iron gives strength; steel of high and low grades welded into a homogeneous plate possesses strength and hardness, while Franklinite, a remarkably hard metal, cannot be worked with steel tools, nor can it be deprived of this natural hardness, although the most highly-tempered steel may be softened. Burglars make use of a blow-pipe to draw the temper from steel. The outer doors of the safe are three inches thick, and when opened disclose to view eight other doors, the interior being divided into eight compartments. The inner doors are constructed in the same manner as the outer ones, giving a total thickness of six inches. Massive bolts secure the doors on all sides. Much ingenuity and fine workmanship are shown in the polished bolting gear and the combination locks.

The American Exchange National Bank also has a new safe constructed of these materials. It is seven feet three inches high, and is seven feet wide. These improved safes were manufactured by Messrs. Herring & Co.—*Evening Post.*

St. Nicholas Hotel.

The most Elegantly fitted-up Establishment in the World. A specialty made of Hair-Cutting. If you want to have your hair cut in the most approved style, go to PHALON's, where hair-cutting is made a specialty. There are 12 OF THE BEST WORKMEN in the City constantly in attendance.—*Advertisement.*

Of the first stain or speck beware
That on your teeth you may espy,
There is by far more danger there,
Than at the moment meets the eye.
Use SOZODONT without delay,
And thus arrest the first decay.
—*Advertisement.*

AS A general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have *soft white hands*. We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water in the basin. It removes redness and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virtues of this floral water as a cosmetic, and have long since discarded the use of all others.—*Advertisement.*

Winter Flowering Plants.

Just ready to bloom, a rich and varied collection, packed in convenient lots, at auction, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, from the floral establishment of PETER HENDERSON. Lists on application.—*Advertisement.*

Gum-drops, Fruits, Candies

Of every shape and taste are sold cheap by GREENFIELD, No. 902 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES will cure consumption, coughs, bronchitis, debility, &c.—*Advertisement.*

Congress Water, its superiority as a cathartic, consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter or acid that irritates the mucous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after taste.

Decorated Dinner Sets $25 and Upward. Richly-decorated dinner sets, 206 pieces, $50 and upward. Rich cut glassware, fancy goods, &c. Low prices. E. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 880 Broadway.

Rupture Radically Cured by Dr. Marsh's Treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. "No up-town branch."

The Pure Juice of the Grape 14 Years Old. DR. UNDERHILL'S UNION PORT from the Croton Point Vineyards. For sale by druggists and grocers.

Of all Tonics, Richard's Teetotal Tonic is the safest and best. It makes no drunkards.

For house-cleaning there is nothing so effectual and cheap as JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE. It never does any injury to the fabric. For sale by all grocers.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets, and FANCY PIECES, at greatly reduced prices, by the manufacturer. F. FORD, No. 347 Broadway, up stairs.

Headache and Neuralgia were Never so quickly cured as by Richard's Teetotal Tonic. Try it.

All Druggists sell Johnson's Delicious American TOOTH POWDER. This delightful mouth-cleanser has no equal.

An Eminent Physician Says Richard's Teetotal TONIC is the safest and best tonic ever sold.

Fine Silk Hats $3 20, worth $5; Derbys $1 90, worth $3. No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

Malaria or Chills and Fever were Never so surely cured as by RICHARD'S TEETOTAL TONIC.

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The Liver and Kidneys were Never so Surely regulated as by RICHARD'S TEETOTAL TONIC.

The Superior Quality of all the Material used in LYON'S UMBRELLAS makes them very popular.

For Brain and Nerves No Other Remedy is so safe and sure as RICHARD'S TEETOTAL TONIC.

We Doubt if the Prize in the Hanlan-Courtney race is an ISAAC SMITH UMBRELLA.

Dyspepsia and Nervousness were never so surely cured as by Richard's Teetotal Tonic. Druggists sell it.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK

DIED.

BELL.—On Friday, Sept. 19, WILLIAM G. BELL, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends and members of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,324 4th-av., between 88th and 89th sts.

Members of Continental Lodge, No. 287, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of Brother WILLIAM G. BELL, on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 1,324 4th-av., between 88th and 89th sts.

JNO. W. COBURN, Master.
HERMAN G. CARTER, Secretary.

BROOKS.—On Friday, the 19th inst., JOSEPHINE TAPPAN, youngest child of Clarence and Josephine M. Brooks.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of F. D. Tappen, Esq., No. 20 East 46th-st.

DREW.—On Thursday, Sept. 18 inst., suddenly, at the residence of his son, at No. 3 East 42d-st., New-York City, DANIEL DREW, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the M. E. Church, at Brewsters, on Tuesday, Sept. 23 inst., at 11 A. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. A special train on the Harlem Railroad will leave the Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY,
MADISON, N. J., Sept. 20, 1879.

The Trustees of this institution are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of its deceased "founder," Daniel Drew, pursuant to above notice.

WM. WHITE, Secretary.

DURYEA.—Thursday, Sept. 18, WM. E. DURYEA, in his 53d year of paralysis.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 126 East 26th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Interment, Evergreen Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—At Niantic, Conn., Sept. 20, WM. M. JOHNSON, eldest son of Bradish and the late Louisa A. Johnson, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner 21st-st. and 4th-av., Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 10:30 A. M. It is requested no flowers be sent.

ROBINS.—At Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday, the 20th inst., HANNAH MARIA, widow of the late Nathan Robins.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Train leaves New-York at 9 A. M., Pennsylvania Railroad. Interment at Green-Wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 27, 1879, will close in Tuesday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 10 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Pereire, via Havre, and at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed;) on Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Herder, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Rhein, via Southampton and Bremen, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 12, for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Bermuda and the West Indies leave New-York Sept. 25. The mails for Havana leave New-York Sept. 25 and 27. The mails for Newfoundland leave New-York Sept. 26. The mails for Hayti and Colombia leave New-York Sept. 27. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York Sept. 27. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco Sept. 29. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco Oct. 4.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1879.

A DIFFERENCE.—"COCA, COCOA, AND Cocoa-nut are about as much alike as sugar-cane, a cane-bottomed chair, or the cane of M. Balsac," so says the *World*. Find out what COCA really is, and you will never be without a bottle of COCA BITTERS. Cures Dyspepsia, Malaria, and Nervous Debility. For sale by all druggists. Depots, No. 73 William-st., New-York; No. 19 Devonshire-st., Boston.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT WILL examine and investigate books and audit accounts, or will accept a position as book-keeper, correspondent, and office man; has held similar positions in this City, and is familiar with all office duties; highest City references; terms moderate. Address H. G., Box No. 3,018 New-York Post Office.

PILES PERMANENTLY CURED. — NO knife, ligature, or Caustic; no charge till cured; testimonials from physicians and patients; consultations free. Dr. STODDARD, No. 141 West 21st-st.

HARRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av., near 29th-st. Hours, 8 to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to gentlemen only.

DR. SMITH, NO. 140 EAST 30TH-ST.— Electricity a specialty for nervous and chronic diseases. Pamphlet free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WINTER WEAR.

SCARLET WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. $1 EACH.

DOUBLE-BREASTED UNDERSHIRTS, 80c. EACH.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, $1, $1 50, $2 EACH.

J. W. JOHNSTON, NO. 260 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK. ALSO, 879 6TH-AV., THIRD DOOR ABOVE 23D-ST.

DOMESTIC FASHIONS.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL STYLES, MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

DOMESTIC BUILDING, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

GAS-FIXTURES, PORCELAIN LAMPS, FINE MANTEL CLOCKS, BRONZES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Nos. 836 and 838 Broadway.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

MME. JULIAN'S SPECIFIC is the only unfailing remedy for removing radically and permanently all annoying DISFIGUREMENTS from the Lips, Cheeks, Chin, Arms, &c., without injuring the skin. No acids used. Ladies may address, or apply to Mme. JULIAN, No. 48 East 20th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 to 3 daily.

WATER OBTAINED BY TUBE WELLS UNDER GREEN'S PATENT.

Large consumers of Croton and Ridgewood address WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 235 Broadway, New-York. All parties infringing this patent will be prosecuted.

EDWIN D. SMITH, M. D., SURGEON, (MY new method) cures nervous debility. Medicines alone fail. No. 100 East 29th-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Orders should be addressed to THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. 551 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—Grand opening for season 1879-80, at Haverly's Theatre, 14th-st. and 6th-av., SUNDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. GEORGE H. COREY, President, followed by an address from the Rev. JOHN P. NEWMAN, D. D. ASA HULL, Esq., has been engaged as Musical Director, and has arranged for a large choir, assisted by a cornet-player, organist, and several leading solo and quartet singers. Collection at door to defray expenses.
Rev. GEO. H. COREY, President.
JOHN T. FURNESS, Corresponding Secretary.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 18th-st.—Reopening of the Union Gospel Services at 3:30 Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Samuel Colcord will preach; subject—"The Walls of Salvation." Singing by Mr. Bartlett and the large new choir. All seats free. Everybody cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE LYCEUM.—THIS EVENING, 7:30 o'clock, CLARENDON HALL, 13TH-ST., between 3d and 4th avs. GREAT ATTRACTIONS. PROF. KEENAN will recite some of his best selections. Jubilee Singers will sing. DR. LAMBERT and other distinguished persons will speak.
F. G. MISSHALL, Secretary. J. R. GIBBS, President.

AT GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS. THE REV. DR. A. B. CARTER OFFICIATES SUNDAYS, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M. SERVICES WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AT 7:45.

A.—MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM, INSPIRATIONAL speaker, lectures for First Society of Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at Trenor's Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway. Seats free. Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

A.—SPIRITUALISM.—MR. E. S. WHEELER will lecture at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., before Second Society of Spiritualists. Morning subject—"The True Standard of Morality." Evening—"A Chapter on Mediumship." Good music. Seats free.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 20th-st., will reopen Sunday, Sept. 21, with service and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bellows in the morning at 11 o'clock. Public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., west of 6th-av.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford will preach to-day at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subjects—"Unchangeable Religion," and "Better than Gold."

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST., The Rev. Dr. SHIPMAN, Rector, Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST. THE RECTOR, REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., WILL OFFICIATE. DIVINE SERVICE, 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th-av., corner of 45th-st.—The Rev. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school and Bible class, 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SIXTH UNIVERSALIST Society,) 57th-st., corner 8th-av., the Rev. Dr. James M. Pullman, Pastor.—The Rev. Richard Eddy will preach Sunday morning at 11. Evening service will be resumed Oct. 5.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—THE REV. C. A. Staples, of Providence, will preach this morning at 11. Public cordially invited. No evening service. On Sunday next, the Rev. Robert Collyer will preach.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON-av., corner of 42d-st., the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Rector.—Hour of service, 10:30 A. M. The Rev. Edwin B. Rice will preach.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av. and 28th-st., Rector, the Rev. C. C. Tiffany. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th-st., near Broadway. Preaching by the Rev. JOSEPH BRADFORD CLEAVER. Morning theme—"After Christianity, What?" Evening—"Will God Punish?" The Gospel Temperance League—First meeting of 1879 at this Church, Sunday afternoon, Sept. 28, 3 o'clock. The eloquent advocate of Gospel Temperance, Wm. Mason Evans, will sound the key-note of the campaign which he is to conduct in person. Address of welcome by Mr. Cleaver.

"ELIAS, TRULY, SHALL FIRST COME." —So said Jesus, in reference to his own second coming. That messenger will preach in the Medical College, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Friends of Jesus invited to hear him.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock; public invited; donations of second-hand clothing and shoes earnestly desired.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st.—Services 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, will preach. Seats always free in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER PARK-av. and 39th-st.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Rev. George E. Horr, Jr.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. C. DeW. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, Sept. 21. Service at 11 A. M. No evening service. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service on Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

MADISON - AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock; subject—"Humanity's Cry and God's Response." Evening at 7:45; subject—"What is that To Thee?" Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, ("SWEDENborgian,") 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., the Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Regular services at 11 A. M. Sept. 21. Text, John xiv.:12: "The works that I do shall ye do also." Subject—"Encouragement in the regenerating work." Strangers cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL. CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-square. Morning Prayer, with Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 4 o'clock.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., between 8th and 9th avs.—The Rev. Henry Crowe, Pastor elect, will preach morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30. Strangers welcome.

RESPECTABLE OLD GENTLEMAN, NEAT in person and dress, active and polite, wanted as church door-keeper on Sunday. Send references, residence, age, and church membership to DOOR-KEEPER, Box No. 123 Times Office.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 57TH-ST., MIDway between 8th and 9th avs., (No. 332,) the Rev. Dr. Geer, Rector.—Sunday, 21st inst., morning service at 10:30 o'clock; Ordination and Holy Communion. Evening service and sermon at 7:45 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 127TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—The Rev. A. G. Rogers, Pastor, will preach this morning at 11 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"Christian Energy." Sunday-school 10 A. M. All cordially welcomed.

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, 127th-st. and 4th-av., the Rev. Francis Lobdell, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10TH-st., the Rev. Dr. Rylance.—Holy Communion at 11 A. M. 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38TH-st.—The Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SHOOTING AT THE BULLSEYE.

RIFLE CONTESTS AT CREEDMOOR.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP GOES TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

The contest for the Wimbledon Cup closed the Fall Meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor yesterday. The weather was fine, and a steady wind blew in the faces of the riflemen during the match. The shooting began at 10:30 A. M. There were 34 entries, including most of the long-range riflemen of this City and vicinity. The conditions were: Distance, 1,000 yards; 30 shots; any rifle; prizes, the cup, and a watch aneroid barometer valued at $50. The winners of the two prizes were both members of the Columbia rifle team of Washington, D. C., but the winning scores were not remarkable. Frank Hyde made a score of 145 points for the trophy last year, and I. L. Allen had previously won it on the score of 139. Following are the leading scores, the highest attainable number of points being 150:

C. H. Laird	137	R. T. S. Dudley	122
S. J. Scott	135	J. P. Waters	122
I. L. Allen	133	W. W. De Forrest	122
R. Rathbone	132	L. L. Hubbard	120
Frank Hyde	132	E. A. Perry	118
W. H. Jackson	130	Orange Judd	118
William Gerish	129	W. Poland	118
E. E. Pray	128	P. J. Lauritzen	118
E. H. Sanford	127	H. F. Clark	116
J. S. Sumner	127	A. McInnes	115
S. Wilder	126	E. T. Rockwell	114
H. Fisher	124	T. D. Ward	113
J. F. Brown	124	J. A. Berry	111

Mr. Laird also won the prize—a "Lord Bury" telescope—given by Mr. J. H. Steward, of London, to the marksman making the highest aggregate score in the Short Range, Champion's, and Wimbledon Cup Matches, on the score of 303. I. L. Allen "tied" him on the total number of points, but Mr. Laird's score was the best at the longest range. There were 12,000 pool-tickets sold during the meeting, which netted the association $600, after paying one-half to the competitors who had made bull's-eyes.

The prizes were presented at the State Arsenal last evening. Gen. Wylie had decorated the hall handsomely with flags and streamers, and the trophies were displayed on a long table draped with American flags. The most conspicuous of the trophies was the first prize in the New-York State National Guard Match—a collection of ancient munitions of war, including helmets, halberds, shields, swords, and battle-axes, displayed on a field of maroon-colored cloth. It was designed for the Seventh Regiment armory, as the Prize Committee expected that the team of that command would certainly outshoot the others, and they were much chagrined when the Binghamton team carried it off. A bronze representation of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty," five feet high, towered above the Wimbledon Cup and "The Dying Gladiator." The several victorious teams marched into the hall at 8 o'clock, while the Governor's Island band performed airs from "Pinafore." The drill-room was well filled with the friends of the competitors, many of whom were ladies. Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, delivered a brief address, after which Secretary Jones read the names of the winners of prizes, and they marched up and received them. Judge Gildersleeve presented the prizes to the teams of the First Division, and made a happy speech of congratulation, suggesting that, as the Twenty-third Regiment had won the Second Division prize in seven consecutive meetings, it should be transferred to the First Division, in this City. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Gen. Hancock's staff, presented the *Army and Navy Journal* Cup to the Twentieth Company of Infantry, Binghamton. In doing so, he said that there was a vile slander circulating about the country, that the Army was "too fond of the cup," and he was glad that the National Guard had refuted the slander by taking the cup to itself. The prizes in the State Match were presented by Gen. Wingate. There was a good deal of enthusiasm when the winning teams in the International Military Match were called to the front, the New-York team on the right, and the team from the Department of the Atlantic on the left. The trophies were presented by Major-Gen. Hancock. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION AND MEMBERS OF THE WINNING TEAMS: It is not my purpose to make a speech at this time. Time is too short, neither have I the inclination. I have been invited to present to the winning teams and the person representing the team now absent, the tokens that they have won at the late Fall meeting. It is an honor to have to do this, so important has rifle-shooting proved to be. I therefore feel proud that I have been selected for this honor. The New-York State team won its trophy by a score of 1,048 points, which is a wonderfully excellent score. They won last year by 1,044, and the excellence of this team is shown in the closeness of these scores, and this I attribute to the constant attention to detail which has governed this team during my observation of it. I have nothing more to add, excepting that the trophy is one worthy of the New-York State team.

This terminated the ceremonies, and the teams and individual winners of prizes left the building with their spoils of victory.

HEAVY FAILURE IN THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20.—No authentic statement has yet appeared of the liabilities of James Adger & Co., but it is reported they will amount to nearly $2,000,000. The People's Bank, which is one of the losers, made an assignment today, and will wind up its affairs. This is a State bank, distinct from the People's National Bank, which is not affected by the failure.

TRYING HARD TO FIGHT A DUEL.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—J. J. Dargan and Joseph H. Earl, of Sumter, S. C., came here for the purpose of fighting a duel. Dargan was arrested and gave a bond. Earl eluded the officers. It is believed the men have now gone to North Carolina to carry out their intention. Both are lawyers and members of the South Carolina Legislature.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have Opened an Elegant Collection of

NOVELTIES

In all their Departments, including

Dress Goods, Silks,
Shawls, Cloaks, Suits,
Millinery, Laces,
Hosiery, Flannels, Etc.,
For Early Fall and Winter Wear, at

POPULAR PRICES.

RESIDENTS of NEW-YORK and STRANGERS VISITING the City are INVITED to EXAMINE this SUPERB ASSORTMENT of

AUTUMN FABRICS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS.—13 STOPS, 3 SET GOLDEN TONGUE reeds, 5 octaves, 2 knee swells, Walnut case, warranted 6 years, stool and book, ONLY $98. New 7-octave PIANOS, stool, cover, and book, ONLY $143 75. Latest Illustrated Newspaper sent FREE. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK. Dr. Damrosch, Conductor.—Public rehearsals every Monday evening at 8 o'clock at Grace Chapel, No. 132 East 14th-st., beginning Sept. 15. Singers wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of cultivating their voices and musical knowledge in the study of choral works by joining this society, may apply at Dr. DAMROSCH'S residence, No. 142 East 47th-st., or at the Rehearsal-room Monday evenings.

A GREAT OFFER!! ORGANS, $30 upward; PIANOS, $125 upward, not used a year, good as new. NEW PIANOS and ORGANS at EXTRAORDINARY LOW prices for cash. HORACE WATERS, Ag't, 40 East 14th-st.

F. F. MULLER, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, will resume his instructions on the organ and piano; he also desires a position as organist. Apply at Chickering & Sons, or at his residence No. 37 East 20th-st.

SIGNOR MATTIA BINA Returns from Europe Wednesday, Sept. 24. Communications concerning vocal instruction, care of Schaberth, No. 23 Union-square.

DANCING.

C. F. RIVERS, MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Society of Professors of Dancing. Academy, No. 175 State-st., Brooklyn. Twenty-eighth year. Now open for the season of 1879-80. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 WEST 4TH-ST., near Broadway.—Waltz and five dances taught perfectly in six private lessons. Classes open.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY, BROADWAY and 32d-st., pupils can begin and attend any time. See circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY. 373 FIFTH-AVENUE, OPPOSITE WINDSOR HOTEL. Will reopen on Saturday, Oct. 18, at 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, CAVEATS.—MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, proprietors of the *Scientific American*. Thirty-four years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Handbook on Patents with full directions and advice, sent free.

DRY GOODS.

Millinery Opening Tuesday, 23d.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street.

Unique Designs in Carpets.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street.

Ample Assortments of
Men's Clothing made to measure (at Grand and Chrystie Streets only),
Furnishing Goods,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Overcoats.

Cloaks,
Sacques,
Shawls,
Waterproofs,
Rubber Garments,
Shoes for Ladies and Children.

Ladies' Suits,
Children's Suits,
Ladies' Wrappers,
Hosiery,
Gloves.

Ladies' Underwear,
Children's Underwear,
Infants' Clothing,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs.

Silks,
Velvets,
Dress Goods,
Mourning,
Cloths,
Flannels,
Trimmings,
Ribbons.

Furs.

Linens,
White Goods,
Domestics,
Blankets,
Bedding.

Furniture,
Upholstery.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street;
Grand and Chrystie Streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, SPEAKING French and German, and understands music, having spent two years in Europe, wishes a place in a family or school, or as companion to a young lady; best of references given. Address C. T., No. 119 Spring-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—BY two Protestant girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress, other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl in a private family; five years' reference from last employers. Address M. A. S., Box No. 278 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID—NURSE.—BY TWO AMERICAN Protestant girls; competent and respectable; one as chamber-maid and waitress; other as child's nurse; reference satisfactory. Call at No. 267 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl in small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 352 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two girls, together or separate, in private family; would do work between them; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 209 East 19th-st., one flight.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in soups, meats, game, &c.; excellent baker; best City reference; no objection to short distance in the country. Call at No. 1,303 3d-av., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook and baker; assist with washing; six years' City reference. Call at No. 141 West 30th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st., top floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY THOROUGH DRESS-maker by the day; will take work home; suits made from $4 and upward; best City reference. Call at No. 203 East 31st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker; would like a few engagements by the day or week. Address L. E., No. 109 West 40th-st., top floor.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY FIRST-CLASS LADIES' hair-dresser, a few more engagements by the month, at $7 per month; good hours. Call at No. 684 6th-av., near 39th-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW CUStomers by the day, week, or month. Call on Mrs. Tonney, No. 66 West 32d-st.

HONORABLE INDOOR EMPLOYMENT for the day is desired for an American lady of good executive ability, courteous, refined, and conscientiously faithful; can refer to parties of high business and social standing. Address, for three days, WORTH, Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EDUCATION and experience is desirous of obtaining a position as housekeeper in the family of a gentleman who may be in want of a competent person; undoubted reference given. Address, for one week, Ad Rem, Post Office Box No. 2,810, New-York City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady; competent; of many years' experience; or would care for an invalid or aged person; is a nice cook and seamstress; best of reference. Address, one week, Mrs. Stevens, Box No. 291 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN, CAPAble of taking entire charge, or would assist in household cares or sew; is a neat hand-sewer. City or country references. Address C. M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady; or would take care of an invalid; first-class reference. Address Mrs. Gordon, No. 259 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence as housekeeper, or would take care of invalid, either in New-York or Brooklyn; first-class references. Address Mrs. Gordon, No. 259 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper; wages not so much an object as a good home; best of City reference. Address S. W., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN MAID; speaks good French and English; good seamstress and hair-dresser; good references; would like to travel. Call at No. 178 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; speaks several languages; good seamstress, and makes over dresses; City references. Address B. A., Box No. 304 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO A lady or party traveling preferred; is a good seamstress. Address L. M., Box No. 309 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS competent maid; will travel if required; City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 491 6th-av., millinery store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant; understands dress-making and care of wardrobe; City reference. Address L. E., Box No. 315 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; speaks several languages; good references. Address A., Box No. 303 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; first class City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 317 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A CAPABLE person as nursery governess or housekeeper; teaches English, French, music; is a thorough housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making, family sewing. Any one wanting a valuable person, with best references, address Howard, Station G.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class infant's nurse; understands the entire charge of baby and bringing it up on a bottle; willing to do sewing and make herself useful; no objection to travel; best City references. Call at No. 327 East 17th-st.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, SEPT. 22,

Their First Special Sale OF

BLACK SILKS

for the Fall Season of 1879, WHEN THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE COUNTERS OF THEIR SILK DEPARTMENT:

60 pieces 22-INCH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS

At $1 per yard,

THE SAME GOODS AS SOLD LAST SPRING AT $1 35.

50 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SATIN-FINISHED SILKS

At $1 55 per yard,

HERETOFORE SOLD AT $1 85,

and 50 pieces 24-INCH BLACK SOFT CACHEMIRE SILKS, EXTRA FINISHED,

At $1 95 per yard,

FORMER PRICE, $2 50.

ALSO,

A FULL LINE OF PONSON, GUINET, and TEILLARD SILKS FROM AUCTION, 85 CTS. TO $3 50 PER YARD.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BROCADED AND STRIPED VELVETS, BROCADED and STRIPED SATINS, BROCADED and STRIPED SILKS.

ALSO,

FRINGES and NOVELTIES FOR TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS

5 cases LUPIN'S CELEBRATED BLACK CASHMERES, from the recent great auction sale, at the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE of 45 CTS. per yard.

50 pieces of 40-inch ALL-WOOL COLORED CASHMERES at 50 CTS., worth 65 CTS., per yard.

40 pieces 46-inch TARTAN PLAIDS at 50 CTS. per yard, SAME QUALITY AS SOLD LAST SEASON AT $1.

WE HAVE NOW OPEN THE BEST ASSORTMENT WE HAVE EVER SHOWN OF NOVELTIES in ALL-WOOL and SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS, STRIPES, DAMASSES, BROCADES, VELVETEENS, CORDUROYS, &c., &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,

48 East 14th-st. 847 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call, Monday, at No. 447 4th-av.; top bell.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION FOR her nurse; thoroughly reliable in every respect, and fully competent to bring up an infant upon the bottle. Apply at No. 9 Lexington-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS EXperienced infant's nurse; can sew or attend to grown children; City reference. Address T. D., Box No. 323 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant as maid and seamstress for growing children; willing to assist with other work; two years' reference. Call, Monday, at No. 337 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD OPERATOR BY the day; understands all kinds of house-work; willing to be useful; City reference. Call at No. 332 East 9th-st., corner 1st-av., two flights.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and assist in chamberwork in private family; fully competent; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of sewing; operates different machines; best references. Call at No. 227 East 45th-st., Room 8.

TO TRAVEL.—A LADY WISHES TO RECOMmend an English lady's maid, who, for her passage, would give her services to a family going to Europe in October. Address Mrs. Coster, No. 190 East 52d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL IN a private family, or will do general house-work; good City reference. Call, for two days, at 333 3d-av.

WASHING.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds laundry work; families' washing; plain clothes, 75 cents per dozen. Apply, only by letter, to Cooper, No. 340 West 39th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS to take washing home on reasonable terms; good reference. Call at No. 109 East 53d-st., fourth bell, right-hand side. Mrs. Halpin.

WASHING.—LADIES AND GENTS' WASHING done by a respectable woman, will do them up neatly; terms moderate. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st., third floor, back.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, by the day or week, either washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call or address Washwoman, No. 15 West 13th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS to do the washing of a small family by week or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Call at No. 96 Charlton-st., rear.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to get family or gentlemen's washing; good reference. Apply at No. 311 West 42d-st., rear building, top floor front. Mary Mitchell.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or week; first-class reference. Call, all week, at 204 East 20th-st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—FAMILY WASHING WANTED AT No. 217 West 35th-st., rear. Mary Fuqua.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—OF LARGE OFFICE EXperience, wants work; is an efficient business man, well versed in fire and marine insurance, banking, &c.; references, A No. 1. Address C., Box 1,299 Post Office.

MALES.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID GENTLEMAN wishes situation; best City reference. Address N. H., Box 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A VERY steady young colored man; careful City driver; strictly temperate; wages moderate; will be generally useful; not afraid of work; first-class City reference from last and present employer. Address E. D., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; thoroughly understands proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good groom and a careful City driver; can be highly recommended as sober, honest, and obliging. Address Robert, No. 32 East 40th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; no incumbrance; experienced City and country driver; first-class with four-in-hand; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; long City and country reference. Address J. B., Box No. 279 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country where there is a good situation offered. Call or address, for two days, N. S., No. 864 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; MARried; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address George, No. 422 East 112th-st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS; BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business; is honest, sober, reliable, and stylish driver; excellent City references. Address A. W., Box No. 320 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its branches; willing and obliging; best of City reference from last and former employers. Address P. S., Box No. 310 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, a very respectable Protestant man; thoroughly understands the duties of a coachman in every respect; 11 years' best City references. Call or address R. R., No. 113 West 37th-st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; willing and obliging; was several years at the business in the old country; best City references; refers to last employer, Mr. Kitching, No. 95 Liberty-st. Address Brown, No. 234 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE man; married, no family; fully competent to take entire charge of fine horses, carriages, and harness; has excellent City references for honesty and sobriety. Call or address M. P., No. 545 6th-av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN that has a thorough knowledge of his business; willing and obliging; best City reference from last employer. Address D. J., Box No. 272 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who is a thoroughly competent man and excellent groom; can fully recommend. Apply at stable, No. 217 Lexington-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; no incumbrance; can give the best City reference. Call or address C. A., No. 6 University-place.

COACHMAN OR WATCHMAN.—BY A RELiable man; German; best of references. Call or address R. G., No. 209 West 36th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now on Exhibition their FALL STOCK of the latest NOVELTIES in

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
MOQUETTES,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
AND INGRAINS.

WHOLE CARPETS.

AGRA,
PERSIAN,
SMYRNA,
MERZAPORE,
YHIORDE,
KOULA.
Rugs, Mats, &c.

BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-STREET.

MILLINERY.

MODES DE PARIS, 1879. Fall opening of Paris Millinery On THURSDAY, Sept. 25. MME. GALOUPEAU, No. 53 East 10th-st.

G. BUNDUT, LATE AUGUSTE PETIT, Paris, begs to inform his lady customers that he has returned from Saratoga, and will be pleased to attend their orders. No. 27 Union-square, near 16th-st.

FURS.

FUR SEAL SACQUES REDYED IN THE best manner, darkest shade and highest lustre; also Sacques lengthened and trimmed with Sea Otter, Beaver, or Seal. Apply at No. 33 Howard-st., or Nos. 64 and 66 Steuben-st., Brooklyn. E. G. BOUGHTON, No. 33 Howard-st.

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THE

TAILOR.

620 BROADWAY.

NEAR HOUSTON-ST.,

139 TO 151 BOWERY.

BRANCH STORES in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOOLENS, NEWEST MATERIALS, NOVEL PATTERNS, QUALITY WARRANTED, NEWEST SHADES.

BUSINESS SUITS TO ORDER,

$15, $20, $25, AND $30.

LARGE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

CASSIMERE PANTS TO ORDER,

$4, $5, $6, $7, AND $9.

GREAT VARIETY, NEWEST STYLES.

DIAGONAL COAT AND VEST TO ORDER,

$20 AND UPWARD.

MADE IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER.

FALL OVERCOATS TO ORDER,

FROM $15 UPWARD.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT

USED IN BOTH STORES

CHEAPNESS, RICHNESS, STYLE, AND DISPATCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; 16 years' best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 312 West 20th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, single, in a private family; eight years' reference from Major-Gen. McDowell. Call or address U. S. A., No. 145 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A German man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; wife a good cook, washer, and ironer; no family; references. Call at No. 75 Maiden-lane.

FARMER AND GARDENER—KITCHENwork.—By a man and wife; first-class farmer and gardener, can conduct any farm or gentleman's residence; understands his business thoroughly; Germans; wife willing to assist in kitchen-work if desired; best reference. Address G. L. Brown, No. 307 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, JUST DISengaged on account of his employer going to Europe. Address E. P. Pillot, Orange, N. J., or No. 310 Spring-st., City.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE PROFESsion in all its branches; can give best references; Scotch; married; no family; Protestant; can take the general management of a gentleman's country place. Address G. M., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

JANITOR.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY COLORED man; best of City references given. Address Janitor, Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE TO TAKE CHARGE of furnace, sweep fronts, and clean and blacken boots in a number of houses between 46th and 57th sts. and Madison and 6th avs.; terms very moderate, and highest references; properly understands steam furnaces. Address F. Wallin, No. 334 East 56th-st.

WAITER.—BY NEAT YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; can give five years' reference from one place, and also a good reference from last place—one of the first families of this City; is willing and obliging. Address E. E. R., Box No. 230 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; always willing and obliging; unexceptionable City reference; always sober, neat, and tidy. Call, two days, Vincent, No. 129 West 27th-st., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address A. P., No. 110 East 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter; best City reference furnished. Address A. D., Box No. 282 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN IN PRIVATE family or boarding-house; good City reference. Call or address H. H., No. 313 Sullivan-st.

WAITER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWISS MAN AS waiter or butler; three years last place. Call on M. G., No. 154 East 42d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT IN a large mercantile office. It is essential that he shall be quick and correct at figures and a fine penman. Address Box No. 1,140 New-York Post Office, giving name, age, references, and salary expected.

WANTED—IN AMERICAN FAMILY, AN AMERican, English, or German girl for up-stairs work; must be a good sewer and well recommended. Apply at No. 126 East 70th-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT LADY CANVASSER ON a good salary; small deposit, from $3 to $5, required, with good references. Apply to Mme. GRISWOLD, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED—A BOY OF ABOUT 15 YEARS IN A mercantile office; rapid writer and accurate at figures. Address Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—ONE SALESMAN FOR EACH STATE; salary $75 to $100 per month and expenses; references required. LA BELLE M'F'G CO., Chicago.

DRY GOODS.

Hill, Moynan & Co

NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWAY,

NORTH-WEST CORNER 10TH-ST.

Special Offerings

OF

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS,

TO-MORROW, AT RUINOUS LOSS TO THE IMPORTERS.

All of the following offerings in SILKS AND DRESS GOODS are from the great auction sales of last week, and among them will be found many rare and genuine bargains, the benefit of which we have determined to give to our customers.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Full lines of the celebrated BLACK DRESS SILKS of the manufacture of GUINET, TEILLARD, PONSON, TAPISSIER, At Less than the Cost of Importation, which are renowned for elegance of finish and durability, and are warranted not to wear shiny.

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

For Street and Evening Wear, in all the very latest shades of color, at correct prices.

ALL THE NEWEST NOVELTIES IN

STRIPE, BROCADE, AND DAMASSE SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS,

We invite the special attention of the Dress-Making Trade to our stock of Novelties, as many of the designs are decidedly unique and elegant, and cannot be had elsewhere.

ILLUMINATED VELVETS, PLAIN, BLACK, AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,

At prime cost of manufacture.

300 PIECES ALL-WOOL SOLMA CLOTH SUITINGS.

Yard and Half yard wide, 50 cents, good value for $1.

FALL NOVELTIES.

We will offer this week an entirely new and choice selection of

SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY DRESS FABRICS,

of the very newest styles and colorings, at prices that cannot be beaten by any house in the trade.

BEAUTIFUL LINE LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL CASHMERE.

Extra wide, all new shades, 45c.

SILK AND WOOL NOVELTIES,

From 50c. upward.

PLAIN, PLAID, AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,

in endless variety, at astonishingly low prices.

150 CASES, 27-inch wide, DAMASSE VOLESCA CLOTH,

10c. per yard, great bargain.

Black Goods. Mourning Goods.

This department is replete with all the choicest staple and novelty BLACK AND FAMILY MOURNING DRESS GOODS at correct prices.

SPECIAL LOT 300 PIECES 27-inch wide extra good Black Alpaca, 25c., easily worth 35c.

BLANKETS.

We invite a special inspection and comparison of prices in this department, as we shall offer some extraordinary bargains to the public.

10-4 ROSE BLANKETS, from $1 50 per pair to the best manufactured at correspondingly low prices.

SUITS, WRAPS, SHAWLS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BED SPREADS,
FELT AND FLANNEL SKIRTS, TACK DOWNS,
FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS,
PRINTS AND DOMESTICS.

SPECIAL LOT OF

FRENCH CRETONNES,

For Lambrequins and Furniture coverings, in beautiful designs and colorings, at very lowest prices.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
GOWNS, DRAWERS, &C.,
FRINGES, CORSETS, AND CORSET WAISTS,
LACES, BUTTONS,
FANCY GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NOTIONS, &C., &C.

Hill, Moynan & Co.,

787 AND 789 BROADWAY.

Northwest corner 10th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—I HAVE THE SOLE agency of foreign silk manufacturer, well established; need capital for duties, freights, &c., and will dispose of half interest for fair amount to active partner with $10,000. Reference to any prominent silk house. Address S. S., Box No. 302 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

$1,000.—TO MANUFACTURERS.—A valuable patent, will yield $10,000 a year to any capitalist; this opportunity should not be lost sight of by young business men; the goods are staple as muslin shirts, and quite as much used; is now paying a royalty. Address INVENTOR, up-town *Herald* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 TO JOIN the advertiser in the jobbing of dry goods for cash. Address DRY GOODS, Box No. 2,482.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low Grates, for either hard or soft coal, with dumping and shaking attachments; brass open fireplaces, with andirons and basket grates for wood fires; brass fenders, fire-sets, and coal-hods of antique and modern designs. Wholesale and Retail. Estimates given to builders, contractors and architects. JAS. CONOVER & CO., No. 306 and 308 Canal-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Sept. 17, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds, viz.:

$250,000 Tax Certificates, maturing Sept. 2, 1882; registered.

$500,000 Assessment or Sewerage Fund Bonds, maturing three years from date of purchase; registered.

$250,000 Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, maturing July 1, 1919; coupon or registered.

All bearing five per cent. interest.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered (in addition to accrued interest from July 1 on Brooklyn City Bonds) and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the interest of the City.

WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, Comptroller.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

DRY GOODS.

Waller & McSorley

345 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, NEW-YORK.

Liquidation Sale.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

HAVING to REALIZE on our PRESENT STOCK, we have decided to sell the goods in our different departments at figures LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED. THIS IS A BONA FIDE SALE.

EVERY DEPARTMENT is filled with the MOST DESIRABLE GOODS, bought before the recent advance in prices, and we beg to assure our patrons and the public that this is an OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN BARGAINS which will never present itself again.

BLACK GOODS.

CASHMERES, ALPACA, HENRIETTA CRAPES, and every other make.

COTTON FLANNEL, 5c., 6c., 7c., 8c., to 15c. per yard.

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

FLANNELS, WOOL, 12½c., 15c., 18c., to 90c. per yard.

BLANKETS, per pair, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, to $12.

SHIRTING and SHEETINGS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, and TOWELING.

CLOAKS & SUITS.

CLOAKS, $2, $3, $4, $6, to $30, worth triple.

SUITS, (STUFF,) $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, to $18, worth triple.

SUITS, (SILK,) $10, $12, $15, to $30, worth triple.

SILKS and SATINS, BLACK and COLORED, 50c., 58c., 75c., to $2 50 per yard.

SHAWLS, real INDIA, BROCHE, WOOLEN, and ZEPHYR, in great variety.

VELVETS and VELVETEENS, BLACK, COLORED, PLAIN and FANCY. CLOTHS and CLOAKINGS in every style.

DRESS GOODS, most fashionable assortment, 5c., 6c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 15c., to $1 50 per yard.

HOSIERY—MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDREN'S.

UNDERWEAR—LADIES' and CHILDREN'S.

REMNANTS.

REMNANTS—Large lots in every department, and will be sold AT QUARTER VALUE.

WALLER & McSORLEY,

345 GRAND-ST., NEAR BOWERY, N. Y.

HEARN

30 WEST FOURTEENTH ST.

BETWEEN

FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

NEW STYLES
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS AND SUITS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORINGS
IN
CASHMERES, CAMEL'S HAIR,
AND OTHER
IMPORTED FABRICS.
FIVE CASES FRENCH HOSIERY.
MERINO UNDERWEAR FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN RICH LACES.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN LADIES' NECK-WEAR.
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN FRINGES AND PASSEMENTERIES.
THE NEW STYLES IN BALMORALS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, AND OTHER
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
OUR CUSTOMERS
AND STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO EXAMINE.
JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
NO. 30 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.

DUNCAN A. GRANT,

879 Broadway,

Between 18th and 19th sts.

WILL OPEN DURING THE WEEK A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES,

IN CRIMP, FLOSS, PRESSED, &c. ALSO, PASSEMENTERIES, ORNAMENTS AND BUTTONS.

☞ THESE GOODS ARE THE FINEST SELECTIONS FROM THE PARIS AND BERLIN MARKETS, AND OFFERED AT PRICES SO EXCEEDINGLY LOW AS TO MERIT ATTENTION.

CHENILLE MANTILLAS,

A NEW LOT OF PLAIN AND BEADED MANTILLAS, A DECIDED AND ATTRACTIVE NOVELTY FOR LADIES' WEAR.

PARISIAN FLOWER CO.

RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE INSPECTION OF OUR PATRONS TO THE GRAND OPENING WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT, OF FRENCH PATTERN

BONNETS AND HATS

Also,

"FLORAL GARNITURES"

For Wedding, Ball, and Evening Costumes, and in "TROPICAL LEAF PLANTS AND BOUQUETS" FOR JARDINIERES, VASES, AND BASKETS.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER CO.,

No. 23 East 14th-st., four doors west of University-place, New-York.

L. LOEWENSTEIN, Prop'r,

No. 9 Rue de Cléry, Paris.

N. B.—"The Artificial Flower Guide," a semi-annual magazine, devoted to information on the uses of artificial flowers for the toilet, decorative, and all other purposes, mailed on application.

ICE CREAM.

ROWAN'S ICE-CREAM REDUCED IN PRICE.

Four quarts.........25 cents per quart.
Less than four quarts.........30 cents per quart.
Charlotte Russe.........50 cents per dozen.
No. 334 6th-av., near 21st-st., and No. 749 6th-av., near 42d-st.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM.

MADE FROM PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM.

Rich, delicious, and always reliable. Try it, and you will use no other. Depots, No. 305 4th-av., No. 1,288 Broadway, and No. 75 Chatham-st., New-York; No. 453 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM IS THE BEST.—Everybody praises it; prices reasonable; established 1851. No. 12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute.

ELECTIONS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, Sept. 12, 1879.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, to fill vacancies caused by rotation of service, and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 50 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 23d of September inst. until 13th of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM OCT. 1 ON MONEY deposited to-day in the UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Broadway, 32d-st. and 6th-av. Open from 10 to 3. Mondays and Saturdays, 10 to 7.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Hats in Felts and Straw in all the New Fall Shapes, and Derbys from 25c. up. Bargains.

Lots of Wings and Fancy Feathers, from 5c. up. Ostrich Tips, 25c. bunch.

Fancy and Gros Grain Ribbons from Auction, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c. yard up.

10,000 yards American Gros Grain Silks, few colors left, at 25c. yard.

Remnants in Silks and Velvets. Lot of Fancy Silks, 30c. yard.

Real Guipure Laces, 3 inches Wide, closing at 25c. yard.

Lot of French Guipure Laces, 12c. yard. Embroidered Chenille Laces, 15c. yard.

50,000 yards Torchon, Cluny, Valenciennes, Duchess, Real Val., Guipure, Maltese, Thread, and French Laces, 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c. yard.

Fine Magic Rufflings, 5c. yard. 5,000 Lace and Crochet Tidies, 7c. to 75c.

Hand-made Crochet Collars, 11c. Real Torchon Linen Collars, 15c.

15,000 Linen Collars, 5c. each. 7,500 pairs fancy Cuffs, 5c. pair.

25,000 Silk and Lace Ties, Bows, and Scarfs, from 7c. to $1 50. Bargains.

20,000 Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs in Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Colored, Bordered, Hemmed, and Hemstitch, from 4c. to $1 49.

Auction Lots of Towels, 5c. to 25c. Auction Lots of Curtain Laces, 10c. up.

Lot Black English Thread Barbes, 25c. Lot of Boston Lace Scarfs, 31c.

50,000 yards Silk Chenille and Beaded Fringes, 10c. to $2 50 yard.

25,000 yards Beaded and Silk Passementeries, 6c. to $1 25 yard.

50,000 yards Silk Embroidered Galoons, 2 and 3 inches wide, 5c. yard.

Special bargains in Dress and Cloak Ornaments and Trimmings.

Silk netted Bags at 25c. Steel Bags and Purses, 15c.

Lace Boxes, Portemonnaies, 25c. Special bargains in Jewelry.

Bargains at Stationery Department. Bargains at Toilet Department.

French Lisle and Silk Gloves, 25c. Closing lot Berlin Gauntlets, 7c.

Lot Two-button Kid Gloves, 25c. Lot Three-button Kid Gloves, 31c. Lot Four-button Kid Gloves, 38c. Lot Extra Kids, three-button, 42c.

Ladies' Fancy Hose, regular, 25c. pair. Misses' English Merinos, regular, 25c. pair. 15,000 pairs Misses', Ladies', and Gents' full regular made silk-clocked hose, 25c. and 29c. pair.

Ladies' Balbriggans, full regular made, extra length, at 25c. pair.

Ladies' and Misses' Roman Striped and Plaid Hosiery, low.

500 Lyons muslin chemises, drawers, skirts, night dresses, sacques, &c., to close at 25c. to 98c. each.

2,500 muslin aprons, trimmed, 12c. each. Lot regular made merinos, 43c.

Shirts unlaundried, Wamsutta Muslin, linen bosoms and bands, 75c.

Hand-made Corsets, 10 bones, 25c. Do. spoon Busks, side-lacings, 75c.

Dolls, dressed and undressed, new. Fancy goods in immense variety.

Alpaca skirt braids, 4c.; gold-eyed needles, 4c. papers; English hairpins, 1c.; hooks and Eyes, 1c.; Card Darning Cotton, 1c.; Working Cotton, 1c.; 100-yard Machine Silk, 5c. spool; Clark's 200-yard Spool Cotton, 3c.; good Spool Cottons, 20c. dozen; Twilled Tapes, 1c.; Pins, 3c. paper; Toilet Paper, 7c. package; Toilet Soaps, 2c., 3c., 5c. cake; Bags, Baskets, &c., very low.

Fancy Pearl Dress Buttons, 10c. dozen. Lot of Silk and Fancy Buttons, 12c. card.

WILLIAM KINZEY.

NOS. 241, 243, AND 245

SIXTH-AVENUE,

BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH STREETS.

DRESS-MAKING.

LADIES, SECURE THE SERVICES OF MISS Davis, an excellent dress-maker; by the day or week, or take work home. Call at No. 105 East 27th-st.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Thursday, Sept. 25, 1:30 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Oct. 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Oct. 11, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Oct. 16, 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 25, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms, amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

DONAU.....Sat. Sept. 20 | NECKAR.....Sat. Oct. 4
WESER.....Sat. Sept. 27 | MAIN.....Sat. Oct. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Circassia.....Sept. 27, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Oct. 4, 7 A. M.
Devonia.....Sept. 27, 3 P. M. | Anchoria.....Oct. 11, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Alsatia.....Sept. 24, 2 A. M. | Elysia.....Sept. 27, 3 P. M.

Steamers marked * do not carry passengers to London. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY.

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

PEREIRE, Danré.....Wed., Sept. 24, 12 noon.
AMERIQUE, Delord.....Wednesday, Oct. 1, 6 A. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Oct. 8, 11 A. M.

Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Sept. 20, noon. Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Oct. 4, noon.

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 29, noon.

For freight or general information apply to company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICAN AND MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 207 BROADWAY.

C. T. SEWELL, General Passenger Agent. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (New No. 35,) foot of Spring-st., at 3 P. M.

CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Sat., Sept. 20
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory.....Tues., Sept. 23
GATE CITY, Capt. Daggett.....Thursday, Sept. 25

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steamboat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Outside Line.

G. D. OWENS, General Agent A. and G. R. R. — GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway. No. 315 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 20
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 25
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA (new).....Saturday, Oct. 4
*CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Oct. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Oct. 18

*Meals à la carte, small table service.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....THURSDAY, Sept. 18
Steamer CHAMPION.....SATURDAY, Sept. 20

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or to R. MASKELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....SAT., Sept. 27
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway; TAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA.....Saturday, Sept. 20
S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, Oct. 2

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

THE PRICES ASKED FOR PROVISIONS—THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

There are few changes observable in the retail prices of articles for the table. For some things there is a tendency to an advance on the rates current. The best grades of creamery butter are worth 25 to 30 cents per pound, and good New-York State dairy cannot be bought for less than 22 cents in Washington Market. Families that can afford to do so would do well to buy their butter now by the package, as it is not probable, in view of the active export demand from England, that it will be cheaper for some time. There is also no probability of lower prices for cheese, and the present is a good time to lay in a store. Good fresh eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen, and meat, poultry, game, and groceries are not dearer, and flour and staple articles sell at the prices which have ruled for months.

The supply of peaches is decreasing, and the quality of the fruit is gradually becoming poorer. Baskets are worth $1 25 to $2 25, the large Crawfords bringing the highest prices. Pears are abundant and cheap. The prices for good-sized ones range from 50 to 75 cents per dozen. The Sheldon variety are worth 40 to 60 cents, and Bartletts, from Rochester and Lockport, 30 to 75 cents. Little seckels are worth 10 to 20 cents per quart, according to quality, in Washington Market. Watermelons sell at 20 to 50 cents each, cantaloupes, or muskmelons, at 10 to 20 cents, and citron melons at 5 to 10 cents. Cooking apples are worth 20 cents per half peck, and eating 25 to 30 cents. The large Concord grape is worth 20 cents per three-pound box, and the small Delaware 30 cents and upward. The Rebecca and the Allen's Hybrid, which are in light supply, are higher priced. Plums are worth 10 to 40 cents per quart, the Quackenbush, the German prune, the Magnum Bonum, the Plume d'Anjou, and the Reine Claude Beves being the best and dearest.

Excellent potatoes may be bought at $1 25 to $1 50 per barrel; lima beans at 25 cents per quart, and $1 to $1 25 per bushel; string beans at 5 cents per quart, and 37½ to 62½ cents per bushel; and cabbage at 6 to 12 cents per head. Brussels sprouts, a small cabbage now arriving and very appetizing to lovers of the vegetable, are worth $2 50 to $3 50 per bushel. Lettuce from the suburban gardens of the City, New-Jersey, and Long Island, are worth 3 to 5 cents each, and green peas, of the second crop, 75 cents per peck. Tomatoes are still worth 5 cents per quart, but there is a prospect of an advance in prices, as they are in lighter supply and higher at wholesale.

A more plentiful supply of fish is to be found in the markets, and business, both wholesale and retail, is brisk. Though the very large demand for Coney Island has sensibly diminished, New-York hotels are well filled, and people returning to the City make a lively demand for fish. There is no possible doubt that New-York is becoming decidedly ichthyophagous, and that people are getting more cognizant of both the wholesomeness and economy of a partial fish diet. The only wonder is that provision dealers in interior towns do not introduce a fresh-fish trade in their business. The country eats salt fish to a certain extent, but is in the darkest ignorance in regard to the advantages of a fresh sea fish. As transportation is so readily furnished from New-York, it is a matter of surprise that a larger business is not done in fresh-fish food. Comparing English and Scotch statistics as to the shipments of fresh fish by railroad into their interior towns with our own figures, it will be found that our business in this respect is but in its infancy. The movement of fresh fish caught on the great lakes to the sea-board is fairly large, but the interchange of sea-fish to the interior is ludicrously small. On Wednesday, a moss-bunker steaming in past Barren Island saw a large shoal of fish, and, spreading her nets, made a very wonderful haul of weak-fish—some 10,000 pounds. The fish were fairly large, weighing from four to six pounds. The place of catch and the method of capture are worth noting. Blue-fish are very abundant, striking in all along the coast, and the deficiency of this fine fish may perhaps be partially made up. Large quantities are being taken for refrigerating purposes. Striped bass are rather scarce, selling at 25 cents a pound; smelts from the provinces are worth 25 cents; blue fish, 8 cents; refrigerated salmon, 30 cents; mackerel are still very small, worth 10 cents. In fact, very few firsts have been caught this year, the large catches of No. 2 all reported off the coast of Maine. In mackerel fishery we sometimes carry the war into Africa, our vessels carrying on their mackereling in English waters. We have accounts of a Maine vessel which has just returned from a foreign cruise, but not with very good success. Some years ago an American vessel prosecuted mackerel fishing on the Norway coast for the London market, and did a very fair business. Weak-fish, 10 cents; Spanish mackerel, very large and in fine order from the Jersey coast, 30 cents, but none from Long Island; green turtle scarce at 12½ cents; the terrapin season has commenced with a fair supply coming from the South, but the best price is paid for the Long Island terrapins, $24 a dozen, while Savannahs are worth only $10; white perch, 15 cents; halibut in better supply, 15 cents; haddock, 6 cents; king-fish, 25 cents; codfish by no means plenty at 8 cents; in about two weeks live fish will be in the market; porgies unusually scarce at 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, fine and big, 25 cents; frog-legs very plenty at 25 cents; scallops, $1 25 per gallon; soft clams, 30 to 75 cents per 100; white-fish improving in quality, with salmon trout, 15 cents; pickerel, 3 to 8 pounds fish, 15 cents; black bass, 15 cents; prawns, $1 50 per gallon; soft crabs in good supply at from 50 cents to $1 25, according to size. Some pompano from Florida selling at 50 cents a pound. The locality where the large pompano of 24 pounds, mentioned two weeks ago in THE TIMES, has been accurately determined. The fish was caught on the 30th of August, in a pound on the eastern shore of Virginia, near Cape Charles. It is not yet quite positively determined whether this fish is the *Trachynotus goreensis* or the *T. Carolinus*. Other fish from the same locality will have to be examined before the exact distinction can be authoritatively established. The scientific difference, if such exists, is, of course, worthy of study, but in a practical sense the attention of fishermen should be directed toward these superb pompano, which, as food, are vastly superior to the turbot. The old maxim, "that there are as good fish in the sea as came out of it," must always remain good, and it seems quite certain that if one 24-pound pompano was caught, others of the same proportion ought to be captured.

THE WASTE OF LIFE.

WHY WE SHOULD TAKE BETTER CARE OF OURSELVES.

A hotel-keeper, past the middle age of life, of long experience, and who had quite acute powers of observation in regard to the physique of his guests, was quite positive that there had been developed of late a better form in womankind. "I know of no reason to account for this improvement," said he, "than by advancing the idea that women and girls are better fed. I miss those stooping, wan-faced women and girls of former times who had no stamina. Once they were in the majority. Delicate hands and feet were, of course, to be found, but it was accompanied with drooping head, no breadth of chests, and general debility. I do not know if it arises so much on account of more exercise, but rather from the fact that food, such as women use, is better cooked and more plentifully given to them than in the time of our mothers and grandmothers. There used to be an old fashioned school which was founded on stinting. It was unladylike for a girl to eat a hearty meal. Our sisters used to be half starved. Cravings for that solid food which was absolutely necessary for growing girls were satisfied with cups of tea or thin slices of bread and butter on which a little preserve had been spread. Now, you may think but little of my experience, but a sea-side resort is exactly the place where a fair judgment can be formed as to the size, weight, and general appearance of our women. I am quite positive that if you were able to weigh the women and girls who are walking on this veranda or on the sands, and had a record of the weights of their mothers at the same age, there would be an increase to-day of from 10 to 15 per cent., quite sufficient to add immensely to the personal appearance of our women. You may say that I am an interested party, because I feed my guests as well as I can, and that a better class of people frequent my house, but the observations I have the honor of entertaining you with are general, and apply to the great majority of women I meet in the streets of New-York. We have no better food as to quality, but I believe that it is the preparation of it which has made the change. There is no country in the world where the necessity of good, well-cooked food is greater than in the United States. The changes in our climate are terrible, and the wear and tear on the human frame is immense. Perhaps nowhere else, in any great city of the world, is the stress on human brains so great as in New-York. It is miraculous to think how, 50 years ago, men or women got along at all, and preserved their faculties, with the bad system of feeding they had then. But if I believe I can appreciate better physical condition in the city, I cannot say the same for the country. The country is still pie-fed and frying-pan fed, it revels in clammy paste, sticky dough, overdone meat, ignores a rare broiled beefsteak, is utterly ignorant of soup, and destroys its digestion by clogging stomachs with bacon fat. It is worse in New-England than in the Middle States. It is not poverty that does it, but the want of judgment in the selection of food and ignorance in preparing it. These cug-n-under long lantern jaws, pallid complexions, and slab-sidedness in men and women. Feed a man and a woman through a half century on indigestible food, and their offspring will show the effects of it. It is not the physique which is only undermined, but the mental qualities are dwarfed. We don't want over-nervous men and women, all tingling brain and no massive brawn. Such traits give birth to all kinds of queer isms. You find no well-fed people, who would follow those wild religious tenets, which ended in such a fearful tragedy as took place in New-England this year. That horrible thing came to certainly down as could be from a century of bad food and abnormal digestions. People don't look so bad in the night we'll. More some..."

cially do professional people, those who work the hardest, often adopt an asceticism which is fatal to them. The thing we all want is staying power. It is true, we Americans accomplish a great deal in a marvelously short period of time, but the fact is we use ourselves up in doing it. We don't stay. Your lawyer, your doctor, your professor, more especially the two first, too often go to the most unfortunate of all extremes. That stimulant which good, well-cooked food, and plenty of it, would afford them they do not think about. The great waste that is always pulling them to pieces they make up for too often by drink. This works for a time with fearful rapidity, keeping the machine a-going in triple fast time, but then it soon grinds out the cog-wheels. Your Professor plods, it is true, and may not require, apparently, the same priming, but still he neglects his stomach, and is proud of such neglect. It is incompatible, so he thinks, with the dignity of his calling to stoop down to the wants and necessities of men in lower occupation. He bolts a little bad food, and is supremely ignorant or indifferent whether he is feeding on baked or boiled meat. Now, how stupid it is for a man of science, who ought to understand the first principles of a steam-engine, to fancy that any machine can work without the necessary amount of good fuel. A professional person should be temperate, but not abstemious; when a man is giving himself away—parting all the time with his substance—why, teetotalism often dries him up and withers him. It is good food with a single glass of sound Burgundy which is often the saving of a man's faculties, and carries him through to future usefulness. Great brains that do mighty work, and keep on doing it like Bismarck, must be well-fed men. A man may spurt along until he is 35 or 40, and accomplish something, but if he is underfed he stops then suddenly and goes all to pieces. He has used up half his life, and the harvest of his later years he is unable to reap. If the question of longevity were studied, it would be found that, as far as professional men go, we kill them up in the United States with startling rapidity. It is all driving, and no time to bait the beast. Why do not doctors, lawyers, clergymen, and professors look at their colleagues of the same calling abroad, and follow their example in caring better for the physical necessities of life?"

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

LOBSTER SOUP.—I have followed almost all of Bob the Sea Cook's receipts, as far as they were practicable. I live, however, in an interior town, and can't always find what he calls for, but Bob's cook lore I have found to be of great aid to me. I made a lobster soup with canned lobsters, instead of the fresh ones, after the receipt in THE TIMES, and found it excellent. The only difference was, that having no cream, I thickened my soup with a very little corn starch. One great advantage of this lobster soup was, that having the stock prepared, I made it all in three-quarters of an hour.—MRS. T. H. D., ONEIDA COUNTY.

POLE FLOUNDER AU GRATIN.—Clean and trim, and put the fish in a little water, enough to cover it, to which has been added three tablespoonfuls of vinegar; let the fish remain there for an hour; butter a pan, lay the fish on it, which has been wiped dry, placing the fish on the dark side; half a tumbler full of sauterne, or any white wine, to which add a teaspoonful of anchovy sauce, a fourth of a sliced onion, which put into the pan, but not on the top of the fish; melt some butter and brush it over the fish, as it lies on the pan, adding pepper and salt; add finely-pounded bread crumbs, which ought to be baked beforehand until they are of an amber color; sift these on the buttered fish, and bake it all in a moderate oven for 40 minutes. Serve with the sauce around it, but not poured on it.—CHEF OF CLUB.

COD-ROES.—I notice you write about the waste of fish food, and it is true. Now, I make a good dish for breakfast out of cod-roes, that is, when I can get my fish-dealer to sell them, though he is often too lofty to do it. I boil the roe in a half-pint of water to which I have have added a tablespoonful of vinegar, a little salt and pepper; ten minutes will cook it. Having drained it, I beat up an egg, yolk and all, and mix it with the roe. I mix the roe then with bread-crumbs, and put butter in my pan. When it is very hot I make the roe into round cakes and fry them. Just before serving I sprinkle some salt and pepper on them, and add a little lemon-juice. Cod-roe is much more delicate than shad-roe.—A HOLLAND HOUSEKEEPER.

REED BIRD DUMPLINGS.—Reed birds may be good roasted or broiled, but there is a little finish about a reed bird dumpling which has its charm. Eugene Sue tells about a mighty hunter who in a wild boar put a turkey, in that turkey a pigeon, and in that pigeon an ortolan, then roasted the boar and all, threw away everything but the ortolan, which alone he ate. Reed bird dumplings may be like this. Take a reed bird and put an oyster in him. Make a dough as for a dumpling, and put him inside. Boil your dumpling thoroughly, but don't devour the dumpling, only take out the kernel, which is the reed bird and the oyster. It was an old gunner on the Delaware River 30 years ago that cooked reed birds for me that way.—OLD TIMES.

JOHNNY CAKE.—One quart buttermilk, one teacupful flour, two-thirds teacupful molasses, a little salt, one teaspoonful saleratus, one egg, beaten; leave it so thin that it will almost run; bake in a tin. If it is not light, it will be because it is made too thick.—C***.

PEACHES IN CANS.—Peel ripe peaches; cut them in halves; put them in a preserving-kettle, with a little sugar sprinkled over them. Let them heat thoroughly in a pan of hot water on the range. When the peaches are scalding hot put them in glass jars and seal them up.—C***.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE.—Scald the milk and let it cool; grate some sweet apples; to each cupful of apple have two-thirds cupful of powdered sugar, four well-beaten eggs, one cupful milk, one-fourth of a nutmeg; line an earthen pie-dish with a rich crust, and let it bake; then fill with the custard and let it bake for half an hour. To be eaten cold.—M. A. MC.

SAUCE FOR PUDDINGS.—One cupful sugar, half cupful butter whipped to a cream; add one cupful boiling water, and scald, but not boil; thicken with two teaspoonfuls of corn starch; add one wine-glass of wine, (brandy is best,) and a well-beaten egg.—F. M., Passaic, N. J.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

I. To prevent citron from getting to the bottom of a cake or pudding, rub the citron well with flour after cutting, and it will neither sink nor mass together; the same applies to other fruit.—P. M.

II. After mixing the cake to the proper consistency, which must be stiffer than for plain cake, put a layer of the mixture in the pan, then a layer of citron cut in thin pieces, then another layer of the mixture, and one of citron, and so on until the pan is two-thirds full; I have never found this to fail; it distributes the citron evenly through the cake, and looks very pretty when cut in slices for the table.—MATTIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to preserve grapes for Winter use.

How to cure canary birds of asthma, and the cause of the disease.

How to make cologne water which will not cost too much, and whether the perfume could be extracted from the tuberose for making cologne.

In using gelatine in fruit syrups to prevent the jelly from becoming clouded, and why, in taking a meringue from the oven, it falls so rapidly.

How to prevent spiced plums from shriveling, and a receipt for a good plain cake to be made with sour cream instead of milk, so as to economize butter.

THE TREASURER'S WEEKLY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The Treasury now holds $357,049,150 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation; United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,744,300; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $816,000; national bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $351,659,167; gold notes, $1,447,120. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $380,396 30, and the Customs receipts, $450,305 98. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period last year, are as follows:

	1878.	1879.
New-York	$479,000	$205,000
Boston	1,666,000	352,000
Philadelphia	139,000	89,000
Miscellaneous	883,000	432,000
Total	$3,167,000	$1,078,000

Receipts to-day, $165,000.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before the Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week: Wills proved—Charles J. Buckley, David Rosell, Charles H. Wilson, George Jacob Felten, sometimes called Velten, Harriet E. Hoffman, and Peter Backe, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Andrew Silberhorn, John J. Fallon, Kate E. Smith, Allison A. Sutton, Ann Campel, formerly Ann Hambler; Nehemiah H. Allen, George W. Struse, Elizabeth Mulooney, and John H. Speers, all of the City of Brooklyn, and Bridget Melany, formerly Bridget Brennan, of the Town of New-Lots. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Hattie E. Williams to George H. Maynard; of Josie Bartlett to Charlotte C. Russell; of William E. Robins to John Dickson; of William A. Pendleton, Nellie Pendleton, Walter R. Pendleton, and Arthur Pendleton to Elias C. Pendleton, their father; of Nicholas W. Valentine to Catharine Goodwin; of Eugene Allen, Arthur Allen, Mary E. Allen, and William Allen to Wallace W. Williams; of Harriet A. Nelson to William Nelson, all of the County of Kings.

SHARK RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Gen. Macomb and Col. Ludlow, of the United States Coast Survey, met by appointment at Ocean Beach, N. J., yesterday, the Hon. Miles Ross, Member of Congress, ex-Gov. Parker, James B. Yard, Commissioner of Railroad Taxation, and a committee of the Ocean Beach Association, for the purpose of examining the inlet to Shark River, with a view to determine the feasibility of deepening the inlet for the admittance of vessels in distress. Gen. Macomb and Col. Ludlow, after going over the ground, expressed the opinion that for a moderate expenditure the channel could be readily kept clear by the action of the tides, the headlands on both sides of the river affording unusual facilities for making substantial improvements to the channel. Should this project be carried into effect, it would materially advance the interests of Ocean Beach, which is already one of the finest Summer resorts on the New-Jersey coast.

MILITARY GOSSIP

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A National Military Convention is to be held at St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 30.

The Seventy-seventh New-York Volunteers is to have its annual reunion at Saratoga Thursday, Oct. 2.

The Albany Burgesses Corps is going to Pittsfield, Mass., on its annual excursion, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

The fourteenth reunion of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers was held at Cazenovia last Friday.

At a regular meeting of Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, Privates George Munnell, Charles G. Cannon, and O. H. Wills were expelled for "non-attendance at drills, and conduct unbecoming a soldier."

The First Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, went into camp for five days at South Framingham last Tuesday. The commissioned officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, of this City, received an invitation from the Ninth Regiment of the same brigade to be its guests during the encampment.

The Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," Col. George D. Scott commanding, is to have a Summer-night's festival at Terrace Garden, Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M. Private Joseph G. Legger, of Company C, has been expelled for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman.

The Chicago *Field* publishes a list of scores made by the George H. Thomas Rifle Club at 200 yards, which are very good under the circumstances, as a strong wind was blowing at the time, which made it necessary to hold off the target. The leading scores out of a possible 50 are as follows: Hobbs, 45; Parks, 44; D. B. Freeman, 43; Chenoweth, 42; Knickerbocker, 41, and Cleveland, 40.

While the National Guardsmen and "regulars" were struggling for supremacy at Creedmoor, last Thursday, good scores were being made on the Grand View Range, Albany. In a mid-range match, at 500 yards, Byron Parker, of Hudson, scored 49 out of a possible 50 points, and Leonard Geiger, a rifleman whose absence from the Fall meeting at Creedmoor was noticed, made a score of 48 in the same contest.

The funeral of the late First Sergt. George W. Struse, of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, took place last Sunday, from his residence in Brooklyn. Members of the company and delegations from other companies, headed by Col. W. H. Brownell and staff, attended the services in uniform, at Grace Episcopal Church. The burial took place at Green-Wood Cemetery, and a firing party from Company D discharged a volley over the grave.

Company drill was resumed in Company F, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. William Cushing commanding, last Friday evening, and will be continued every Friday evening during the season. In orders announcing the event, Capt. Cushing says: "Past experience has taught that leniency to some men was misapplied; in future none can be expected." Corp. Patrick M. Walsh has been expelled from the company for using disrespectful language to officers of the regiment while in uniform.

Company G, Seventh Regiment, is to have an excursion Tuesday, to celebrate the Fifty-fourth anniversary of its formation. The Veterans of the company have received invitations to participate in the affair. The party leaves Pier No. 1 North River, by the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins at 2 P. M., for Bayside, Long Island, where a "Rhode-Island" clam-bake is to be provided. Tickets may be obtained of Capt. John H. Kemp, No. 116 Wall-street. The Committee of Arrangements comprises Charles E. Snevily, Charles G. Brown, and W. W. Tompkins.

At First Division Head-quarters the returns have been received of the election of Capt. Albert Marrer and First Lieut. Cornelius Bade, Company F, Eleventh Regiment. The tender of resignation has been received of Capt. Caspar Knauer, Company G, and Second Lieut. Charles H. Letziger, Company E, Eleventh Regiment. A commission has been received for First Lieut. George T. Lorrigan, Eighth Regiment. The commanders and staff of the First Division and First, Second, and Third Brigades, are under orders to assemble for inspection at the "Rendezvous," No. 7 West Thirteenth-street, Wednesday, Oct. 15, at 8 P. M.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform at its armory, for drill and instruction, Wednesday evening. An honorable discharge has been granted to First Sergt. Michael J. Sheehy, Company K. Private Edward A. Anderson, Company D, has been appointed Commissary-Sergeant. The Swedish Guard, Company G, of this command, had a festival at Manhattan Park, Brooklyn, Saturday. A heavy rain-storm somewhat marred their pleasure. The State property in the possession of the regiment was inspected by Col. Kent, of the Ordnance Department, last Friday evening.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions were commissioned at General Head-quarters during the past month: First Brigade—Capt. George H. B. Hill, Ordance Officer; Capt. Alfred Roosevelt, Quartermaster; First Lieut. John J. Riker, Aid-de-camp. Third Regiment—First Lieuts. Christopher Pfleger and Johannes W. Bosch and Second Lieut. John P. Haas; Thirteenth Regiment—Major Christopher T. Christensen. Resignations were accepted during the same period of First Lieut. Robert B. Hughes, Thirteenth Regiment; Capt. Francis Doyle, Fourteenth Regiment; Capt. John C. Koppe and Second Lieut. Henry C. Heldman, Third Regiment; First Lieut. George W. Kershaw, Seventy-first Regiment.

Although Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, did not carry off a prize in the cavalry matches at Creedmoor last Wednesday, it had the satisfaction of keeping up its record for being foremost in all military enterprises. It was the only cavalry troop which entered from the First Division, not one of the several troops of the Third Regiment putting in an appearance. Major Klein intends to give his men more preliminary practice next year, certain circumstances having prevented him from doing so in time to enable his team to make a respectable score at the recent Fall meeting. The troop is to have its thirty-first annual picnic and Summer-night's festival at Reentz's Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue, Wednesday afternoon.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, is under orders to parade on Monday the 29th inst., with the brigade, assembling at its armory at 7:15 A. M. Drills in fatigue uniform (with blouses) have been ordered as follows: Companies A and B, to-morrow; D and F, Tuesday; H and I, Wednesday; C and G, Thursday; E and K, Friday; and the entire regiment Saturday evening, assembling at 8 P. M. on each occasion. The drills will be confined to loading and firing movements and skirmishing. Lieut.-Col. Beadle is to superintend the drills on the 23d and 25th, and Major Christensen commands on the 24th and 26th. A warrant has been granted to Quartermaster-Sergt. David F. Manning, Company B. Privates Austin D. Moore, Company I, and Edward Gawthorne, Company C, have been expelled for neglect of duty.

The Twentieth New-York Volunteers, or what is left of them, visited Brooklyn last Wednesday evening, as the guests of the Thirty-second Regiment. The event was made the occasion of considerable display. The Thirty-second Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Bossert commanding; Separate Troop G, Capt. Peter Bertsch; Battery C, Major John Timmes; the Williamsburg Veteran Association, and the Veteran Association of the Thirty-second Regiment met at the armory of the latter command, on Bushwick-avenue, at 8 P. M., and under command of Col. John Rueger, the Grand Marshal of the procession, a line of march was taken to the Grand-Street Ferry, from which the battle-scarred heroes were escorted to the armory of the Thirty-second through the highways and byways of Williamsburg. Senator Jacobs reviewed the procession from an improvised platform in Bushwick-avenue, after which the officers and men went to various halls and enjoyed a social evening together.

Commissions have been issued from General Head-quarters to Capt. George B. Squiers and Second Lieut. William F. Ward, Thirteenth Regiment, and Major Richard H. Poillon, Engineer, Eleventh Brigade. Col. Richard Flach, of the sixty-fifth Regiment, Buffalo, has been rendered supernumerary at his own request, having served continuously as Colonel for 14 years, and the genial Lieut.-Col. John C. Graves, who commanded the regimental rifle team at Creedmoor last week, has assumed command of the regiment. The commanding officers and their staffs of the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades are to be inspected at their head-quarters, Court-street, Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M. Other inspections have been ordered as follows: The commanding officers and staffs of the Seventh Brigade, at Nyack, Monday, Oct. 20; Fifth Division, Peekskill, Monday, Oct. 20; Eighth Brigade, Poughkeepsie, Wednesday, Oct. 22; Ninth Brigade, Albany, and Third Division, Troy, Friday, Oct. 24.

Brig. Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to parade in fatigue uniform, field and staff officers mounted, Monday, Sept. 29, for drill and instruction, at Prospect Park. The several regiments are to assemble on the parade-ground at 9 A. M. As special attention is to be devoted to skirmish drill by companies and battalions on that occasion, the General says in orders that he hopes the company and regimental commanders will be ready to execute any movement he may direct. The programme of the day is as follows: Drill in the School of the Company under the supervision of field officers, from 9 to 10 A. M.; drill by companies as skirmishers, 10 to 11 o'clock; drill by troops (dismounted) as skirmishers, 10 to 12 o'clock; drill by battalion as skirmishers, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.; rations from 1 to 2:30 P. M.; immediately after which the brigade will be formed for review and inspection by Gen. Jourdan. The order pertinently concludes as follows: "The Brigadier-General desires to call attention to the spectacle so frequently presented, of mounted officers and enlisted men who appear to be ignorant of the most simple rules of horseman-ship, which constitutes the most discreditable feature of general parades. Officers who cannot, or, at least, will not, learn how to mount, ride, and control their horses, ought to resign or seek duty on foot. A mere reference to this subject, it is to be hoped, will save the brigade commander from the necessity of sending the names of incompetent mounted officers before the State Examining Board." Capt. Charles B. Boynton has been detailed acting senior aide-de-camp in addition to his duties as ordnance officer.

The Gate City Guards, Atlanta, Ga., Capt. J. F. Burke commanding, has postponed its visit to the North until next month, in order to avoid the equinoctial storms. The members of the guard are making preparations to leave Atlanta on Oct. 6, and will reach this City about Oct. 12, which will give them time to accept the flattering receptions tendered to them in Washington by the President and the military organizations. The Fifth Regiment, Maryland, and civic authorities of Baltimore are also to give them a reception, and at Philadelphia demonstrations are to be made in honor of the Southerners. Owing to the pressure of business at this season of the year, the guards will only parade a single rank, consisting of about 40 men. They will be accompanied by the Mayor of Atlanta and other prominent local officers. Col. Clark, commanding the Seventh Regiment, has offered an escort to the Guards from his command, which has been gratefully accepted. The Putnam Phalanx, Hartford, Conn., has expressed a desire to entertain the Guards, and the latter has decided to accept its hospitalities if time permits.

Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, begins the drill season Friday evening, and is to drill weekly on Friday nights. Non-commissioned officers have been elected in this command as follows: First Sergeant, Alexis C. Smith, of Company A; Second Sergeant, R. M. Winans, of Company K; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William H. Wardell; Corporals, R. A. Ward, W. H. Frothingham, L. E. Molineux, W. V. Hester, Arthur Westervelt, and Herbert Plimpton. Sergt. Charles W. Amos, of Company A, has been reduced to the ranks at his own request. Capt. J. G. Story, of this company, has ordered an election for non-commissioned officers, Wednesday, Oct. 1. Company C, Capt. Harris K. Smith, is under orders to assemble at the regimental armory to-morrow at 8 P. M. The regular weekly drills in this company begin Monday evening, Oct. 6. First Sergt. Herbert C. Smith, of Company F, has resigned his warrant, and returned to the ranks on account of pressure of business. Company E, Lieut. Charles E. Waters commanding, is under orders to assemble at the regimental armory in fatigue uniform, with black body-belts, on Tuesdays, Sept. 23 and 30, at 8 P. M., for special instruction. The regular weekly drills will be resumed by the company Tuesday, Oct. 7. Non-commissioned officers are to assemble at the company room to-morrow at 8 P. M.

Brig.-Gen. E. L. Molineux, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, is to visit Creedmoor, with his staff, Friday, to shoot for marksmen's badges. They are to ride out on horseback and remain over night at the range. Orders have been issued to this command to parade on Tuesday, Oct. 14, for drill and instruction, in fatigue uniform, with haversacks, canteens, and one day's rations. Organizations having blouses issued by the State are directed to wear them, and the infantry are to have their overcoats slung, unless the weather requires their use. Field and staff officers are to be mounted. Separate Troop G and Battery N are also to parade mounted, the latter with howitzers instead of Gatling guns. The Seventeenth Separate Company, of Flushing, which is to be of the party, is to receive special instruction in regard to the march to the place of rendezvous from Brigade Head-quarters. The several organizations are under orders to assemble at their respective armories at 7:30 A. M., and the officers and members of the Signal Corps are to report at the same hour to their respective commanders, who will hold them in readiness for signal duty during the day. Infantry organizations are to parade with field music only. Blank cartridges are to be issued to the troops as follows: Twenty rounds per man to the infantry, exclusive of the file-closers, and 25 rounds per gun to the artillery. As a precaution against accidents, Gen. Molineux directs the officers, in orders, to make a thorough inspection of the men, for the purpose of assuring themselves that they have no ball cartridges in their possession. Each command will be allowed to provide wagons for the cartage of extra stores. No spirituous liquors will be allowed on the drill-ground except those in the possession of the surgeons, so it behooves the men to "stand in" with the Doctors. The object of the drill is to instruct the men in movements common to active service, but private property is to be respected, and all the manœuvres are to be executed without annoying property-owners.

Major John H. Horsfall, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued orders announcing that prizes have been contributed to the regiment to be awarded as follows: "To the company which brings the greatest number of recruits into the regiment during the year beginning June 1 last, a United States 4 per cent. bond of the denomination of $100, presented by Lieut. Van Antwerp; to the company having the highest official figure of merit for rifle practice during the year 1879, a similar bond, presented by the same officer." The first competition for the challenge trophy presented to the regiment by the Lawn Tennis Club is to take place at the armory range Wednesday at 8 P. M. The conditions are as follows: open to teams of eight from every company; assimilated Creedmoor target; distance, 50 yards; position, standing; seven scoring without sighting shots; weapons, the rifles issued by the State. No preliminary practice will be permitted on the day of the match, and the trophy will be awarded at the close of each competition to the company whose team makes the highest aggregate score. It will be held by the commandant of that company subject to challenge from other companies. The competitions are to take place monthly, under the supervision of a field officer. Competing teams are to report at the firing-point in fatigue uniform, under command of an officer, and no two men will be permitted to shoot with the same gun. The reception to Col. Porter by the officers of this command on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of his commission as Colonel, takes place at Delmonico's Saturday evening, Oct. 11. Ex-Lieut. William Van Antwerp has given $1,000 to the regiment toward defraying the expenses of the regimental trip to Europe on the Queen's birthday. The Veteran Corps held a special meeting at the regimental armory last Wednesday evening, to make arrangements for the annual meeting in December. Col. Edward H. Kent presided. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Over 50 members of this command met at the Board of Officers' room last Tuesday evening, for the purpose of organizing an athletic club. The roll was signed by 25 men, and an adjournment was taken until Friday, Oct. 3, at 8 P. M. Company F holds an election for Captain Wednesday evening.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. F. E. Unbekant commanding, went into camp on the grounds of ex-Col. Henry Lux, at New-Dorp, Staten Island, Saturday, Sept. 13, and remained until last Monday, in spite of the fact that it rained most of the time during the encampment. The regiment went to the island by the 5 o'clock boat, and disembarked at the second landing in order to pass the residence of its new Commissary, who had prepared an illumination in its honor. It had just passed the spot in a blaze of fire-works, when the rain, which had been threatening for some time, fell in torrents, and the 440 men marched into camp at 8 P. M., thoroughly drenched. After a guard had been detailed for the night, the men and officers made for their tents, and after supper they soon retired for the night. The regular line of duty previously prescribed by the Colonel was vigorously followed. The next day, regardless of the heavy rain which was falling, early guard-mounting and breakfast having been attended to, the companies were put through the regular drill, after which the regiment was formed for battalion drill, and the men went through the movements duck-fashion, with the mud and water surrounding their ankles. Soon after 2 P. M. the weather cleared up, and at 3 o'clock Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, and staff having arrived, the regiment was ordered out in full dress for review. This ceremony over, at the request of the General a battalion drill was given, and then the dripping men were given time to dry their clothes and rest. The next morning after breakfast Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger detailed 40 men from the 10 companies and put them through a skirmish drill, while the other companies were drilled in the "school of the company" by their respective commandants. Early in the afternoon the men were ordered out in full uniform, with overcoats rolled and knapsacks, and, after stacking arms, a camping party was detailed to strike the tents. The tents were rolled up and packed on wagons for shipment, while the regiment was again formed for drill. The instruction was kept up until the arrival of a special train to convey it to this City. Had the weather been fine, it was Col. Unbekant's intention to keep his regiment in camp until Tuesday night, but the severity of the storm upset his arrangements, and he was obliged from humane motives to return as early as possible. August Horrman, of Edgewater, Staten Island, has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence by Col. Unbekant, whose staff is now complete. Lieut. Horrman completed his term of service as a private in this command in 1869, and is, therefore, not a novice in military matters.

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory report for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.086 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., Sept. 20, 30.145 inches; minimum, at 5 A. M., Sept. 17, 29.698 inches; range, .447 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 63.8°; maximum, at 3 P. M., Sept. 18, 71°; minimum, at 5 A. M., Sept. 20, 53°; range, 18°. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 806 miles. Remarks: Sept. 14, rain from 0 A. M. to 2:30 P. M., amount of water, .49 inch.

A CAT HATCHING CHICKENS.

In a little shanty at the north-west corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, Brooklyn, a cat has hatched three broods of chickens during the present Summer, and is now sitting on a fourth. Officer Jonas Evans, of the Sanitary Squad, who resides in the neighborhood, heard of the cat's performance, and, having his curiosity excited, visited the shanty and found pussy seated on the eggs. He learned on inquiry that the cat had already hatched and raised several broods of chickens.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 20.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.	U. S. 4s C., 1907.
$10,000.....102¼	25,000..b3.102¼	5,000..b.c.102¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B., C. R. & M. 1st.	N. Y., L. E. & W.	Ches. & O. 1st pf.
$2,000...... 90	300.....b.c. 27½	15.....b.c. 18
N. J. C. 1st con. as.	800........ 27¾	Ches. & O. 2d pf.
5,000...... 99¾	L. S. & Mich. So.	100.....b.c. 12¾
5,000...... 99½	1100.....b.c. 92¾	400........ 12¾
N. W. C. C. G.	50........ 92⅞	Northern Pacific.
1,000......114	200......s3. 92¾	100..b.c.s3. 23¼
Erie 5th.	300........ 92¾	Northern Pac. pf.
2,000......110	200........ 92⅞	300.....b.c. 51
3,000..b.c.110	300........ 92¾	St. L. & San Fran.
C. F. & M. 1st.	500........ 92½	200......b.c. 15⅝
2,000..b.c.101⅛	300........ 92¾	St. L. & San F. pf.
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	Union Pacific.	50.....b.c. 19¼
3,000..b.c.102	120......b.c. 83	400......b3. 19⅝
Ohio & Miss. con.	800........ 82¾	1000....b3. 19½
1,000..b.c.110½	Panama.	S. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
K. P., D. D., 6s, as.	100.....b.c.150½	75.....b.c. 45½
with coup. cer.	Clev. & Pitts. g'd.	100........ 46
5,000......105½	10.....b.c.100⅞	Mobile & Ohio as.
C. & O. 6s, ars. b.	Chicago & N. W.	200.....b.c. 11
5,000..b.c. 50¼	300.....b.c. 81⅛	300........ 11¼
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	300......s3. 81¼	100........ 11⅜
25,000...... 28⅝	500........ 81⅛	200........ 11⅛
5,000..b.c. 28⅞	1400........ 81	St. L., K. C. & N.
H. & St. Jo. 8s conv.	C., C., C. & I.	300.....b.c. 24½
3,000......103½	200.....b.c. 54¾	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	Central of N. J.	200.....b.c. 58⅞
pref. income.	100.....b.c. 53⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex.
962...... 73	2000........ 54	100.....b.c. 18½
Mich. Cen. 8s, s. f.	300........ 54⅛	100........ 18½
3,000..b.c.110½	500......s3. 54	300........ 18⅝
Adams Express.	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	Manhattan Rail.
30.....b.c.100⅝	500.....b.c. 66⅝	100.....b.c. 44
200........100	100......s3. 66⅞	N. Y. Elevated.
45........100¼	300......b3. 67	40.....b.c.124
5........100½	800........ 66⅞	Met'n Elevated.
Quicksilver pf.	1200........ 66¾	8....b.c.s.113½
200.....b.c. 47	C., M. & St. P. pf.	Louisville & Nash.
Delaware & Hud.	300.....b.c. 99¾	100........ 58½
1100.....b.c. 49½	Wabash.	St. L., I. M. & S. as.
500........ 49⅝	300..b.c.s3. 41⅝	600.....b.c. 45
100........ 49⅞	Del., Lack. & West.	200........ 44⅞
1000........ 49⅞	500.....b.c. 61½	100........ 44⅝
1848........ 50	400........ 61⅝	600........ 44⅝
200........ 50⅛	5400........ 61⅝	Han. & St. Jo.
300......b3. 50	200........ 61⅞	100.....b.c. 23⅞
Standard consol.	1300........ 61⅝	300........ 23¼
200.....b.c. 30⅝	1900........ 61⅝	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
Western Union.	1400........ 61⅝	400.....b.c. 52⅝
800.....b.c. 93¾	Morris & Essex.	700........ 52¼
40........ 93¾	100.....b.c. 91½	Ohio & Miss.
Pacific Mail.	100......c. 91½	100..b.c.s3. 17⅜
100.....b.c. 23⅞	200........ 91⅝	100........ 17⅜
200........ 23⅜	100........ 91½	400........ 17⅜
500......s3. 23⅝	410........ 91⅝	C., C. & I. C.
Michigan Central.	Ches. & Ohio.	100.....b.c. 10⅝
74.....b.c. 83½	40.....b.c. 9⅝	2100........ 10½

FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. Y., L. E. & W., new 2d con.	American Dist. T.	St. L. & San F. pf.
	300........ 66¼	100........ 19⅝
$5,000...... 74⅞	Union Pacific.	700........ 19½
20,000...... 74¾	100........ 83	100......b3. 19⅝
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	110........ 83¼	100........ 19⅝
15,000...... 29	100........ 83⅛	300........ 19⅞
17,000...... 29½	100........ 83	700........ 20
C., C. & I. C. 2d.	400........ 83¼	100........ 20⅛
Trust Co. cer. as.	Lake Shore.	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.
9,000...... 29	500........ 92½	100........ 46¾
1,000...... 29½	800........ 92⅝	700........ 47
15,000...b3. 29	200......s. 92⅝	Chic., St. P. & Min.
8,000...... 29¼	900........ 92½	100....b30. 47⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100......s3. 92⅝	400........ 47⅛
Trust Co. cer. as.	800........ 92⅝	200........ 47
2,000...... 77¾	North-western.	100........ 46½
1,000...... 78	300........ 81¼	100.....b3. 47
L. & W. B. con. as.	200........ 81⅛	Hous. & Tex. Cen.
5,000...... 79¾	700........ 81⅛	300........ 48
M., K. & T. con. as.	300........ 81⅛	Ches. & Ohio.
5,000...... 78	100........ 81⅛	800........ 9¾
Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.	North-western pf.	Met'n Elevated.
10,000...... 33⅝	100........ 99⅝	100........112½
5,000...... 33⅞	C., C., C. & I.	10........113
St. L. & Iron M.	200........ 54¼	Keo'k & Des Mois'.
Cairo & Ful. 1st.	Central of N. J.	100.....b3. 14
1,000......100	100......s3. 53⅞	Northern Pac. pf.
Erie 7s, con. gold.	1100........ 54	100........ 50⅞
5,000......112⅝	100........ 54⅛	50........ 51⅛
C. & O. 1st ars. b.	1000........ 54¼	100........ 50¾
12,000...... 50	700........ 54⅜	200........ 51
B., W. & O. 1st con.	500......b3. 54⅛	St. L. & I. M. as.
4,000...... 64⅞	200........ 54⅝	100........ 44⅜
Adams Express.	Rock Island.	100........ 44⅛
150........100	75........141⅛	100........ 44⅜
75........100½	Wabash.	100........ 44⅞
200........100	100........ 41⅝	100........ 44¼
Homestake Min.	Kansas & Texas.	200........ 44⅞
25........ 41½	500........ 18⅛	100........ 44⅝
100........ 42½	1100........ 18	100........ 44¼
Quicksilver.	300......b3. 18⅛	500........ 44
100........ 13⅝	800......b3. 18	500........ 43⅞
Quicksilver pf.	100........ 17⅞	1400........ 43⅞
100......b3. 47¼	St. Paul.	600........ 44
100........ 47⅛	1500......b5. 67	100........ 44⅛
100........ 47⅞	100........ 66⅞	300........ 44⅛
100......b3. 48	400......s3. 67	300........ 44⅛
Caribou Mining.	200........ 67⅛	New-Jersey So.
200........ 5	300......b3. 67⅛	200........ 3¼
Ontario Silver.	500........ 67⅛	500......b3. 3¼
200........ 41	200........ 67⅛	700........ 3⅛
Standard Mining.	600......s3. 67	600........ 3½
10........ 30¼	900........ 67⅛	200........ 3⅛
Delaware & Hud.	St. Paul pf.	500........ 3½
800........ 50	400........ 99⅝	Ind., Cin. & Lafay.
40........ 49⅞	Del., Lack. & West.	100........ 7⅛
1375........ 50	500........ 61⅛	400........ 7¼
800........ 50⅛	200........ 61⅝	Mobile & Ohio as.
500........ 50¼	500........ 61⅛	100........ 11
200........ 50⅛	200........ 61⅝	Alton & T. H.
200........ 50¼	1000........ 61⅝	100........ 10¼
200........ 50⅛	100......b3. 62	300........ 11
Western Union.	1200........ 61⅞	200........ 11⅛
300........ 93¾	200........ 61⅝	100........ 11⅛
200......c. 93⅞	2000........ 61⅞	Chic. Bur. & Q.
700......x.d. 91¾	3500........ 61⅞	100........115
100........ 92	1000........ 62	Rens. & Saratoga.
Pacific Mail.	900........ 62⅛	100........101
600........ 23⅞	500........ 62⅛	Han. & St. Jo.
100........ 23⅜	1500........ 62⅛	100........ 23⅞
20........ 23½	500......b3. 62½	300........ 23⅜
200........ 23⅜	400........ 62⅛	100........ 23⅝
100........ 23⅞	800........ 62⅛	100........ 23⅞
600......b3. 24	Morris & Essex.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
400........ 23⅞	725........ 92	200........ 52¼
200......b3. 24	500........ 92¼	200........ 52⅝
200......b3. 24⅛	600........ 92¼	100......b3. 52⅝
500........ 24⅛	200........ 92⅞	100........ 52½
N. Y., L. E. & W.	S. L., K. C. & N. pf.	Ohio & Miss. pf.
1200........ 27⅜	100......b3. 58⅜	100........ 49
700......b3. 27½	500........ 58⅛	C., C. & I. C.
100........ 27⅜	Kansas Pacific.	300........ 10½
800......b30. 27½	300........ 70	200......s5. 10⅝
1000........ 27⅜	St. L. & San Fran.	2500........ 11
N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	50........ 16⅛	200........ 11⅛
200........ 51⅛	100........ 16	200........ 11⅛
100........ 51⅜	300........ 17	600........ 11⅛
200........ 51⅛	Louisville & Nash.	400........ 11⅛
Michigan Central.	100........ 58¼	200........ 11⅛
100........ 83¼	Mari'a & Cin. 1st pf	300........ 11⅛
300........ 83½	900........ 5½	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—SEPT. 20.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

California.	Consol. Virginia.	Lacrosse.
100..b.c.b3. 6½	25..b.c.b3. 6½	500..b.c.s3. .38
25..b.c.b3. 6½	100..b.c.b3. 6½	500...b.a.c. .38
100.....b.c. 6½	50.....b.c. 6½	Consol. Pacific.
50.....b.c. 6⅝	50.....b.c. 6⅝	20.....b.c. 6¼
10.....b.c. 6½	25.....b.c. 6⅝	55.....b.c. 7⅛
100.....b.c. 6½	100.....b.c. 6⅞	50.....b.c. 7⅛
50.....b.c. 6⅝	50.....b.c. 6⅝	100.....b30. 7⅛
20..b.c.b3. 6⅝	25.....b.c. 6⅝	100.....a.c. 7½
100.....a.c. 6⅝	20.....b.c. 6⅝	Eureka.
50.....b.c. 6⅝	100.....b.c. 6⅝	10.....a.c. 26
10.....a.c. 6⅝	25..b.c.b3. 6⅝	Imperial.
Tioga.	30.....b.c.c. 6⅝	100.....b.c.1.45
50bcs15flt3.85	50b.a.b15. 6⅝	100.....b.c.1.40
25.....b.c.4	50..b.c.b3. 6⅝	500..b.c.s3.1.40
100..b.c.b3.4	10.....b.c. 6⅝	100........1.40
120.....b.c.4	100........ 6⅝	400........1.40
Gold Placer.	100........ 6⅝	100.....a.c.1.40
500.ba.b10. .19	100.....a.c. 6¾	Bulwer.
500.....b.c. .19	100.....a.c. 6⅜	100.....b.c. 12⅝
500b.a.b30. .20	200.....a.c. 6⅝	10........ 13
500.bc.b30. .19	Independ'ce d. ca.	90........ 13¼
500.ba.b30. .20	50.....b.c.2.25	100a.c.b30. 13⅝
100........ .19	200.....b.c.2.20	American Flag.
1500........ .19	Independence x d.	1000.....b.c. .25
500........ .19	25.....b.c.2	500........ .26
Buckeye.	Bertha & Edith.	500........ .26
400b.c.b10. .52	100.....b.c. .07	500........ .26
400.....b.c. .51	200.....b.c. .07	500........ .26
200.....b.c. .51	1000.....a.c. .08	500........ .26
100.bc.b30. .53	Bodie.	South Hite.
Dahlonega.	50.....b.c. 14¾	100........1.60
1000bcb15. .20	100.....b.c. 14¾	100........1.60
1000bcb10. .20	Great Eastern.	Chollar.
500b.c.b10. .20	100.....b.c.c. .38	100.....a.c. 7½
500b.c.b10. .20	500........ .38	100.....a.c. 7⅛
500b.c.b15. .20	Lucerne.	100.....a.c. 7½
100b.c.b10. .20	300..a.c.b3. .28	100.....a.c. 7⅝
1000bcb10. .20	Cleveland.	Crown Point.
500a.c.b10. .20	100........3.70	100a.c.b30. 5⅛

SATURDAY, Sept. 20—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase of $1,938,875 in the surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $4,903,650 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last:

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Differences.
Loans	$256,960,400	$259,391,000	Inc. $2,430,600
Specie	19,876,900	19,942,000	Inc. 65,100
Legal T'd'rs.	39,481,100	42,029,400	Inc. 2,548,300
Deposits	225,572,900	228,271,000	Inc. 2,698,100
Circulation	21,603,500	21,384,900	Dec. 218,600

The stock speculation was active, and, except at brief intervals, was characterised by a strong and even buoyant tone. The dealings were well distributed, but were especially large in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Erie, the transactions in which figured for nearly one-third of the day's business. Prices advanced ¼ to 3¾ ₩ cent., with the coal stocks, C., C., C. and I., and Houston and Texas most conspicuous in the upward movement. In many instances the highest figures of the day were current at the close.

The transactions aggregated 304,987 shares, including 47,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 46,450 Erie, 21,160 C., C. and I. C., 20,958 Iron Mountain, 19,490 Lake Shore, 18,320 Pacific Mail, 16,500 St. Paul, 12,600 New-Jersey Central, 11,555 St. Louis and San Francisco, 9,590 North-west, 9,153 Delaware and Hudson, 9,100 Kansas and Texas, 6,410 Western Union, 6,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 5,956 Chesapeake and Ohio, 5,270 Northern Pacific, 4,300 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette, 4,220 Union Pacific, 3,665 C., C., C. and I., 3,100 Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, 3,025 Morris and Essex, 2,900 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,900 Kansas and Texas, 2,720 Wabash, 2,700 New-Jersey Southern, 2,150 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, 1,600 Mobile and Ohio, 1,350 Quicksilver, and 1,250 Michigan Central.

Money was easy, and loaned from 6 down to 4½ ₩ cent., the closing rate being 5 ₩ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York to-day at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅝ off, selling ¼ off; Charleston, buying ⅝, selling ⅛ par; New-Orleans, commercial ¼ discount, bank ⅛ discount; St. Louis, $1 discount; Chicago, firm, 1-10 discount buying, 1-10 premium selling; Boston, 20c. discount.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day for repairs, and no quotations were received from that centre. At Paris, Rentes fell off to 83f. 85c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull and rather weak. Prime bankers' bills were quoted at $4 81½@$4 81¾, demand at $4 83¼@$4 83¾, cables at $4 83¾, and commercial at $4 79½@$4 80¼ for long, and $4 82½@$4 82¾ for demand.

The Steam-ship Rhein, which arrived from Europe last night, brought $812,500, gold, consisting of £42,500 and 3,000,000f.

Government bonds were strong on a small business. The dealings were confined to coupon 4s, which sold at 102¼. Railroad mortgages were active and buoyant. St. Louis and Iron Mountain incomes advanced 2@3 ₩ cent. There was an active demand for Erie, C., C. and I. C., Chesapeake and Ohio, and Kansas and Texas issues, which advanced 1@2 ₩ cent.; Ohio and Mississippi Seconds rose 1½ ₩ cent. State bonds were dull.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1879.

Receipts	$3,857,610 77
Payments	2,483,976 57
Balance, coin	141,478,765 13
Balance, note	30,202,777 49

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅛	102¼
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 81¾	$4 81½@$4 81¾
New-York Central	119	119
Harlem	156	156
Rock Island	140⅝	140⅝
N. Y., N. H. and H.	157	157
United R. R. of New-Jersey	146½	146⅝
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	114⅝	115
Panama	150	150½
Fort Wayne	112	112
Pittsburg	101¼	101¼
Illinois Central	91½	91½
Chicago and Alton	96	96⅝
Erie	26⅞	27⅜
Erie pref.	50⅛	51⅜
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅝
Canada Southern	62⅛	62⅛
Wabash	41⅞	41⅝
North-western	81⅛	81⅛
North-western pref.	99⅞	99⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	67	67⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	99⅛	99⅝
Delaware, Lack. and Western	60	62⅛
New-Jersey Central	53⅝	54⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49¼	50⅛
Morris and Essex	91½	92⅞
Michigan Central	83⅛	83½
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	46¼	47
*Union Pacific	82⅝	83¼
Kansas Pacific	71	70
C., C., C. and I.	51½	54⅜
C., C. and I. C.	9⅝	11⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¼	23⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	52¼	52½
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅛	17¼
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	48¼	49
St. Louis and San Francisco	14⅝	17
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	18⅜	20⅛
St. Louis and San Fran. 1st pref.	44⅛	47
St. Louis, K. C. and N.	24⅜	24½
St. Louis, K. C. and N. pref.	59	58⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	18¼	17⅞
Iron Mountain	44⅛	44⅜
Louisville and Nashville	58⅛	58⅜
Northern Pacific	23	23¼
Northern Pacific pref.	50⅜	51
Bur., Cedar Rapids and Northern	55	55
Western Union	93⅜	*92
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	35½	34⅜
Pacific Mail	22½	24¼
Quicksilver	13⅜	13⅝
Quicksilver pref.	47⅛	48
Sutro Tunnel	3⅛	3⅛
Adams Express	100	100
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100	100
American Express	48⅜	49
United States Express	44	44
New-York Elevated	124⅜	124⅜
Metropolitan Elevated	112	112½
Manhattan Elevated	42⅝	44

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	114⅞	114⅞	200
Panama	150½	150½	100
Illinois Central	91½	91½	220
Chicago & Alton	96⅝	96⅝	300
Erie	27⅜	26⅞	44,450
Erie pref.	51⅜	50⅜	2,000
Lake Shore	93	92⅜	19,490
Wabash	41⅞	41⅜	2,720
North-western	81⅜	81	9,350
North-western pref.	99⅞	99⅜	240
Milwaukee & St. Paul	67⅜	66⅞	15,800
Mil. & St. Paul pref.	99⅞	99⅝	700
Del., Lack. & Western	62⅛	60	47,900
New-Jersey Central	54⅜	53⅞	12,600
Del. & Hudson Canal	50⅝	49⅞	9,153
Morris & Essex	92⅞	91	3,025
Michigan Central	83⅝	82⅞	1,250
Chic., St. Paul & Minn.	47⅞	46⅞	3,100
Union Pacific	83⅜	82⅞	4,220
Kansas Pacific	70	70	300
C., C., C. & I.	55	52	3,665
C., C. & Ind. Central	11⅛	9⅞	21,160
Han. & St. Joseph	24¼	23⅞	1,800
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	53	52⅛	4,300
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅞	17⅞	2,400
Ohio & Mississippi pref.	49⅛	49	500
St. L. & San Francisco	17	14⅝	2,950
St. L. & S. F. pref.	20⅛	18⅝	6,630
St. L. & S. F. 1st pref.	47	45	1,975
St. L., K. C. & N.	24½	24	750
St. L., K. C. & N. pref.	59⅛	58⅛	1,400
Mo., Kan. & Texas	18½	17⅞	9,100
Iron Mountain	45⅛	43	20,958
Louisville & Nashville	58⅜	58⅛	700
Northern Pacific	23⅜	23⅛	2,900
Northern Pacific pref.	51¼	50⅜	2,370
Western Union	94⅜	93⅜	5,610
*Western Union	92	91¾	800
A. & P. Telegraph	34⅜	34⅜	100
Pacific Mail	24¼	22⅞	18,320
Quicksilver	13⅝	13⅜	200
Quicksilver pref.	48	46⅞	1,150
Adams Express	100	100	875
American Express	49	49	100
Metropolitan Elevated	113	112½	218
Manhattan Elevated	44	44	100
Ind., Cin. & Lafayette	7⅜	6¾	4,300
Chesapeake & Ohio	10	9⅝	2,590
Ches. & Ohio 1st pref.	19	17½	1,338
Ches. & Ohio 2d pref.	12⅞	*11⅞	2,028
Houston & Texas	48¾	45	2,900
Mobile & Ohio	11⅛	10⅞	1,600
New-Jersey Southern	3⅝	3⅛	2,700
Total sales			304,987

*Ex dividend.

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	121⅜@123	
United States 6s, 1880, registered	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	103⅞	104
United States 6s, 1881, registered	104⅝	105
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	104⅝	105
United States 5s, 1881, registered	102⅝	102¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	102⅝	102⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	101¾	101⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	102⅛	102⅜

The following were the closing rates of foreign Exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	482½@ ..	481½@481¾
Demand	484½@ ..	483¼@483¾
Cable transfers	485 @ ..	483¾@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	479½@480¼
Commercial, 3days	.. @ ..	482½@482¾
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	521⅞@523⅛	523¾@524⅜
Cable transfers	520 @ ..	521¼@ ..
Commercial	.. @ ..	526⅞@528½
Commercial, 3days	.. @ ..	524⅜@526¼
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	523⅝@525	525 @525⅝
Demand	522½@523⅛	523¾@524⅜
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	523¾@525⅝	525 @526¼
Demand	523⅛@523⅜	523¾@525
Reichmarks:		
60-days sight	94 @ 94⅛	93⅞@ 94
Demand	94⅝@ 94⅞	94⅛@ 94⅝
Commercial	.. @ ..	93⅛@ 93⅜
Commercial, 3days	.. @ ..	93⅝@ 94⅛

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$78,348,106
Balances	3,911,408

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Exchanges	$530,921,366
Balances	24,859,791

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 5s, '83	43	N. Y. 6s, g. r., '87	107
Ala. 5s, '86	43	N. Y. 6s, g. c., '87	107
Ala. 8s, '86	43	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '83	106
Ala. 8s, '88	43	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '91	117
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R.	2½	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '92	117
Ala. 8s, A. & C. R.	10½	N. Y. 6s, g. l., '93	120x
Ala. 8s of '92	20	N. C. 6s, o., '86-98	22
Ala. 8s of '93	20	N. C. 6s, o., A. O.	22
Ala. class A, 2 to 5	44	N. C. N. C. R. 6s '83-4-5	105
Ala. class A, sm	44	N. C. 7s, c. off	86
Ala. class B, 5s	71	N. C. 7s, A. & O.	105
Ala. class C, 2 to 5	55	N. C. 7s, o. off	85
Ark. 6s, fd. '99	5	N. C. f. a., '66-1900	7½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is	1	N. C. f. a., '68-98	7½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	1	N. C. n., J. J., '92-8	13½
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	1	N. C. n., A. O., '92-8	13½
Ark. 7s, Miss. O. & R. R.	1	N. C. C. R.	1
Ark. 7s, Ark. C. R.	1	N. C. sp. t., cl. 1, '98-9	2¼
Conn. 6s, '83-4	107	N. C. sp. t., cl. 2	2¼
Ga. 6s, '80-86	100	N. C. sp. t., cl. 3	2¼
Ga. 7s, g., '90	109	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. c. 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '86	111
Ill. w. l.	100	R. I. 6s, '93-9	112
Ky. 6s	100	S. C. 6s	50
La. 6s	15	S. C. 6s, J. J.	15
La. 6s, n.	15	S. C. 6s, A. O.	15
La. 6s, n. ftg. d.	15	S. C. f. a., '66	15
La. 7s, py.	15	S. C. l. c., '89, J. J.	40
La. 8s, lev.	15	S. C. l. c., '89, A. O.	40
La. 6s, lev.	15	S. C. 7s, '88	15
La. 8s, lev., '75	15	S. C. nfd.	1¾
La. 7s, cn.	39	Tenn. 6s, o., '90-2-8	30⅛
Mo. 6s, due '82-3	102	T. 6s, n., '92-8-1900	27
Mo. 6s, due '86	104	Tenn. 6s, n., n. s., '14	27½
Mo. 6s, due '87	104	Va. 6s, o.	28
Mo. 6s, due '88	105	Va. 6s, n., '66	28
Mo. 6s, due '89-90	105	Va. 6s, n., '67	28
Mo. 6s, a. n., due '92	104	Va. 6s, cn.	81¼
Mo. 6s, fd. due '94-5	107	Va. 6s, xmc.	58½
M., H. & S. J., due '86	104	D. C. 3.65s, '24	84
M., H. & St. J., due '87	104½		

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., H. & E. 1st 7s	33½	C., P. & A. n. 7s	113
B., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	89½	K. & W. R'g 1st 7s	100
C. & O. p. m. f.	101	L. S. cn. c. 1st 7s	119
C. & O. 6s, g. a. B. in. d.	50½	L. S. cn. r. 1st 7s	119
C. & O. 6s, g. a. B., cn.	44	L. S. cn. c. 2d 7s	114
C. & O. 6s, cur. in. def.	24¾	L. & N. cn. 7s	113
C. & A. s. f. 6s	107	L. & N. 2d 7s r. g.	102⅝

L. & M. R. 1st 7s	104	N. & D. 1st 7s	104⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	109½	M. & O. 1st 7s	94
C., B. & Q. cn. 7s	120	Met. Elev. 1st 6s	102⅞
C., B. & Q. 5s, s. f.	101	Mich. C. cn. 7s	118
C. R. I. & P. 6s r.	113½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, s. f.	110
K. & D. M. 1st sm.	92	Mo., K. & T. cn. as.	78½
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	113	Mo., K. & T. cn. 2d inc.	33½
C. R. of N. J. 1st cn. as.	99⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	105½
C. R. of N. J. 7s, cv. as.	99⅜	N. Y. C. 6s, r. e.	104⅛
C. R. of N. J. adj. 7s	103	N. Y. C. 6s, sub.	104⅛
L. & W. B. cn. as.	79⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st c. 7s	124½
A. D. & I. 7s	90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st r. 7s	124
A. D. & I. as.	90	H. R. 7s, 2d s. f.	110
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. 7s	109	Os. S. 1st int. g. 3 to 5	86
M. & S. P. 1st C. & M. 7s	113	O. & M. cn. 7s	110¼
M. & St. P. 1st cn. s. f. 7s	107¼	O. & M. 2d cn. 7s	100⅛
C. & N. W. int. 7s	106	O. & M. 1st S. div. 7s	35
C. & N. W. cn. 7s	115	C. P., S. J. br. 6s	101⅛
C. & N. W. ext. 7s	102⅛	C. P., C. & O. 1st 6s	100
C. & N. W. 1st 7s	108	C. P. l. g. 6s	104⅛
C. & N. W. s. g. 7s	114	W. P. 6s, '99	103
C. & N. W. r. g. 7s	113½	U. P. 1st 6s	109⅛
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	115	U. P. l. g. 7s	114
G. & C. ext. 7s	104⅛	U. P. s. f. 8s	112
C. & M. 1st 7s	117	P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	102⅞
W. & St. P. 2d 7s	107	P. R. of Mo. 2d 7s	105
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s, s. f.	116	S. P. R. of Mo. 1st 6s	98⅛
C., C., C. & I. cn. 7s	104⅛	K. P. 1st 7s, L. b., c. c.	87
C. St. L. & N. O. T. L. 7s	100	K. P. inc. c. No. 11	75
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st cn. 7s	96¼	K. P. inc. c. No. 16	74
S. B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	109⅞	K. P. D. div. 6s as. c. c.	105½
M. & E. 1st 7s, '14	121	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	125
M. & E. 2d 7s, '91	111¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 7s	122
M. & E. 7s, '71	109	C. & P. cn. s. f. 7s	113⅛
M. & E. 1st cn. gtd 7s	99	C., C. & I. C. 1st cn. 7s	78¼
D. & H. C. 1st 7s, '84	101¼	C., C. & I. C. 2d cn. 7s	28¾
D. & H. C. 1st 7s, '91	102¼	C., C. & I. C. 1st t. c. a.	77⅛
D. & H. C. c. 7s	104	C., C. & I. C. 2d t. c. a.	28⅞
D. & H. C. r. 7s	104¼	R., W. & O. cn. 1st 7s	64⅞
D. & H. C. 1st P. div. 7s	105	St. L. & I. M., 1st 7s	112½
A. & S. 1st 7s	110	St. L. & I. M. A. B. 7s	96⅛
A. & S. 2d 7s	107⅜	St. L. & I. M. C. & F. 7s	99⅛
A. & S. 3d 7s	100	St. L. & I. M. C. A. & T. 7s	92
R. & S. 1st c. 7s	122	St. L. K. N. r. e. r. 7s	102¼
D. & R. G. 1st 7s	96¾	St. L. A. & T. H. 1st 7s	110
Erie 3d ind. 7s	104⅜	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d pf.	87¾
Erie 4th ind. 7s	104	St. L. A. & T. H. 2d in.	53
Erie 5th ind. 7s	109	T., P. & W. 2d 7s	50
Erie, xc. S. '79 & p.	112½	T. & W. 1st ext 7s, xc.	107
B., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	117	T. & W., S. L. div. xmc	97
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d 6s	74⅞	T. & W. 2d ext. 7s, xc.	92⅝
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d 5s	72⅜	T. & W. eq. 7s	40
H. & St. J. 8s cv.	103¾	T. & W. xc.	84⅜
H. & T. C. 1st m. l. 7s	106	G. W. 1st 7s, xc.	107½
H. & T. C. W. D. 7s	103½	G. W. 2d 7s, xc.	91½
H. & T. C. 2d m. l. 8s	106½	I. & S. I. 1st 7s, xc.	93¼
C. F. & M. 1st 7s	97	W. U. 7s, r.	113
L. S. M. S. & N. L. s. f. 7s	110¾	Sp. V. W. W. 1st 6s	98
C., P. & A. c. 7s	101½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—SEPT. 20.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	119½	120¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	147	149
Pennsylvania Railroad	43⅛	43⅜
Reading Railroad	18½	18⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	44½	44⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	42	43
Northern Pacific	23¼	24
Northern Pacific preferred	50⅝	50⅞
Northern Central Railroad	24	24¼
Lehigh Navigation	23¾	24¼
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	6½	6⅝
Hestonville Railway	18½	18⅝
Central Transportation	45	45½

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Sept. 16—Steamer Montana, Liverpool—Mexican silver dollars	$250,000
Sept. 20—Steamer Colon, Aspinwall—United States gold coin	5,000
Sept. 10—Steamer Santo Domingo, Port Plata—One box Mexican silver dollars	1,885
Sept. 10—Steamer Santo Domingo, Cape Hayti—Three kegs America silver coin, fractional	12,000
Sept. 20—Steamer Colon, Panama—United States gold coin	100,000
Sept. 20—Steamer Donau, London—American silver coin	30,000
Total	$173,885

Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 26 Nassau-street, and August Belmont & Co., No. 19 Nassau-street, who offer for sale Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 40-year 6 ₩ cent. bonds, interest payable in New-York. The bonds are secured by mortgage and pledge of the first mortgage bonds of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.

Following is the quarterly statements of the State Banks of the City of New-York on the 13th day of September, 1879:

LIABILITIES.

	June 14, 1879.	Sept. 13, 1879.
Capital	$11,825,200	$11,325,200
Net profits	4,686,400	4,548,200
Circulation	17,100	18,200
Due banks	4,619,200	4,551,800
Due depositors	28,736,900	28,640,300
Unpaid dividends	60,900	129,100
Total	$49,945,700	$49,712,800

RESOURCES.

	June 14, 1879.	Sept. 13, 1879.
Loans and discounts	$33,841,200	$35,017,900
Other stocks and b'ds and mort'gs	4,546,800	4,270,400
Due from banks	2,898,200	2,903,400
Real estate	1,618,200	1,609,800
Cash items and bank-notes	177,000	146,700
Specie	1,382,400	1,385,900
Legal tenders	5,464,500	4,354,600
Overdrafts	17,400	24,100
Total	$49,945,700	$49,712,800

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 20.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	18¼	Northern Belle	3½
Alta	6⅝	Ophir	42¼
Belcher	4½	Overman	9¼
Best & Belcher	19¼	Raymond & Ely	1
Bullion	7½	Savage	14¾
California	6⅜	Sierra Nevada	47½
Chollar	7¼	Union Consolidated	73¾
Consolidated Virginia	6⅜	Yellow Jacket	16¾
Crown Point	5½	Bodie	14
Eureka Consolidated	23	Potosi	5⅞
Exchequer	5⅝	Imperial	1⅛
Gould & Curry	11¼	Martin White	3
Grand Prize	2¼	Mono	7¼
Hale & Norcross	14⅛	Independence	2
Julia Consolidated	4⅛	Consolidated Pacific	6⅞
Justice	4	Mammoth	9
Mexican	38		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Stock Exchange is closed to-day for repairs.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 3 ₩ cent. Rentes 83f. 85c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern steady at 53s.; Western steady at 47s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut steady at 31s.; Short Rib steady at 32s.; Long Clear steady at 28s. 6d.; Short Clear steady at 29s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull at 38s. Shoulders dull at 21s. Beef—India Mess, none in the market; Extra Mess steady at 89s.; prime Mess, none in the market. Lard—Prime Western steady at 32s. 3d. Tallow—Prime City firmer at 32s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits steady at 22s. 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s.; fine firmer at 11s. 6d. Cheese—American choice firmer at 44s. Lard-oil steady at 33s. Flour—Extra State firmer at 26s. Wheat—Spring No. 3 steady at 8s. 11d.; Spring No. 2 firmer at 9s. 4d.; new Western Winter steady at 9s. 8d.; new Southern Winter steady at 9s. 9d. Corn—Mixed steady at 5s. 1d. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American, none in the market. Resin—Common, at London, dull at 4s. Turpentine—Spirits, at London, steady at 21s. 6d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 5,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,450 bales American. Futures weaker; sellers at last night's prices; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September delivery, 6⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 11-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 3-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, December and January delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6d. Provisions—Cheese, 44s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures dull; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 5-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 1-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, November and December delivery, 5 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 15-16d.

LONDON, Sept. 20—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 51s. 3d. ₩ quarter. Refined Petroleum, 6⅛d.@6⅜d. ₩ gallon. Linseed-oil, £27 15s.@£28 ₩ ton. Sugar, 23s. 9d. ₩ cwt. for Cuba Centrifugal polarizing 96°.

ANTWERP, Sept. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 83f. 50c. ₩ 100 kilos. Petroleum, 18⅝f. for fine pale American.

BREMEN, Sept. 20.—Petroleum, 7 marks 35 pfennigs.

BREMEN, Sept. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 39½ marks ₩ 110 lb.

HAVRE, Sept. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 43f. ₩ 50 kilos.

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—EXTRAORDINARY TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Barrett.

See Order.—The People of the State of New-York ex. rel. Cooper, Mayor, &c., against the Special Term of Chambers, now being held in and for the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house, in the City and County of New-York, and against the Hon. Theodoric R. Westbrook, the Justice presiding at the said Special Term at Chambers, and against Sidney P. Nichols, the relator in certain proceedings pending in said Special Term and Chambers; The People, &c., ex rel. Nichols vs. Cooper, Mayor, &c.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Goepp.

Enniss vs. Devlin.—Motion denied with $10 costs, unless within 10 days after service of this order on plaintiff's attorney the defendant will pay said attorney $10 costs of this motion, and stipulate that he will in no event tax costs of this action hitherto incurred, and further stipulate that upon serving the proposed supplemental answer, plaintiff may discontinue without costs. In such case the present motion is granted, and the time for serving the supplemental answer extended six days from and after compliance with the conditions aforesaid.

Coolidge vs. Ford.—Order settled and filed.

Auerbach vs. Busch.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, unless terms as indorsed on papers are complied with.

Scofield vs. Carter.—Opinion filed.

Motions Granted.—Stein vs. Salomon; Bawanco vs. Pohatski; Hellon vs. Weston; Wilson vs. Munkenbeck; White vs. Wyman; Braun vs. Samuels.

Rice vs. Baum.—Judgment vacated.

Wiseman vs. Lassiter.—Receiver appointed.

Butts vs. Hamerstein.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Randell vs. Carpenter.—Justification dismissed, with $10 costs.

Rich vs. Tilden.—Judgment vacated.

Wyhoff vs. Bonneville.—Answer ordered on file.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—A meeting of creditors of T. & W. Murray, merchants, of Pembroke, was held here to-day, when their liabilities were stated at $118,740. The Merchants' Bank is the heaviest creditor, the amount due this bank being $43,509, for which security is held.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WEBSTER'S GREAT SPEECHES.

THE GREAT SPEECHES AND ORATIONS OF DANIEL WEBSTER, with an Essay on Daniel Webster as a Master of English Style. By EDWIN P. WHIPPLE. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 8vo. Pp. 771.

An edition of Webster's orations and speeches in a single volume has always been greatly needed, and the publishers have rendered the reading public a peculiar service in bringing the works of the first of American statesmen within the reach of those who think and read and write. Though Lord Palmerston confessed, on being told about Webster, that he had never heard of him before, it revealed the narrowness of the English leader much more than it indicated the inferiority of his American compeer. Webster's fame has been steadily growing since his death. It has been greatly helped by the strong impulse which the declamation of his patriotic passages in defense of the Union gave to those who came to the defense of the Government of the United States, and by their success in maintaining the Government intact. His patriotism, his leadership of New-England sentiment, have been felt much more than his comprehensive views as a statesman or his larger teaching as a master of political philosophy. His speeches have been packed away in six octavo volumes, and could only be had by those who were able to own libraries. This kept him from the popularity he deserved. Now that whatever party feeling was associated with his later years has passed away, we are better able to appreciate the great "expounder of the Constitution," and the republication of his works in their present beautiful and compact style will be of immense service in teaching the men who are engaging, or are soon to engage, in political affairs the broad and permanent principles on which the American nation is based. The time has come to understand and appreciate Webster; the works of the men who stood by him, the speeches of Calhoun and Clay, are already consigned to the lumber room of one's library, while Webster's are so full of vitality that no educated man can afford to be ignorant of them.

There are permanent reasons why he should thus take the front rank among our statesmen. Far more than either Calhoun or Clay, he went to the root of public questions, and usually stood not upon the side of theory so much as upon the basis of substantial fact. He reminds us of Alexander Hamilton and of Edmund Burke. Hamilton has recently come to life because it has been discovered that he saw as a whole the essential principles of American nationality; Burke lives forever, though the writings of few really great men are so much involved with the transient matter of local politics or State questions, because his mind overleaped the event and saw even local and transient matters in the light of great principles; and Webster lives in our literature to-day because he based his speeches and orations, not on the accidents of the hour, but on a proper application of the first principles of government and society and finance to the great questions of American politics. Like Burke, he always makes the basis of his argument larger than the occasion that calls it forth, and his arguments are addressed to the practical reason.

But there is more in Webster's speeches than the argument and the thinking which he put into them. Their chief merit is the style in which they were spoken or written. The style is the index of Webster's mind. Mr. Whipple's essay has the merit of being a very thorough analysis of this style. He makes it the interpretation of Webster himself. In his earlier days Webster was not such a writer as he afterward came to be. He had not earned the right to use the words he attempted to use. It was Jeremiah Mason, the greatest master of the common law whom our country has yet produced, who took the nonsense out of him. Webster was habitually beaten at the bar by the downright common sense and bluntness of his great antagonist. He set himself the task of finding out the secret of Mr. Mason's strength. He found it and practiced it until his own style was as clear and lucid as Mr. Mason's was, and then he enriched it with such words as he had earned the right to use. The result, quite early in his professional career, was that his style was notable for its clearness and force. It was sensible and manly; it reflected the massive strength and sincerity of Webster himself; it had the severity and beauty of one who could hold his audiences by the merit of what he had to say. The reader of these speeches and orations finds himself irresistibly led on from sentence to sentence. The words are in their right places; there is never one too many; they always stand for an idea; they make you feel the force of the man who uses them. He has often been compared to Burke, and passages in his writings lose nothing by being placed side by side with what this great Englishman has written, but, on the whole, Webster, if the most influential statesman, is the less fascinating writer. He is less epigrammatic than Burke, introduces fewer sentences that cling to the memory or that throw a flood of light upon subtle truth. The direction of the two men is the same, and they may properly be classed together, but the mental constitution of each is different from that of the other. There is more personality in Webster and more imagination in Burke. Yet there is no other political writer in America who can be compared with Webster, or whose writings have the same vitality.

Mr. Whipple's introductory essay upon "Webster as a Master of English Style" is not above the *criticism that, while it admirably points out* Webster's strength, it is very far below anything that either Webster or Mr. Whipple himself has written in point of real excellence. If it could have been reduced by one-third, and its irrelevant matter and sorry attempts at humor had thus been removed, it would have done Mr. Whipple much credit. Two or three pages at the beginning, devoted to sophomorical style, are entirely out of place, and again and again passages and sentences are thrown in which have little to do in illustrating his subject. It is, perhaps, invidious to mention these defects when his general analysis is thorough and exhaustive, but we have a right to expect from Mr. Whipple, on a subject which is peculiarly within the range of his gifts, something more complete and finished than what is here published. When he does his best, there is no American critic who surpasses him. He rightly traces the excellence of Webster's style to the moral qualities of the man, and brings out points heretofore overlooked. His power over the yeomanry of New-England from 1820 to his famous 7th of March speech, 1850, was something almost unprecedented in political history. Mr. Whipple says with truth:

"What gave Webster his immense influence over the opinions of the people of New-England was, first, his power of so 'putting things' that everybody could understand his statements; secondly, his power of so framing his arguments that all the steps, from one point to another, in a logical series, could be clearly apprehended by every intelligent farmer or mechanic who had a thoughtful interest in the affairs of the country; and, thirdly, his power of inflaming the sentiment of patriotism in all honest and well-intentioned men by overwhelming appeals to that sentiment, so that, after convincing their understandings, he clinched the matter by sweeping away their wills. Perhaps to these sources of influence may be added another which most great statesmen have lacked. With all his great superiority to average men in force and breadth of mind, he had a genuine respect for the intellect as well as for the manhood of average men. * * * The farmers and mechanics who read his speeches felt ennobled when they found that the greatest statesman of the country frankly addressed them as man to man, without pluming himself on his exceptional talents and accomplishments. Up to the crisis of 1850, he succeeded in domesticating himself at most of the pious, moral, and intelligent firesides of New-England. Through his speeches he seemed to be almost bodily present wherever the family gathered in the evening around the blazing hearth, discussed the questions of the day. It was not the great Mr. Webster, 'the god-like Daniel,' who had a seat by the fire. It was a person who talked to them and argued with them as though he was 'one of the folks'—a neighbor dropping in to make an evening call; there was not the slightest trace of assumption in his manner; but suddenly, after the discussion had become a little tiresome, certain fiery words would leap from his lips and make the whole household spring to their feet, ready to sacrifice life and property for the Constitution and the Union. That Webster was thus a kind of invisible presence in thousands of homes where his face was never seen shows that his rhetoric had caught an element of power from his early recollections of the independent, hard-headed farmers whom he met when a boy in his father's house. * * * He was as incapable of insulting one member of this landed democracy—sterile as most of their acres were—as of insulting the memory of his father, who belonged to this class."

Mr. Whipple is more engaged in tracing the moral elements in Webster's character as they are discovered in his style than in showing how Webster read and studied to win the fine and delicate touch which is revealed even in his sober discussions of matters of fact. The real secret of Webster's power, the literary secret, [illegible] the style as interpreting the man, he has failed to give; the essay is complete when Webster is seen from Mr. Whipple's single point of view, but he does not look into the great statesman's mind and study his mental operations as you look into a printer's shop to see how he turns a manuscript into a printed page. There is abundant evidence here and there in Webster's letters and in the anecdotes told of him, of the way in which he learned to freight words with meaning, of the books and authors that helped him, and Mr. Whipple himself gives an extract which discloses the operation of Webster's mind in obtaining knowledge that has force and fire in it: "In my education," Webster once remarked to Charles Sumner, "I have found that conversation with the intelligent men I have had the good fortune to meet has done more for me than books ever did; for I learn more from them in a talk of half an hour than I could possibly learn from their books. Their minds in conversation come into intimate contact with my own mind, and I absorb certain secrets of their power, whatever may be its quality, which I could not have detected in their works." This was to Webster one of the most important sources of imagery as well as of positive knowledge, but Mr. Whipple fails to tell us, as one so deeply versed in all that pertains to Webster could if he had thought of it, how Webster's mind caught the quick and confident and restful movement that resulted in his unique and exceptional and vital style. The moral qualities of the man are certainly the necessary basis, but there are elements of style which have nothing to do with morals or character; and what the world most wants to know about Webster—the tracing in his personal history of the gradual growth of his literary power, the showing of this in his letters, in his speeches, in his growing mental grasp, Mr. Whipple has hardly touched upon at all. We regret this all the more, because it is what Mr. Whipple could have done better than almost any one else. Much as is revealed by the interpretation of the man through his style, the power that threw lightning into single sentences and even words; the power that lifts his speeches into literature; the massive energy of mind that is seen in his lucid exposition of difficult questions, is what the public wants Mr. Whipple to show. It is the psychological analysis of his style, how the heart and soul of the man got into such pure and excellent English, that he is asked to explain; and it is more the pity that he has failed to do this, because it is precisely what was needed as an introduction to a popular edition of Webster's works. The facts of his political and personal career are still fresh, but comparatively few of the men in middle life to-day have ever thought how Daniel Webster came to be the first prose writer in American literature. Mr. Whipple has answered one part of this question; we greatly regret that he has not answered the other part also.

The publishers have prefixed to the volume the two portraits which have most interest to the public—the one which represents Webster at the outset of his career, and the one which represents him as the mature and thoughtful man of affairs. The typography, the index, and the general make-up of the book are all that could be desired.

A BRITISH STATESMAN.

BURKE. By JOHN MORLEY. HARPER & BROTHERS.

Except in so far as a literary excursion may be valuable in and for itself at any time the publication of a life of Edmund Burke to-day must be quite useless unless its author has both the ability and the desire to cast some new and needful light upon the times and character of Burke, and to turn them to practical or philosophical account for the good of the present. Mr. Morley has said of Mr. Greg that he is "one of the very few publicists who bring to the discussion of special circumstances, in the economical and political situation of the hour, principles and a habit of mind formed by reflecting on society and its problems as a great whole;" and as much might be said of Mr. Morley himself, who is in love with general principles and wide views, whether he is to apply them to, and employ them against the English, in Zulu-land or in favor of English operatives and against English capitalists at home. For like habits of mind Mr. Morley has evidently believed that Edmund Burke might be made the text of an indirect sermon in favor of philosophical government, for in the main he agrees with Coleridge that Burke "possessed and had sedulously sharpened that eye which sees all things, actions, and events in relation to the laws which determine their existence and circumscribe their possibility. He referred habitually to principles—he was a scientific statesman." The political philosophy of Burke was, however, founded on facts, and without even a forecast tinge of the utopian politics of Comte, for whom Mr. Morley has great respect; he despised abstractions when he came to deal with concretes, and it might be said that with him the best practicable was never hampered or embarrassed by the highest ideal; so that, in effect, he was ever adjusting means to ends with an eye to the present, and to the immediate—never the remote—future. He foresaw the dangers which menaced Europe should the managers of the French Revolution succeed in foisting upon the people their so-called philosophical vagaries under the garb of working principles, just as he foresaw the outcome of Lord North's method of dealing with America, but this was the result of no abstract reasoning, but rather of the way in which he looked at the immediate course of events. In the "Reflections on the Revolution in France" he said: "The effect of liberty to individuals is that they may do what they please; we ought *to see what it will please them to do before we* risk congratulations which may be soon turned into complaints." * * * "Am I to congratulate a highwayman and murderer who has broke prison upon the recovery of his natural rights? This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the galleys, and their heroic deliverer, the metaphysic Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance." Indeed, Burke seems to have cared so little for anything except near causes and effects, or, as Mr. Morley puts it, for "political" movements in all things which touched the State, that apparently he had not examined into the grave causes which led the discontented people of France to overthrow an intolerable Government, or thought it worth while to reflect much upon the good that should afterward proceed from their action. And the same thing is evidenced in the bitterness with which he wrote against the French revolutionists in regard to the effect which their principles might have on Europe at large; the danger was imminent, and the good not merely remote, but not to be looked for at all from any point of view which may rightly be taken by a statesman. Seventeen years after the publication of the "Reflections," he was still fervently and vehemently denouncing the philosophers, and when some of the English clergy petitioned from some of the severities of subscription, he resisted them on the remarkable and characteristic ground that the truth of a proposition deserves less attention than the effect of adherence to it upon the established order of things. Mr. Morley says of him, that he was "filled with the spirit, and he borrowed the arguments which have always marked, the champion of faith and authority against the impious assault of reason or innovation. The constitution was sacred to him as the voice of the Church and the oracles of her saints are sacred to the faithful;" a saying which his biographer looks upon as being inconsistent with Burke's averment that though the people might be deceived in their choice of an object, yet he "could scarcely conceive any choice they could make to be so very mischievous as the existence of any human force capable of resisting it." But as matter of fact the constitution must be taken to be the will of the people, and their choice—what else can it be conceived to be?—and in thinking and speaking of it as such Burke was entirely consistent with himself, as he was when, in 1771, in his place he warned the House of Commons of the evils of the course upon which they were entering by the usurpation of another form of the dispensing power for pretending to which the last of the Stuarts lost his crown. Burke in reality worked from the constitution as from the highest principle, and in doing so was both philosophical and consistent; whether or not there was a higher principle possible for a statesman is, of course, a wholly different matter. He was, moreover, a thorough party man, with whom personal interests counted for little, and "he forgot that he had any interests of his own to be promoted, apart from the interests of the party with which he acted," leaving it, to be sure, when he no longer was in sympathy with it, and then attempting to break it up, but faithful while his connection with it lasted.

In 1867 Mr. Morley published a study on Burke which was almost entirely critical; the present work is rather a narrative of the events of Burke's life than a criticism of his public actions. As such, it is interesting, as it should be, seeing that interest is the chiefly valuable thing in a biography. Some of the stories of the older biographers of Burke, which might well have been told in full, are, however, wanting from it—such, for instance, as the whole story of the famous satire, "A Vindication of Natural Society," in which Bolingbroke's style and manner of thought were so well imitated that the best judges were for a time deceived by it. When Bolingbroke died, he left to Mallet some formidable literary artillery, which was to work sad havoc in the Christian ranks. Mallet spread sensational reports of the ingenuity and wisdom of the work, and on the eve of its publication stood at the publisher's shop-door, and, taking out his watch, proclaimed that "in half an hour Christianity would tremble." The half-hour passed, and though Christianity gave no sign of mortal terror when the book appeared, some of its timorous friends, who knew the charm of Bolingbroke, at least dreamed, in a nightmare fashion, concerning it. In a few days, many trembling saints were hard at work writing replies to the work, which were more or less valuable. Shortly afterward, "young Mr. Burke" published his "Vindication," purporting to be a posthumous work by Bolingbroke, attacking civilized society and showing the advantages of savagism. Its satire must have been fine-drawn, seeing that anarchists and conservatives alike attributed it to its supposititious source, and that he who now reads it will be at a loss to see in what way it bears upon the Viscount's notions; at all events, it was taken for his work, and even after its true authorship became known, it was republished in England as a piece of serious argument. Mr. Morley does not clear up the mystery of the purchase of the house and lands known as the "Gregories," in the County of Bucks, by Burke when he was a poor man, but probably that mystery will never be explained, as indeed there is no crying need that it should be, seeing that, as the matter stands, it is not necessarily in the slightest degree disgraceful to Burke, who in all that is known of him was an honest and upright man.

SCIENTIFIC GOSSIP.

Admiral Serres justifies the American practice of increasing the high sails of sailing vessels at the expense of the lower, on the ground that the velocity of the wind at the upper masts is greater than at the lower masts.

In a communication to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, G. L. Ciamician announces that he has discovered that the spectrum of the metals of the alkaline earths is made up of the spectrum of magnesium and of the less refrangible half of the complete spectrum of oxygen.

Malleable bronze is made by alloying 38 parts of copper and 25 parts of zinc, the copper being loosely covered with the zinc in the crucible. When the zinc has been fully incorporated with the copper, the alloy is cast in molding sand in the shape of bars, which are said to be capable of being hammered into any shape when hot.

Galtier has observed, in his experiments with the poison of hydrophobia on rabbits, that the daily hypodermic use of salicylic acid did not prevent the development of the deadly effect. He determined, also, that the saliva of a mad dog obtained from the living animal and preserved in water, sometimes retains its virulence for a period of not less than 24 hours.

The dangers in a wanton destruction of forests have already been felt in California. According to the *California Horticulturist*, the greatest harm is done by sheep and cattle. Private individuals will buy a quarter section of Government land, selecting that on which the best springs are, and use the rest of the section for pasturage. The cattle tramp the ground hard, destroying the seed, and killing all the young trees within their reach.

As W. H. Watson has found that cows' milk is subject to considerable variations in composition, and that these depend upon the character and quantity of the food and the condition and health of the animals at different periods, he suggests that the present limits adopted for genuine milk be reconsidered. In some instances milk from healthy cows contained as little as 10.5 per cent. of total solids, and from 8.5 to 9 per cent. of solids not fat.

Herr Karsten has devised an instrument which he calls the "siren telephone." It consists simply of a circular disk, about 4 inches in diameter, having 24 small magnetic bars fixed radially on its surface, which is caused to revolve rapidly before a Bell telephone, from which the iron plate has been removed. The tones change in a certain numerical relation, according to the direction inward or outward in which the similar poles may be placed on the disk, or to the series of combinations in which the positive and negative poles may be arranged.

Dr. Chiappoli states that he has frequently noticed in patients, apparently very far from death, an extraordinary opening of the eyelids so as to give the eyes the appearance of protruding from their orbits, which was invariably a sign that death would occur within 24 hours. In some cases, when only one eye is wide open while the other remains normal, death will not follow quite so rapidly, but it does take place in a week or so. It is easy to observe this phenomenon when the eyes are wide open, but when, as is generally the case, the eyes are half shut and only opened from time to time, it will be advisable to fix the attention of the patient on some point or light in order to see the change. Chiappoli is utterly at a loss to explain this symptom of approaching dissolution, and ascribes it to some diseased state of the sympathetic nerve.

The following compound is claimed to render wood incombustible without affecting its natural color: Sulphate of zinc, 55 pounds; American potash, 22 pounds; American alum, 44 pounds; oxide of manganese, 22 pounds; sulphuric acid of 60° strength, 22 pounds, and water, 55 pounds. The solids are first placed in an iron vessel containing the water at a temperature of 55° centigrade, and when they are dissolved, the sulphuric acid is added, in small quantities at a time, until the whole is saturated. The wood is then laid, with half an inch space between each piece, on iron gratings in a suitable apparatus, into which the mixture is pumped until all the spaces are filled. Heat is applied, and the wood is boiled in the mixture for about three hours, when it is taken out and dried for use in the open air. After this treatment, it is said, wood resists very intense heat, its surface only being charred slowly, while its fibre remains intact.

The Holloway process of melting sulphide ores is to be put into practical operation by an incorporated company in England. Mr. Alfred H. Allen, the metallurgist, has given a lecture experiment to illustrate it, which will be found useful. On causing oxygen gas to bubble through molten antimony sulphide in a V-shaped piece of combustion-tube, combustion takes place with such a rise of temperature as to soften the glass, while a sublimate is obtained of antimonious oxide, and sulphurous acid gas is evolved. The sublimate is collected in an empty globe, and the sulphurous acid is absorbed on passing it into a large vessel containing lumps of wood charcoal. At the conclusion of the experiment the contents of the combustion-tube may be poured out, and then a button of metallic antimony free from sulphur is obtained. On passing oxygen over lumps of pyrites contained in a heated combustion-tube, vivid combustion takes place, and much free sulphur sublimes and sulphurous acid gas is obtained.

The *Nature* reports that Montigny, in a note to the Belgian Academy, has stated the following result of his investigations on the scintillation of stars: When, in those researches where the colors characterizing the phenomenon are distinctly separated, the blue tint predominates, or is found to be in excess, rain may be expected, if it have not already come. There is great probability that the rain will be more persistent and plentiful the more marked the predominance of blue. He recalls the observations of Secchi, Janssen, and Piazzi Smyth, according to which the telluric lines of the solar spectrum increase in number and intensity in circumstances where the solar rays encounter a large quantity of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, either as the sun nears the horizon or as the humidity of the air increases. Prof. Smyth bases predictions of rain on certain telluric bands in the spectrum, which he calls "rain bands." Montigny thinks there is no doubt that similar phenomena of absorption occur when certain rays from the stars have to pass through more or less moist layers of our atmosphere.

Basing his opinions on what he regards as the legitimate teaching of the doctrine of heredity, a writer in the *Journal of Science* believes that the criminal legislation of the future—unless dominated by those who pander to crime—will do something like this: The lineage and connections of every offender, and especially of every habitual criminal, will be carefully scrutinized, and all surviving members will be subjected to an unobtrusive but penetrating scrutiny. The younger members of the race will be, as far as possible, surrounded with such moral and religious influences as will most effectually check and counteract their probable inbred tendency to crime. Courts of justice, he says, will have their criminal genealogists, whose records will shed a new and most valuable light on not a few unsolved problems both of biology and of mental science. It is to be hoped that when "the future" comes, it will be able to use such a power wisely and without malice. But the author is more radical still. "As for the man," he continues, "who has once formally declared war against society, hoisting, so to speak, the black flag, care will be taken that he shall neither repeat his offense nor, after its commission, become a parent."

WERE THE GREEKS HONEST

SOME VERY OLD GREEK AND ROMAN FORGERIES.

BAD COINS OF EARLY PERIODS—THE CLEVER METALLURGISTS OF TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO—HOW DID THEY MAKE THE MONEY?—A MEASURE OF HUMAN PROBITY—THE DEBASEMENT OF SILVER AND GOLD—DISAPPEARANCE OF SILVER.

It becomes somewhat interesting, in discussing ancient probity, to study the false coins belonging to the old Greek period. We are exceedingly prone to vaunt the honesty of early ages, and to compare the actions of men then with those of our own times. In examining the subject somewhat rapidly, less stress may be laid upon the debasement of the coin than on the frauds which are still discoverable in coins of certain eras. Now, there is something very remarkable in this fact, with which all intelligent numismatists are fairly acquainted: When Greek coins, whether of gold or silver, of a certain weight are found struck before the sixth century B. C., on examination, a gash or cut on the face of the piece is often discoverable. Certainly, this cut was not produced by the teeth of some inquisitive Greek, but was a direct incision made by an instrument, and, though there is a lapse of some 2,200 years or more, man's doubts are thus early very visibly expressed as to the honesty of his contemporaries. When we examine some of these coins, we are amazed at the cleverness shown in imitating good pieces—those having a certain definite weight of the precious metal. To cast a coin was too clumsy a fraud, and would not have escaped detection; molds in terra cotta have been found, but no pieces cast in these matrices have come down to us; even an admixture of the precious metal with a baser one would not have eluded detection. It is worth while here to make this digression as to the physical instincts of the men who have gone before us. We are somewhat too prone to believe that they were readily deceived when eye-sight or the sense of touch was called into play. If we are to believe Mr. Gladstone, the man of Homer's time, or Homer himself, did not posses that power of distinguishing colors which all of us enjoy to-day. This theory of progressive development in physical traits cannot bear careful criticism, and even in the great mental advance man has made to-day, it is doubtful whether it is not more special than general. In the case of deception as to coins, it would be absurd to think that the sharp-witted Greek or Roman merchant ever could have had spurious coin "shoved" on him. His eyes, his hands were undoubtedly as fully up to their business as are those of the Chinese *comperador* of to-day. In order then to make a bad piece of money look and weigh like a good one, a great deal of ingenuity was evolved. As fine a compliment as can be paid to the cleverness of the forger of that early day is to make the following statement: One of these forged pieces having been sent a short time ago to the leading jewelry house in New-York, the most skillful members of the firm were unable to imagine how the mechanical process was accomplished. A piece of bronze had been taken, had been thoroughly enveloped in silver, and had then been struck by the die. The cohesion of the two metals was so absolutely perfect that we have no means of accomplishing the same thing to-day, save by the galvano-plastic process. If old Greek or Roman eyes were endowed with a certain art education, even that would not have helped them, for the false pieces are struck in quite as good a style as the true ones, and, strangely enough, in some particular coins the spurious money is conceived in a higher plane of art than the good. Not only was copper used as the kernel of the piece, but tin was employed. Just as time lays bare the bad actions of a man who while living has enjoyed a certain false reputation for honesty, so has the corrosion or oxidation of the metals, in long ages, separated the good material from the bad. Here is what seems to be a silver piece of Agrigentum. On one side is the fish-hawk, on the other the crab; its date is of the fifth century before Christ. It has not been able to withstand the slow but constant corrosion of many centuries. Here and there may be seen the thin skin of silver, but the inside of the piece is of tin. As to the art conception in the coin, it is very good, and will compare with the best work of the period. Unless at the time it was made, it had had a hole drilled through it, or been gashed or assayed, its false character never would have been discovered. It possibly passed current for 500 years—we cannot fix the limit—was then lost, was recovered again, and never until the present century was nailed to the counter as a forgery. Coming down to a later period, we find that in Cleopatra's time the same bogus money was employed. There are to be found innumerable pieces struck during the Egypto-Romanic period which are fraudulent. The pieces are of copper, with the silver envelope, and must have defied the money-changer of the time. It may be interesting to state that this bad money has a certain value among collectors of to-day, who appreciate it quite as much as they would the good money of the same Queen. It may be worth mentioning too, that as far as such impressions go which can be received from any money portraiture, Cleopatra must have been an exceedingly ugly woman, as there is no coin *which bears the semblance of Egypt's Queen* which does not make the word homely of even a complimentary character. Now, this question arises, since these imitations of coins show such cleverness, were they issued by the States themselves, intended to deceive, or were they due to the rascality of private individuals? In a recent criticism on M. Lenormant's "La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité," it is stated that "the guarantee against any adulteration of the coin was rivalry of neighboring cities, for if the money of a Greek city were debased, it would be met by a general refusal, even, perhaps, in its own markets, and would be soon supplanted by the good money of other cities, which it would be found impossible to exclude." The question of the probity of the old Greeks, as before stated, never can be, of course, exactly determined, *but it must ever remain in doubt whether a* great many of these false coins were not due to the regularly authorized Mints of the day. Such bad pieces may not have passed from hand to hand among the Greeks themselves, but may have been used in more distant countries, among the outer barbarians, who were not intelligent enough to discover the forgeries. In the study of men and manners removed 1,000 or 2,000 years from us, it is often a grave source of error to imagine that they were so very much different from their brothers of to-day. Perhaps the greater mistake is to surround them with the peculiar halo of moral excellence. We may not be great artists, as were the Greeks, we may not even mount to the high esthetic plane of the Renaissance, but it is good and consoling to think that there is progress in other directions, and that, if anything, human rectitude has made a step forward in 2,200 years. When Jean le Bon was captured by the Black Prince, in 1356, and the treaty of Brétigny restored him to his country on the payment of a considerable ransom, the money given to the English was false, and is known to this day among numismatists as coin struck with a fraudulent purpose. They were *écus*, made of gold and copper, instead of pure gold.

As to the admixture of baser metals with the precious ones, as issued by the various Governments of the classic periods, it would be impossible to state whether fraud was intended. How do we know that such money might not have been simple representatives of value, as are our cents or nickels of to-day? The debasement of coin in the classic periods can be pretty accurately followed. Up to 140 B. C. the true coin was of pure metal; then the coinage was gradually lowered in weight and purity, especially in silver, down to the imperial Roman period. In subsequent Roman times, honest coin was made, until the reign of Septimus Severus, (200 A. D.,) when bronze was melted with the silver. At the time of Gordianus III., (235 A. D.,) there is so much bronze with the silver that it can no longer be called silver money. This metal has a special name, and is designated as billon. This billon gradually in time became pure bronze alone, with a miserable wash of tin. Suddenly the quality of coins increased, the Romans seeming ashamed of the base character of their money. In the period of Diocletian (A. D. 285) quite a pure coinage of silver and gold was resorted to, and a new system of bronze coins was devised. Money had a fair amount of the precious metals in it up to the end of the Byzantine period. Then suddenly silver became very scarce, and the only coins known to-day are those of gold and copper. It is quite possible that in the first few centuries after the year 1000 a great portion of the silver may have been invested in the East, as it is to-day in the nineteenth century. The money the Crusaders took with them was absorbed and never came back again. This dearth of silver was constant in Europe until the mines of South America flooded the world with this special metal.

AN ATTORNEY IN DIFFICULTY.

HE IS ARRESTED, WITH A CLIENT, ON A CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

A lawyer named Samuel H. Randall, and one of his clients, known as Webster Young, were taken into custody by a Deputy Sheriff yesterday on an order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue in a suit brought by them against Mrs. Emelyn J. Carpenter, who keeps the St. Omer Hotel, in Sixth-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. Mrs. Carpenter charges that Randall and Young have conspired to destroy her business, and have injured her pecuniarily in the sum of $5,000. She says that in March last her husband, Josiah Carpenter, an unfortunate person, who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial on several indictments for false pretenses, obtained a lease of the St. Omer Hotel. He had a short time previously failed in the grocery business. Randall, she says, went to him, and, saying his creditors would annoy and harass him, urged him to make an assignment of his interest in the hotel for the sake of protection. Carpenter made the assignment to Randall, and the latter at once took up his residence with his family in the hotel. He soon afterward asserted that he was a partner in the establishment, and made himself so offensive in ordering the servants about and inquiring into the business that he was finally ejected from the hotel. Randall then brought suit as a partner against Carpenter, and so harassed him by movements in court that he gave up his lease of the hotel to the owner. Mrs. Carpenter says that on May 1 she obtained a lease of the hotel in her own name and has since carried on the establishment. Randall has, however, continued his proceedings in court. Defeated in his suit in the Superior Court, based on his alleged partnership rights, he brought an action in the Supreme Court under the assignment made to him by Carpenter, and obtained an injunction restraining Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter from disposing of their rights or property in the hotel. While pressing forward his suit, Randall, it is said by Mrs. Carpenter, associated with himself the second defendant, Webster Young, who was formerly employed as a clerk by her, and both began to circulate false stories about the hotel among the guests and the servants. Young is particularly charged with having spread the slanders by telling servants that Mrs. Carpenter would not pay them their wages.

Soon after the arrest of Randall and Young they were taken before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, where Randall moved to vacate the order of arrest. The motion was opposed by E. P. Wilder, for the plaintiff, and Judge Donohue denied it. The Judge fixed the bail for each prisoner at $5,000, but ordered the Sheriff to release Randall until Monday noon, because, as he was a resident of this City and could have been arrested any other day this week, it seemed unjust to take him into custody Saturday afternoon, thus exposing him to the possibility of compulsory confinement over Sunday. The prisoner Young was taken to Ludlow-Street Jail. Judge Donohue refused to give him any privilege, because his denial of having circulated slanders against the business of the plaintiff was opposed by the affidavits of four persons.

Mr. Randall wishes a suspension of public opinion in his case until his answer to Mrs. Carpenter's charges is filed.

SECOND VISIT TO LOUGHNER'S "FENCE."

Burglars burst open the cellar-door of the rubber warehouse of Baker & Williams, at No. 268 Front-street, on Thursday night, and carried off $175 worth of rubber. The robbery was reported to the Police, and Detectives Carr and Kearns, of the Fourth Precinct, were detailed to investigate it. They learned that the inmates of No. 305 Water-street, a "fence," in which, some months ago, they recovered a large and miscellaneous quantity of stolen property, were implicated in the robbery, the burglars and their confederates being John Loughner, William Johnson, "Johnny" Stoleham, and two others. Nellie Loughner, Loughner's wife, confessed that Johnson gave her the rubber, while Loughner's son, on being pressed, admitted that the property was buried in the back yard of the premises. The detectives dug it up, and then undertook the capture of Johnson, who is a desperate fellow, and escaped from Officer Carr a week ago, by climbing up a fire-escape at the back of his house. While Kearns guarded this fire-escape on Friday night, Carr gained an entrance into the house by strategy, and found Johnson in bed. He slipped handcuffs upon him, but he made such a resistance even then, that the detective was compelled to draw his revolver and place it at his temple before he finally submitted to arrest. Thomas Summers, an ex-convict, and Edward Ranley were also arrested on suspicion, but "Johnny" Stoleham escaped. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Loughner and Johnson were held in default of $1,500 bail each, the others being discharged for lack of criminating evidence.

THE MORTALITY RECORD.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week 501 deaths, 491 births, and 209 marriages, showing a decrease of 42 deaths and 52 births, and an increase of 59 marriages, compared with the figures of the preceding week. The following table shows the mortality in this City for the corresponding week during the past 10 years:

Year.	Deaths from all Causes	Children Under 5 Years	From Diarrheal Diseases	From Consumption	From Pneumonia and Bronchitis
1870	475	224	107	77	39
1871	519	284	83	74	41
1872	520	258	112	67	34
1873	546	272	112	93	33
1874	540	297	135	66	29
1875	598	313	105	76	54
1876	484	239	78	83	51
1877	497	261	79	80	41
1878	532	240	86	88	39
1879	501	250	72	76	52

The reports at the Sanitary Bureau show the following number of cases of contagious disease reported during last week: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 41; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 1; measles, 38; diphtheria, 13.

HOW SARAH PEMBERTON WAS DECEIVED.

A young woman who said her name was Sarah Pemberton went before Superintendent Jackson, at Castle Garden, yesterday, and asked to be sent home to her friends in Scotland. She said that she arrived in this City in November, 1878, on the steam-ship City of Nevada, from Glasgow. She went to Boston, where she made the acquaintance of a young man named John Davy. An intimacy sprang up between them, and Davy asked her to marry him. She consented, and expressed a desire to be married by an Episcopalian clergyman. Davy objected to this, and insisted upon a private marriage. She at length agreed to this, and went with him to a man who was, according to Davy's statement, a Baptist minister, and they were married. Afterward she learned that the man who married them was not a clergyman. She lived with Davy as his wife from last December until March, when she received a letter from a brother in England, saying that he was coming to America to see her. Her supposed husband opened the letter, and she thinks the news of her brother's intended visit frightened him, as he ran away from home, leaving her destitute, and she has not since seen him or heard from him. She is about to become a mother. Superintendent Jackson sent the woman to Glasgow yesterday by the steam-ship Circassian.

ALLEGED STEAM-SHIP THIEVES HELD.

The steam-ship Claribel, now lying at Pier No. 46 North River, arrived from the Indies in the latter part of August with a cargo of coffee. While she was detained at Quarantine, G. F. Black, who was on deck on the night of Sept. 3, saw Thomas Keating and Daniel Cunningham board her and lower 12 bags of coffee, valued at $400, to a row-boat manned by three unknown men, who, after receiving the cargo, rowed away in the darkness. Black told what he saw to John Roberts, Superintendent of the vessel, and the latter reported it to Capt. Gastlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, who, with two detectives, yesterday morning arrested Cunningham and Keating, both of whom denied their guilt. They were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were transferred to Special Sessions Court, and then, to save time, Justice Bixby, who presided at Jefferson Market Court, committed them to await trial in default of $2,000 bail.

FAILURE OF A DEALER IN WHEAT.

S. W. Rosenfels, dealer in produce, at Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-street, sent word to the Produce Exchange yesterday that he was unable to meet his engagements, and the announcement was posted in the Exchange. Henry Allen, Mr. Rosenfels's broker, said the failure had been caused by heavy short contracts abroad, and that the liabilities, nearly all of which are on the other side, would amount to about $50,000. The liabilities here are very small, not exceeding $2,000, and have all been settled. Mr. Rosenfels has been in business in New-York about four years. He has recently been selling wheat heavily on the other side, and unexpectedly found himself with more contracts on hand than he could fulfill.

A NEW CUP FOR ATHLETES.

The new prize cup, to be competed for on the grounds of the National Athletic Association, on Saturday the 27th inst., is on exhibition at the store of Tiffany & Co., its makers, and will remain there until the day for the competition. It is adorned by a fine illustration of the various athletic sports, done in bas-relief. The figures in this illustration are not mere conventional types, but are actual representations of the feats performed by members of the club, and were all drawn from life by an artist who visited the club's grounds for the purpose. They are drawn with the greatest accuracy, and represent putting the hammer, vaulting, putting the heavy weight, the tug of war, bicycle and foot racing, and practice with the leaping-bar. A turfed ground, strewn with various athletic implements, gives the illustration a finished and realistic effect, and the figures, in a subdued, half-bright finish, stand out well on a background of brownish gray. The cup was presented to the association by Hubert O. Thompson, and cost $200.

THE IRISH CRICKETERS WIN.

THE GAME PLAYED AT STATEN ISLAND—THE HOME EIGHTEEN MAKE A GOOD RECORD IN THE SECOND INNING.

When "stumps" were drawn on Friday evening, at the termination of the first inning in the cricket match between the Gentlemen of Ireland twelve and 18 members of the Staten Island Cricket and Base-ball Club, the respective scores were: Gentlemen of Ireland, 135; Staten Islanders, 34. Even the most enthusiastic admirers of the home team did not suppose they would run up such a score in the second inning yesterday as would oblige the visitors to resume batting in order to win. A pleasant surprise awaited the friends of the Staten Islanders, however, for the opening play of their batsmen bore promise of at least a good record. That, and nothing more, was accomplished. Harvey and Bance ran up the leading individual scores, their figures being 32, and 14 respectively. For some unexplained reason, the game was not resumed until 2 P. M., although the Irishmen were on the grounds ready to play as early as noon. The number of spectators was nearly as large as on the preceding day. The inning of the Staten Islanders was opened with Bance and Moore at the bat, against the bowling of Exham and Nunn, Bance scoring three runs in the first over off the former, and a single in the next off Nunn. Moore also began well with a single and a cut to "point" for 2, after which he was run out, the first wicket going down for 8. Harvey, his successor, made a hit for 3 to the "on" off Exham, driving Nunn immediately after for a single. Bance then sent a ball from Exham "to square leg" for 3, and in the next gave Miller a chance at "short leg," which was badly missed. The same batsman added another 2 to the score in the next over, and Harvey increased the total by 3 by means of an "off" drive on a ball from Nunn. Both batsmen played well, until Harvey lost his partner, leg before wicket, two men out for 29. Harvey, on being joined by Miley, sent one ball to the slips for 2 off Nunn, but the first ball from Exham bowled Miley out, the third wicket falling for 31. With Lee as his associate, Harvey remained to make several excellent hits, including a drive for 4 and some leg hits worth two and singles. His effective work, taken into consideration with what Bance had done before retiring, reawakened the interest of the spectators in the game, and it began to look as if the Irishmen would, after all, find it necessary to go to the bat again before winning. The Gentlemen of Ireland deemed it advisable at this juncture to assign Casey as the substitute of Exham, and to place Hamilton in Nunn's place. Notwithstanding this change in the bowling, the Americans continued to defend their wickets handsomely, now and then relieving the monotony of that kind of play with pretty hits for singles and drives for double figures. At length Lee's stumps were knocked over by Hamilton, with four men out for 56. Ronaldson was then sent in by the Staten Islanders, and he got a single to the "slips" and another to the "square leg" off Hamilton. After making other singles off both Hamilton and Exham, he drove Hamilton for 3 very prettily, but was bowled by Exham in the next over. The score now stood 65, and five men out. Maning, who now joined Harvey, opened with two singles, and the latter followed with a drive for 2. In the next "over" Exham caught Maning off his own bowling, the sixth wicket for 69. Stevens's stay as a batsman was very brief, for he was run out for 1—the seventh wicket for 72. Harvey, whose "staying" qualities were repeatedly applauded, fell a victim to a catch by Exham off the bowling of Hamilton. Young Outerbridge and Lane, the professional, were the next to represent the Staten Islanders at the bat. The latter was caught by Hamilton off Exham with 1 to his credit—the ninth wicket for 73. Adams, his successor, played for 2 to the third man, and drove Exham for 3. A drive off Hamilton for 4 was his next addition to the score, the spectators greeting it with loud applause. Nunn took Hamilton's place as bowler, "a maiden," marking his first over. Outerbridge was caught by Hamilton at long field off Nunn for 3, the tenth wicket going down for 82. Eyre was caught by W. Hone, Jr., off Exham for a "duck egg." Sprague taking his place for better play, but a poor stand. When he had retired for 5, the total score stood 90, 12 wickets down. Adams having been caught by Casey off Nunn, Allen and Satterthwaite went to the bat, the latter driving Exham for 2, and the former hitting Nunn to leg for 3. Allen retired, stumped by Nunn, in favor of Rawson. The score was 97 now, with 14 men out. Rawson failed to add anything to those figures, for he was bowled by Exham's first ball. Kirtland went out, caught by Hamilton off Exham. Hitchcock, the last man of the eighteen, went in to make two singles, which, added to Satterthwaite's runs, increased the total score to 102. The Irishmen, finding that the combined scores of their opponents' two innings aggregated 136, against their 135, earned in their first inning, sent in Sir George Colthurst and N. Hone to the bowling of Lane and Stevens. Lane's first over was a maiden. In the next off Stevens, N. Hone made two singles, thus gaining the necessary majority of 1 for his team, with 12 wickets to spare. Subjoined is the score in detail:

Bance, leg before wicket	14
Moore, run out	3
Harvey, c. Exham, b. Hamilton	32
Miley, c. G. Hone, b. Exham	0
J. Lee, b. Hamilton	9
P. S. Ronaldson, b. Exham	8
A. P. H. Maning, c. and b. Exham	2
E. W. Stevens, run out	1
R. H. Outerbridge, c. Hamilton, b. Exham	3
G. Lane, c. Hamilton, b. Exham	1
Adams, c. Casey, b. Nunn	9
M. Eyre, c. N. Hone, Jr., b. Exham	0
J. Sprague, c. Miller, b. Exham	5
P. Allen, c. G. Hone, b. Exham	3
F. Satterthwaite, not out	7
Rawson, b. Exham	0
R. Kirtland, c. Hamilton, b. Exham	0
J. Hitchcock, c. Hamilton	2
Byes, 1; leg byes, 4	5
Total	102
First inning	34
Grand total	136

FALL OF WICKETS—SECOND INNING.

Staten Island—8, 29, 31, 56, 65, 69, 72, 72, 72, 82, 85, 90, 90, 97, 97, 97, 102.

BOWLING SCORE—GENTLEMEN OF IRELAND.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Exham	112	31	6	11
Nunn	76	22	2	1
Casey	16	7	1	0
Hamilton	14	17	3	3

A hop was given in the evening at the Pavilion Hotel in honor of the Gentlemen of Ireland. To-morrow they will play, at the St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, the United Fifteen of New-York, consisting of the crack players of the St. George's, Manhattan, Staten Island, and Paterson Clubs.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

The Governing Committee of the Produce Exchange, at a meeting held yesterday morning, adopted certain changes in the rules governing the grain and flour trades, adapting each to the cental system. One clause in the new rules governing the flour trade provides that when flour is sold in sacks the gross weight shall be considered the actual weight. The amendments go into effect Oct. 1. Notice was received from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce announcing that it had adopted the cental system, to go into effect at any time to be agreed upon, but suggesting Jan. 1, 1880. The following gentlemen were appointed a Special Committee on Canals: J. L. N. Strack, E. B. Livermore, William A. Cole, Franklin Edson, Edward Annan, Theodore J. Husted, R. L. Williams, J. R. Taylor, and W. M. Onderdonk.

CONDITION OF THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The produce market was very much excited yesterday and higher. Wheat advanced 2 to 4 cents per bushel, mostly a speculative demand, and largely for Winter grades. Spring wheat was also in active request, and about 2 cents per bushel higher, closing strong and more or less excited. Part of the rise in wheat was due to the failure of S. W. Rosenfels, who was prominently identified with the export interest. The Western market was also higher and excited, and cable advices were stronger. The corn market opened a shade higher, and very active, chiefly for options, but closed weaker. Oats were from ½ to 1 cent per bushel higher, and in very good demand. Provisions were higher and less active. Grain freights were irregular, and weaker for Liverpool, on berth.

A CASE FOR CHARITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An honorable and highly respectable English gentleman had the sad misfortune, some seven years ago, while bathing at Fire Island, to injure his spine. He was apparently dead for some time, but finally recovered consciousness, although he remained perfectly paralyzed for many months. He has now so far recovered that, with proper care and treatment, he can be fully restored in time to health and usefulness. At present he is unable to assist himself. He has spent his all, and is really a most worthy and deserving person to assist. I make this appeal to all who can afford to render him assistance, with perfect confidence in the justice of his claim upon the benevolent, as I have been personally cognizant of all the facts of the case from the time of the unfortunate accident until the present. I hope this may reach the eyes of some one competent to give the aid required.

LOUIS A. SAYRE.

[Persons desiring to aid the afflicted gentleman, may send their subscriptions to Dr. Sayre, at No. 285 Fifth-avenue, this City.]

A "Conditional Immortality Association" lately held its annual conference in London. It is made up of persons who believe that the destiny of the lost is eternal death and of the saved eternal life, "after resurrection."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

J. C. R. Ewing has been ordained by the Presbytery of Kittaning for missionary work in India.

The largest Swedenborgian church or society in the world is in Boston, with 640 members.

The Moravian Theological Seminary at Bethlehem, Penn., opens with 28 students, of whom six are in the Senior Class which graduates in 1880.

President Hurst, of Drew Theological Seminary, who delivered an address at the Evangelical Alliance Conference, sails for home on the steamer Gallia, Sept. 27.

Forty-two new students have entered Yale Divinity School. The lectures on preaching will be delivered in December by Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York.

The four largest Presbyterian churches in this country are: Dr. Cuyler's, with 1,685 members; Dr. Talmage's, with 1,658; Dr. Tucker's, (Madison-Square,) with 1,600; and Dr. Hall's, with 1,570.

There are no less than 35,486 members and probationers in the Cincinnati Methodist Conference. There are 371 churches, valued at over $1,700,000, and 357 Sunday-schools, with 38,512 scholars.

The Methodist National Local Preachers' Association will hold its twenty-second annual meeting at Troy, N. Y., beginning Oct. 18 and closing on the 21st. Essays will be read and fraternal delegates received.

Of the 41 Conseils-Generaux in France which have expressed an opinion on the Ferry Education bill, 27 have passed hostile resolutions, and 13 favorable, and 1 was divided. Six Conseils expressed no opinion.

The missionaries of the London Society in Madagascar have begun the publication of a monthly called the *Madagascar Magazine*. It is devoted to sketches of the Madagascans, their beliefs, customs, traditions, language, &c.

The Free Church of Scotland will hold a missionary jubilee this year, Dr. Alexander Duff having been ordained as a missionary to India 50 years ago. A jubilee fund of $100,000 is to be raised for missionary purposes.

The income of the Moravian Missionary Society the past year amounted to $84,546, of which $10,807 came from North America. There is a deficiency in the treasury of $23,672, part of which is due to the previous year.

The Spanish Government has repudiated the action of the Governor of the Island of Fernando Po in banishing a Primitive Methodist missionary, the Rev. W. Holland, and has permitted Mr. Holland to return and resume his labors.

A monument to John Knox is to be erected near St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh. The monument will be surmounted by a statue of the reformer, and figures of Hamilton, Wishart, Buchanan, and Melville are to be placed on the four corners of the pedestal.

It is said that the Pope is greatly annoyed at the extreme hostility of the Belgian Bishops to the new Belgian Education act, and that he has informed them that their resolution to excommunicate all who have anything to do with the State schools must not be carried out.

A great Christian Convention is to be held in Dublin, Ireland, next month. Bishop Hillery, Lord Kintore, and other celebrities are to be present. There will be sectional meetings, as in the British Association, and nearly all branches of Christian activity will be discussed.

Mr. Grandison Fairchild is the father of three college Presidents, viz., those of Oberlin, Berea, and Kansas State Agricultural. One of his sons-in-law is a Professor in the Michigan Agricultural College, and at least eight or nine of the grandsons and grandsons-in-law are also college Professors.

The British Government has ordered an official inquiry to be made into the act of the Rev. Mr. Brown, Wesleyan missionary, in leading an expedition against natives of New-Britain and killing 60 or 80 of the savages in retaliation for having feasted on three or four Wesleyan missionaries.

The Ducal Government of Luxembourg has proposed a law to prevent attacks by the Catholic clergy. The project makes it a penal offense for a clergyman to censure the Government, a law, or a ducal decree. The Bishop of the Duchy has issued a protest against the making of such a law.

The Conference of the Evangelical Alliance in Basle, Switzerland, was much larger than it was expected to be, no less than 1,600 delegates being present. Of these, Germany sent 500, France 20, and England and America 400. Among the eminent theologians present was Dr. Van Oosterzee, of Holland.

Some Adventist ministers, who were not represented in the Premillenarian Conference held in this City a year ago, have resolved to call a general Conference "to consist of all Ministers who make the intermediate personal coming of Christ a matter of special importance." The time and place have not yet been selected.

The Reformed Church (Dutch) is desirous of having a lectureship of missions established in its theological seminary at New-Brunswick. The Synod expresses the hope that "some liberal layman" will "establish and properly endow" such a lectureship, but no one has come forward as yet with the offer of the money.

The Cincinnati Methodist Conference passed resolutions restoring the Rev. James Stephenson, who was suspended last year for getting grossly intoxicated. The Conference found many extenuating circumstances in the case, which moved it to the opinion that while Mr. Stephenson was guilty of immorality in the outward act, he was not intentionally guilty of *wrong-doing*.

Bishop Kestell, of Madagascar, has returned to England to raise $25,000 to build a stone church in Antananarivo, the Madagascan capital, and to get four men to go out as missionaries. He says the Anglican mission has been hampered for want of a good church, in which "the Malagasy may really see our worship in the fullest power of which it is capable." Other missions, he says, have the advantage of permanent church buildings.

The Free Presbytery of Aberdeen, Scotland, was directed by the General Assembly to put Prof. Robertson Smith on trial again for heretical views of the Book of Deuteronomy. The Presbytery had previously found the charges against him irrelevant, and as, instead of trying him again on an amended charge, it has, by a vote of 33 to 18, simply referred the matter back to the General Assembly. The majority of the Presbytery are friends of the Professor.

The annual report of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament, an Anglican ritualistic organization, states that since last year's Conference 52 priests have been enrolled as associates, 33 have withdrawn, and 5 have died. The total on the roll of priests-associates is now 940. As far as can be ascertained, 599 lay associates have been admitted, 61 have withdrawn, and 20 have died, so that there are now about 10,716 lay associates, making a total of 11,656 clerical and lay associates in England.

Bishop Jenner, who has been charged with being one of the consecrators of Bishops of the Order of the Corporate Reunion, an extreme ritualistic body, denies the truth of the charge, and adds: "It is, perhaps, sufficient to say (1) that I gravely disapprove of the Order of Corporate Reunion movement, and (2) that during an episcopate of exactly 13 years I have, with the exception of taking part in the consecration of two Bishops in Canterbury Cathedral in the year 1867, neither consecrated nor ordained a single person."

Three Methodist Conferences in Indiana make the following statistical reports: Indiana Conference, 32,544 members and probationers and 357 churches; North-west Indiana Conference, 24,421 members and probationers and 270 churches; South-east Indiana Conference, 27,235 members and probationers and 292 churches. Adding in 32,878 communicants and 395 churches for the North Indiana Conference, which met last Spring, the Methodists have, exclusive of German churches and members, a total of 107,128 communicants and 1,314 churches in the State.

The Rev. R. W. Enraght, Vicar at Bordesley, makes a solemn protest, in the following form, against the exhibition of a wafer used in communion in the church, in the Court of Arches: "I, Richard William Enraght, parish priest of this Church and Parish of the Holy Trinity, Bordesley, a steward of the mysteries of God, and, therefore, bound to protect the altar of God from profanation, having understood, by the admission of one of the parties concerned, that the holy sacrament has been secretly carried out of this church, under the pretense of communicating, and carried about a public law court in London, exposed to common gaze and disparaging remarks, do hereby, in the presence of God and of this congregation, utter this my solemn declaration, protest, and warning. I declare that I deplore with the deepest sorrow the occurrence of such profanation," &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS TO close an estate, the elegant [illegible] mansion No. 170 Madison-av., west side, adjoining the two handsome houses now erecting by Messrs. Winthrop and Bronson on the corner, between 33d and 34th sts., with stable and an extra deep lot on 33d-st., adjoining the rear. The house is four stories, basement and sub-cellar, brown stone, 25.3x80 feet, has independent walls and was built by the late owner by day's work (under his constant supervision) in the most substantial manner; is perfectly drained with connections both to Madison-av. and 33d-st.; heated by two hot-air furnaces, supplied with [illegible], affording an agreeable temperature; has large kitchen, fine laundry and drying-room. The basement floor contains a billiard-room, cedar closet, store-rooms, fire-proof vault, &c. The rooms are large, with large closets. It is in good order, thoroughly ventilated by double air-lines; the plumbing is of the very best; the stable adjoining No. 21 East 33d-st. is 25x45 feet, on a lot 100 feet deep. Particulars and permits of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

A SUPERB NEW LARGE CABINET FINISH dwelling, 51 East 57th-st., built under the supervision of the Messrs. D. & J. Jardine, architects, will be sold at a low figure. Deeds open. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

SEE MY NEW LIST, PRINTED TO-DAY, FOR BARGAINS IN FINE LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES. By Jardine, Duggin, &c.; offices connected by special telephone. 3 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A SUPERB FOUR-STORY, EXTRA SIZE, brown-stone dwelling, with stable and extra lot, adjoining 5th-av., on West 54th-st.; greatest bargain ever offered. WYCKOFF'S, Nos. 152 and 1,267 Broadway. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE THREE ELEGANT HOUSES Nos. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; interiors remodeled by first-class artisans at day's work, and made exceptionally convenient and attractive; now in order for inspection, and offered for $29,000 each. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,057 3d-av.

FOR SALE—HARLEM, 5TH AV., 124TH AND 125th sts., elegant new three-story and basement houses, cabinet trimmings, mirrors, &c.; complete in all details; also, lot [illegible] east of 5th-av. G. WELDE, on premises.

FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES ON MADISON-AV., also 17th-st., 45th-st., 46th-st., 49th-st., 51st-st., 55th-st., and 56th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. IRVING & LORD, No. 36 William-st. Refer to Henry Day, Esq., firm Lord, Day & Lord.

FINE HOUSE, CHOICE LOCATION.—1 West 48th-st., price very low; also 38 East 27th, 17 East 45th, 21 West 51st, 39 and 71 West 54th, 65 East 57th, 18 West 58th st.; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

W. N. GRISWOLD, Manager of Real Estate and General Business Agent, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Money Advanced made on rents, &c.

HARLEM.—FOR SALE, A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in first-class order; fine location; moderate price and easy terms; possession at once. [illegible] 2d-av., corner 132d-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 8 EAST 64TH-ST.; LOCATION choice; open all day.

PROPERTY DIFFICULT TO MANAGE leased for a term of years. Address G., Station A.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF ELEGANT RESIDENCE [illegible] East 46th-st., and stable adjoining in the rear, on East 45th-st., near 5th-av.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1879, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. East Forty-sixth-street.—The elegant four-story brown-stone dwelling No. 12 East 46th-st., south side, 160 feet west of Madison-av., 25.6x80 feet; lot 25.6x100.5, contains all modern improvements and conveniences, is first class in every respect, and is in fine order, having just been overhauled and handsomely painted and decorated by Messrs. Herter. Also, East Forty-fifth-street.—The two-story brick stable adjoining in the rear of the above, on East 45th-st., 25x50 feet each. For terms, maps, and particulars apply to C. B. ROBERT, Esq., Executor, No. 57 Wall-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

Edward V. Harbeck, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE. No. 224 Hudson-st. and Nos. 60 and 62 Watts-st.—Good brick and frame houses, well located; sale absolute. GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, Esq., Referee. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

SIX NEW ELEGANT SMALL HOUSES AT HARLEM—To let or for sale; every convenience; built by day's work under supervision of the owner; complete in every particular; rent, $500; price, $8,000; terms easy. Inquire at No. 150 Broadway, Room No. 7, or No. 10 East 129th-st., or on premises, 122d-st., east of 5th-av.

TO LET AND FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 23 PARK-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; four-story English basement, 10 2-3 feet wide, five-story extension in rear, containing 15 rooms, mirrors, new chandeliers, new gas fixtures; $4,000 just spent in repairs, overhaul, paint, and papers, and put in perfect condition inside and out. E. W. TOWNSEND, owner, No. 247 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A SUPERB, richly-furnished four-story brown-stone dwelling, 18 rooms; Madison-av., near 50th-st.; rent, $3,500; rent, unfurnished, $2,000. Furniture cost $4,000; piano, $2,000. Great Bargains. WYCKOFF, Nos. 152 and 1,267 Broadway.

A NEW LIST JUST OUT OF LARGE AND small furnished houses; offices connected by special telephone. 1 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Seven elegant houses to rent or sale, with or without furniture; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., $1,000 to $8,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

CHOICE FLATS TO LET—BROADWAY AND 38TH-ST.—From seven to ten rooms each, for respectable private families only. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,385 Broadway.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV. —Nicely furnished; immediate possession; $250 per month, by the year; no agents. Address Post Office Box No. 4,055.

TO LET—FROM OCT. 1, IN THE MADISON, fronting the Park, the parlor suite, consisting of three rooms, bathroom, and room for maid; rent per year, unfurnished, $2,500.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER TO A STRICTLY private family, a large and elegantly furnished house on Madison-av., near 40th-st. S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO NEW BUILDINGS NOS. 14 and 16 West 14th-st.; stores and basements will be rented separately from the lofts if desired. R. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FINE RESIDENCE, Opposite Park. TO LEASE—43 by 70; opposite Park. Apply at No. 2 West 62d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE Tenafly House, at Tenafly, N. J., 15 miles from New-York; high, healthy location; completely furnished; suitable for hotel, college, or similar purposes. Apply to owners, MACLAY & DAVIES, No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

AT NO. 744 BROADWAY—A SPLENDID banking office to let, with fixtures; most central location in the City. Broadway and Astor-place. W. N. GRISWOLD, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 418 BLEECKER, near Bank-st.; plate-glass window and doors. WILLIAM DOBBS, Agent, No. 108 Bank-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED OR PARTLY furnished house of unexceptionable situation, for a family of four adults, until Spring; rent must be low; best references; good chance for a family leaving the City for the Winter and wishing their house in good hands. Address COUNSELLOR, Post Office Box No. 5,[illegible], New-York.

A LADY, WITH THE BEST REFERENCES, desires a fully-furnished first-class house, where the owner would board in part lieu of rent, with privilege of other boarders; in vicinity of 23d to 35th-st., from 4th to 6th-av. Address Mrs. A. PALMER, Windle House, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, A NICELY-furnished house for family of five adults; must be between 14th and 30th sts., 5th and 4th avs.; rent not to exceed $300 per month. Address HOUSE, Post Office Box No. 4,277.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, THREE UNFURnished connecting rooms in private house, within one hour of New-York, by gentleman and wife, for housekeeping purposes; locality must be good and rent moderate. Address F. J. K., Box No. 142 Times Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED FOUR-story house; rent taken in board, with privilege of a few other boarders. Address R. K., Box No. 257 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, FOR A SMALL private family, a completely furnished house in 5th-av., above 34th-st.; brokers need not answer. Address New-York Post Office Box No. 2,725.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A DWELLING OF the best class, between 26th and 56th sts. and Madison and 5th avs. Owners only reply, stating price and location, within two days, to X., Box No. 203 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY LOT WANTED. —Will pay cash. Address, with all particulars, description and price, for one week, J. RANGE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINEST SUMMER AND WINTER RESIDENCE IN YONKERS.—Unsurpassed two acres high ground; ornamental Gothic villa, over 24 rooms, gas, water, range, furnace, stables, boathouse, lawns, garden, shade and fruit trees. For sale or exchange for unincumbered City property. W. H. OSBORN, No. 140 Nassau-st., Room No. 66.

INSTRUCTION.

Mademoiselle de Janon, SUCCESSOR AND FORMER PARTNER OF THE LATE MISS HAINES, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 10 Gramercy Park, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. Boys' class and Kindergarten, Oct. 1. Mlle. de Janon will be assisted by the same corps of teachers who have contributed to give the school its efficiency and value, and she earnestly solicits the continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in past years.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. Froebel, English and German Kindergarten. Separate Department for Young Boys. 21, 23 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., N. Y. AUTUMN TERM BEGINS OCT. 1, 1879. The Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector.

MISS DE VERNET'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 102 EAST 29TH-ST., NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. R. BEAUCHAMP TEMPLE, of Eton and Oxford, Head Master of Collegiate Department. Students prepared for business, scientific schools, and the best colleges in America and Europe. One hour's recess for early dinner at home or at school. Afternoon class to Park and places of interest.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y. FULL COLLEGIATE, ACADEMIC, AND SPECIAL COURSES. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement. Buildings elegant. A home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Terms moderate. Session begins Sept. 10, 1879. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

ARNOLD SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST 46TH-ST., CORNER MADISON-AV. C. A. MILES, A. M., PRINCIPAL. COMMENCES SEPT. 15. Pupils prepared for college, scientific schools, and business pursuits. Special attention to primary form; spacious gymnasium; hot lunch if desired. For further information apply to Principal between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL, NOS. 539-543 FIFTH-AVENUE, Reopens Sept. 15. Principals, late (1865-1877) Head Masters of ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL. By nine pupils admitted to College or Scientific School in June, one received a condition. Thorough training in Primary and Commercial Departments. French and German without extra charge. Gymnasium with careful instructor.

MODEL KINDERGARTEN AND SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS Of Prof. JOHN KRAUS and Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE, No. 9 East 52d-st., (The Palerts.) The Kindergarten and Elementary Classes for boys and girls, from 3 to 10 years old, will reopen Oct. 1; the Seminary for Kindergartners, Oct. 8. A Class for Nurses and Nursery Governesses, based on the Kindergarten education, will be formed.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d-st. Reopens Oct. 1. French and German languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, secondary, and collegiate departments. Singing (solfège,) drawing, painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed.

THE MISSES GRAHAM (SUCCESSORS to the Misses Green) will reopen their English and French BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies on TUESDAY, SEPT. 30, at No. 1 5th-av. This school, established in 1816, continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 1 WEST 39TH-ST.—This school of preparation for college or for mercantile life (with a Primary Department) opens its sixteenth year Sept. 22. References of the highest character given. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

DR. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, [illegible] Reopens SEPT. 22. Short lessons thoroughly mastered. [illegible] the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the Rev. Charles F. Bush, the Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, the Rev. E. N. White, the Rev. Prof. G. L. Prentiss.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN. (OPENS SEPT. 10.) Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Chemistry, the Classics, and English. Degrees conferred. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Thorough teaching in all languages; daily lectures; French and English spoken within six months; solfège, drawing, water-color, pastel, without charge.

MISS NOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 83 WALL-ST., NEW-HAVEN, CONN. The seventh year begins Sept. 22. Circulars sent upon application.

478. FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL. 478. Corner of 47th Street, opposite Windsor Hotel. Reopens Sept. 15th, 1879. E. A. Gibbens, PRINCIPALS. D. Beach, Jr. Rooms open for inspection, circulars, etc., from 9 until 3 daily.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 210 West 42d-st., for the School of Mines, Stevens Institute, Sheffield, &c., and technical professions, classes in architectural and mechanical drawing, reopen Sept. 22. A. COLIN, late Engineer Corps U. S. N. and Professor Naval Academy.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NOS. 2 AND 4 EAST 60TH-ST., Central Park, (late No. 79 West 52d-st.,) the Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal; boys carefully fitted for college or business; Primary Department. The 10th annual year begins Sept. 15. Call or send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. Gen. RUSSELL'S School. Preparatory to college, scientific schools, or business; thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics. Ample opportunity for athletic games, rowing, &c.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 55th-st., (formerly 42 Avenue du Bois, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Thursday, Sept. 25. Thorough and complete course of studies in French and in English.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 52 West 47th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25. The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT a notable feature. The Kindergarten will reopen Oct. 1.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA REOPENS HER English and French Boarding-school for young ladies, Morristown, N. J., Sept. 17; superior advantages in all departments; terms for board and tuition, $500 per annum. Address the Principal.

MISS EDWARDS'S SCHOOL, REMOVED to No. 55 West 55th-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. A Kindergarten will be organized later.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN. commences Sept. 18; pupils receiving the certificate of the Principal may enter Vassar College without further examination.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER ENGlish, French, and German Day School for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at No. 23 West 48th-st.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, (BRIDGEPORT, Conn.,) for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 17, 1879; preparation for college a specialty. Anna J. Stone, Mariana B. Slade, Cornelia Knowles Fitch.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 1,323 BROADWAY.—A select school for boys. Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Circulars at Putnam's, Lockwood's, and Randolph's.

BINGHAMTON LADIES' COLLEGE AND College of Music and Oratory. Opens Sept. 17. Rev. R. A. PATTERSON, A. M., President, Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. Preparatory Department.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—THOROUGH instruction, handsomely-furnished rooms, good table, home privileges; best references. Yonkers-on-Hudson. T. F. LEIGHTON, (Yale,) Principal.

MISS S. L. CHAPMAN, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. J. T. Benedict, will reopen the English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. M. P. MAGUIRE, NO. 51 WEST 16TH-ST.—Kindergarten and advanced classes for children under 12 years of age opened Sept. 1. Kindergarten training class will open Oct. 15.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY, DARIEN, CONN. —Prepares girls for Smith, Vassar, Holyoke, and Wellesley, or graduates; board $200. Circulars at Scribner's.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —For circulars and references send to GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ANNA LAMB'S SCHOOL FOR MISSES and young boys. Kindergarten reopened Sept. 22. No. 115 East 56th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 12 East 47th-st. and No. 24 West 14th-st., reopens Sept. 25.

MISS FULLER WILL RECEIVE TWO LADIES as pupils in wood-engraving. Apply, forenoons, No. 25 Bond-st.

THE MISSES NUCKALL'S BOARDING-school for young ladies and misses, New-Brunswick, N. J. The coming school year will commence Sept. 18.

$600 PER YEAR.—ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—Both sexes; no extras; opens Sept. 10. Send for chromo of place and catalogue. W. H. Bannister, A. M.

MADAME EDMONDS-FABRICI WILL REopen her school for Children Sept. 25. Call or send for Circular, No. 57 East 39th-st., near Madison-av.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, 17th September, 1879.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 15.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.— Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for catalogue to the Principal, Rev. A. G. Chambers.

MISS E. BRUTE, NO. 114 WEST 39TH-ST., will reopen her English and French School Sept. 25.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 151 West 46th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA Nos. 208 and 310 4TH-AV., between 24th and 26th sts. GRAMMAR 116TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 15TH. SCHOOL. Principals: Dr. E. S. BACON, A. M., LL. D.; E. H. CAMPBELL, A. M. Complete in all departments. Circulars at the school and at Putnam's.

ART STUDENTS' LEAGUE, NO. 108 FIFTH-AVENUE. SEASON OF 1879—1880, OPENS OCT. 6. INSTRUCTORS: Drawing and Painting, Life Classes, Composition Classes............WALTER SHIRLAW. Drawing and Painting, Portrait Classes...W. M. CHASE. Drawing from the Antique....J. CARROLL BECKWITH. Modeling and Artistic Anatomy............J. S. HARTLEY. Perspective.............FREDERICK DIELMAN.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, On Central Park, New-York City. For boys and young men from 7 to 20. Prepares them for all colleges, scientific schools, West Point, Naval Academy, and business. French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly; new building erected purposely —a model of its kind; the prospectus contains full details. Twenty-fifth year will begin Sept. 16 next. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

A SMALL CLASS OF GIRLS, UNDER 14, is to open Oct. 1 in the vicinity of 50th-st. and 5th-av., under an experienced teacher. Address Miss COURTIS, No. 285 4th-av. References: Mrs. Parker Handy, No. 30 West 58th-st.; Mrs. J. H. Sprague, No. 53 West 50th-st.; Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, No. 50 West 47th; Mrs. John Cotton Smith, No. 7 West 10th-st.

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, NO. 1,481 BROADWAY, reopens Oct. 5; French, German, Italian, Spanish, by the natural method; Greek and Latin by Prof. Timayenis. Prof. A. Lalande, Director of the French Department of this school. Refers to Prof. F. Bocher, (Harvard University,) Baron Blanc, (Italian Ambassador,) and the Rev. J. M. Vincent, D. D., &c. Circulars on application.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE, (Founded 1857.) NO. 313 WEST 57TH-ST. Family and day school for young ladies and children. CHARGES REDUCED. Year begins Sept. 25, 1879. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, } Principals.

HELLENIC INSTITUTE, NO. 1,481 BROADWAY, reopens Sept. 29. T. T. Timayenis, Ph. D., National University of Athens, Principal.—Students thoroughly prepared for college, and in much less time than is usual in American schools. English branches and mathematics by an American graduate A. M. Catalogues sent on application.

MADAME C. MEARS'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, (founded 1840,) No. 222 Madison-av., New-York, reopens Sept. 25, 1879. French is the language of the family and school. Lectures in English, French, and German by eminent Professors; especial attention paid to English and French Primary Department. Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, No. 603 5th-av. Twenty-second year begins Sept. 25. The most eminent Professors and lecturers engaged. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MMES. DE SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NOS. 487, 489 5TH-AV.—Forty-first year begins Sept. 24; applicants classified 23d and 25th; special advantages for classic or scientific course, also music, painting, and drawing; has academic department; boarders accommodated. Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., President.

FORT WASHINGTON FRANCO-AMERICAN Male College, on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 22; twenty-fifth year; receives all ages, and prepares for college or business; four living languages; rates moderate. Circulars by application to President ALFRED E. COTTE, A. M., Station M, City.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, NO. 681 5TH-AV. WILL REOPEN OCT. 11.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE, NO. 673 MADISON-AV.—Boarding and day school for young ladies and children; French, German, Latin, drawing, elocution, calisthenics, and needle-work without extra charge; seventh year, Sept. 22. Kindergarten, Oct. 1.

MISS JAUDON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and little girls removed to No. 245 Madison-av., between 44th and 45th sts., with enlarged accommodations. Reopens Sept. 25; separate department for very young scholars.

MRS. KOEBBELEN'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 60 East 61st-st., reopens Sept. 24; thorough methods in English and French; department for boys under 14. Four young ladies will be received as members of the family.

SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 267 5th-av., near 37th-st. REOPENS SEPT. 23. Miss Richmond can be seen at the rooms, during the usual hours, after Sept. 16.

MISS S. E. DOREMUS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Oct. 2, at No. 47 East 21st-st. She will also receive into her family a limited number of pupils.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL, NO. 12 WEST 45th-st., reopens Sept. 29. Separate department for YOUNG LADIES and little girls. BOYS' DEPARTMENT as usual. Thorough instruction; careful training. English, French, German, and Latin taught.

DANCING.—MR. P. H. REILLY, WHO COMPOSED and introduced the "Reilly Lanciers" at Saratoga, reopens his school for dancing and deportment MONDAY, Sept. 15, at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Send stamp for circular.

NO. 15 WEST 42D-ST. Miss AYRES will reassemble her classes in English, French, and German, for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 13 EAST 31ST-ST., REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1879.

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL RESUME their English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at No. 216 West 38th-st., New-York, Sept. 17.

MADAME ROCH has returned from Europe and reopens her boarding and day school Sept. 24 at her new residence, No. 713 MADISON-AV. Four languages practically taught.

MRS. AND MISS ROBERTS'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and Kindergarten for children reopen Sept. 22, at No. 681 5th-av., corner of 54th-st. Children received as boarders have special care.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, with KINDERGARTEN, No. 825 Lexington-av., north-west corner 63d-st. Reopens Sept. 17.

KINDERGARTEN And advance classes for children under 12 years. Mrs. M. P. MAGUIRE, No. 51 West 16th-st. Kindergarten Training Class will open Oct. 15.

MISS ARCHARD'S Boarding and day school for young ladies and English Kindergarten will reopen OCTOBER 1ST, at No 40 East [illegible].

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANteed in 20 private lessons. DOLBEAR'S "hand-training," 1,193 Broadway, removes stiffness, cramping, and trembling, and gives full command of hand.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Sing Sing, N. Y. Ancient and Modern Languages, Painting, Music, and the Sciences, with Laboratory and Apparatus. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

LIMITED CLASS FOR PRIVATE INSTRUCtion; young men prepared for college as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness; commence Sept. 22. J. A. BROWNING, A. M., No. 64 Madison-av.

J. H. MORSE'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22; gymnasium and drawing free. Send for circulars, or call between 9 and 3 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1,481 Broadway, near 42d-st., begins its forty-third year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, WILLIAM L. AKIN, A. M. Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway. Year begins Sept. 22. Residence, No. 54 East [illegible].

THE MISSES KIRWAN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German School, No. 40 West 48th-st., will reopen Oct. 1, 1879; boarders limited to [illegible].

THE MISSES MASON WILL REOPEN THEIR English and French School for young ladies and children on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at No. 369 Lexington-av.

MRS. M. F. WALTON, NO. 63 EAST 52D-ST., will reopen her Primary School and Kindergarten, Oct. 6, 1879. Kindergarten training-class Nov. 3.

MISS COOK WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL AND Kindergarten on Monday, Sept. 29, at No. 150 West 44th-st.

PREPARATORY CLASS OF MR. NEWELL, limited to twelve pupils. Circulars at No. 115 East 29th-st.

MOELLER INSTITUTE, 333 WEST 29TH-ST. —German-American Day and Boarding School and Kindergarten.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

A MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR 33 BOYS. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Port Chester, N. Y.

A GUIDE TO GOOD SCHOOLS FOR PARENTS.—Free personally; mailed for stamp. SCHERMERHORN'S, 30 East 14th-st.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

MISS REYNOLDS (EIGHT YEARS A TEACHER in Miss Haines's school) will open an English and French School for girls at 6 West 47th-st., Sept. 24.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 210 West 42d-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 22. Private lessons in the afternoon and evening.

CHERBULIEZ INSTITUTE, NO. 139 WEST 42D-ST.—Prof. Cherbuliez will reopen his school for boys on MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

MISS J. P. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children reopens Sept. 25, No. 144 West 48th-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 15; carpentry, Latin pronunciation, self-government, gymnastics.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN REopens Sept. 22. THOMAS R. ASH, 153 West 56th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will reopen Sept. 24.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. SAUVEUR'S SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, NO. 309 MADISON-AV., between 41st and 42d sts.: FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and ITALIAN classes for ladies and gentlemen. S. M. STERN, successor to Dr. L. SAUVEUR. Dear Mr. Stern: Just having formed a resolution not to instruct in New-York personally the coming season, it gives me great pleasure to hear that you intend to open a school for languages in that City. No one is better qualified to make known and further the natural method in this great Metropolis than you. You have shown yourself an accomplished master in the "Method" during the two years you have been attached to my school, instructing in your native tongue, (German.) The esteem which I have for your character and your excellent qualities, which I have had occasion to observe, permit me to have faith in your enterprise, and I most heartily recommend you to all lovers of thorough knowledge. L. SAUVEUR.

SCHOOL OF ARTICULATION, NO. 114 EAST 49TH-ST.—Deaf children taught to speak; also, children not deaf, but with imperfect speech; circulars. G. E. HANDY, Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE thoroughly taught. Classes and private lessons. ANTONIO RAMOS, No. 47 West 11th-st.

MRS. BOYER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for boarding and day pupils, No. 24 East 55th-st., reopens Sept. 15. BOOKS FREE.

MR. G. CARLBERG HAS RESUMED HIS VOCAL instruction preparatory to operatic and concert stage, at his residence, No. 115 East 13th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss Emily Nelson.

MISS P. S. FRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 15th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, EAST 16TH-ST. AND Rutherford-place. Term opens 8th of 9th month.

LAW SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL SESSION (21ST) OF THE LAW SCHOOL of the UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, begins Oct. 6, next, and ends June 15, 1880. For circulars, last examination papers, &c., apply to D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 201 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE EDUcated young American lady will instruct in English, French, music, and sew, for home in refined family; or useful companion to lady; cheerful disposition; best references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A NORTH GERMAN GOVERNESS, JUST arrived, college students, with 16 years' experience, speaking French fluently, first-class musician, desires situation in a private family or institution. Address INSTRUCTION, Post Office Box No. 3,113.

A FOREIGN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, with best references, wishes to give private lessons in German, French, and Spanish to young ladies and children. Address A. L., Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF CORNELL, WHO IS ENgaged during the morning hours, wishes to give lessons in Latin, Greek, or mathematics in exchange for board; best references. Address M. B., Tribune Office.

BEST TEACHERS, AMERICAN AND foreign, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Established 1855. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Secretary, 30 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, speaking French and German, desires pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 1,258 Broadway.

PRIVATE TUTOR—ALL BRANCHES, FRENCH and music, desires engagement. Address Box No. 426, Princeton, N. J.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

JEWELERS AND GOLDSMITHS. PICARD & CASAR, NO. 36 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

HOTEL FRIEDLAND. Excellent table. Moderate prices. English spoken. NO. 45 AVENUE FRIEDLAND, CHAMPS ELYSEES, PARIS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PARK HOUSE, SUMMIT, N. J.—THIS POPular family hotel will keep open till late in Fall, and possibly during Winter, having all conveniences for the comfort of families. Apply to J. RIKER, Proprietor. Furnished cottages to let.

SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—First-class accommodations; steam heat, and all improvements. Open all Winter. Terms, $6 to $8 per week. CARUNA & WRIGHT, Proprietors.

THE ELBERON WILL REMAIN OPEN until Oct. 15. C. T. JONES.

BOARD WANTED.

AN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED, TO THE right party, by a gentleman living on a Brooklyn Heights—in the choicest location—who will give the rent of his house, completely furnished, in exchange for board for himself and small family; no boarders other than myself and family allowed, consequently no boarding-house-keepers need apply; only answers containing the business address, size of family, age of children, (if any,) and references, will be noticed by INDEPENDENCE, Box No. 141 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY WITH YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching Music in this City would like to meet with a family where her tuition in Music or German would be considered as part or whole payment for the comforts of a home; best of references given and required. Address J. W., Box No. 299 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—BOARD BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults in a strictly private family; terms must be moderate; private table, and no other boarders preferred; best references. Address BOARD, Box No. 143 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN, HIGHEST REFERENCE, desires medium, light room; heat, breakfast, and 6 P. M. dinner four days in week. Address, with terms, W. H. B., Trenton, N. J.

WANTED—A SQUARE AND HALL ROOM FURnished, with board for two persons; must be very moderate in price; location between 8th and 33d sts., close to 6th-av. Address R. N., Box 108 Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

DESIRABLE ROOM TO LET TO GENTLEmen without board, private family; 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Address PIERPONT, Box No. 266 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, single and en suite, for gentlemen, without board, except breakfast, if desired, at No. 40 West 27th-st.; convenient to best hotels and restaurants.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, also, reception room; physician's office. Apply to owner, at No. 334 West 30th-st.; references.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM BROADWAY.—Handsomely-furnished square and single rooms to gentlemen; third and fourth floors from $4 upward; references.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING PARLOR AND bedroom, without board, will find superior accommodations in a private family at No. 55 West 17th-st.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR HALL ROOM— closet; $3; also, larger room. No. 324 2d-av., near 14th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM on first floor; one of the most convenient locations in the City; gentlemen only. No. 45 East 10th-st.

NO. 26 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY AND comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen only; first-class location.

NO. 10 5TH-AV.—CONNECTED WITH THE Brevoort House by passageway.—Furnished suite of rooms to rent, without board.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH.—HOUSE AND ROOMS extra in size and appointments; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

NO. 230 EAST 18TH-ST.—TWO NEWLY-FURnished rooms; good neighborhood; near Elevated and Central Park; private family; $4 and $5 per week.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, second floor, en suite and single, to gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 65 WEST 23D-ST.—THREE COMMUNIcating rooms on second floor; very desirable; to a party of gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

AT NO. 330 WEST 15TH-ST.—HANDSOME, large furnished rooms to rent, all improvements.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A handsomely-furnished parlor, and bed-room, with bath-room; between 34th and 38th sts., and Madison and 6th avs.; permanent if suited. Address W. H. F., No. 308 West 29th-st.

FLOOR OR SUITE SUITABLE FOR SMALL family; centrally located; rent not exceeding $50 a month. Address CAREFUL, Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE HIGHEST respectability, permanently located just off of 5th-av., will rent an elegant second floor, with or without private table; any one willing to pay a liberal price for unusual accommodations, address WINDSOR, Box 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR WINDsor Hotel offers large rooms on second floor, with elegant parlor; private table if de [illegible]. Address L., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A PRIVATE NEW-ENGLAND FAMILY have two connecting rooms, with board, at No. 115 West 38th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 237 WEST.—A parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without first-class board.

NO. 22 WEST 43D-ST.—FRONTING RESERvoir Park—Elegant third floor, with or without private table.

NO. 112 WEST 49TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDsome rooms on second and third floor; with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 93 WEST 31ST-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS for families or gentlemen; private table if desired.

NO. 237 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS (2) to rent, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH-ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board, to gentlemen and wife, and to gentlemen.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO, OR, IF DESIRED, THREE, LARGE and attractively furnished rooms in private family, a few doors west of 5th-av., near Windsor Hotel; would prefer a single party of adults; with a private table; no other boarders. Address HILDRETH, Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, 37TH-ST., NEAR PARK-AV.—Entire second floor, also large room on third floor, with board, in private family, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen. Address Box No. 4,322 Post Office.

MRS. M. E. AMES HAS TAKEN A LARGE and elegant house, which is being thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; will be ready for occupancy about Oct. 1. Until then, apply at No. 23 East 25th-st.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS., MRS. J. E. REID.—Elegant, comfortable home of parlor and third floors, together or separately; newly papered and refitted; private table only; highest reference.

NO. 388 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE LARGE ALcove and square rooms, connecting second floor, together or separate; first-class board and neighborhood, where the comfort and convenience of every one is studied; also, one hall bedroom; references.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS.—Elegant rooms, with board, private table only. Mrs. M. J. ROBINSON, from Newport, R. I.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 741 AND 743.—HAVING taken the adjoining house, favorable arrangements can be made with parties desiring elegantly-furnished rooms, with board.

ENTIRE FLOOR, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; superior table; very reasonable prices to three or four gentlemen; references; private family. No. 6 East 32d-st.

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING ELEGANTLY furnished house, desires to make arrangements with party of gentlemen requiring superior rooms and board. No. 201 West 43d-st., first house from Broadway.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 46 WEST.— Handsome second floor, newly painted and carpeted, with or without private table; one other room; table board.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 120 EAST, NEAR 4TH-AV.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, on second and third floors; also hall rooms; superior board; references.

MADISON-AV., NO. 69, VICINITY OF MADISON-SQUARE.—Rooms en suite and single, with superior board; favorable arrangements made with desirable parties for the Winter.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on parlor and third floor, with board, for families and single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class; references.

NO. 41 WEST 26TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor; also handsome rooms on third floor, en suite or singly, with excellent board; references given and required.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 243 WEST.— Large commodious rooms en suite or single, with superior board; house unusually desirable; dining-room on parlor floor; references.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., WEST, NO. 342.— Furnished rooms, second and third floors, with or without board; terms moderate.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 353, CORNER 34TH-ST. —Beautiful front rooms, with private table or French table d'hôte.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK, CORNER EAST 20TH-ST.—Elegant apartments, with first-class board, en suite or singly.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 15 WEST.— Elegant suite of rooms; first floor; first-class board; private table, if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 26TH-ST.—LARGE SECOND story back room furnished, with board. References given and required.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 13 EAST.— Very large desirable rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 126 MADISON-AV., NORTH-WEST CORNER 31ST-ST.—One elegantly-furnished suite, with private table only.

NO. 237 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—An elegant suite of rooms to rent, with private table; references exchanged.

SINGLE OR DOUBLE ROOM.—EXCELLENT accommodations; low to gentlemen; pleasant home; American family. No. 273 West 23d-st.

PARLOR AND SECOND FLOORS, NEWLY and elegantly furnished, with private table; references exchanged. No. 275 Madison-av.

NO. 26 EAST 24TH-ST.—MRS. CHEETHAM has some handsomely-furnished rooms to offer, with board.

NO. 46 WEST 36TH-ST.—IN SMALL family, well-furnished rooms to adults, with board; reference.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WELL FURnished, with first-class board, in private family; references. No. 158 West 45th-st.

NO. 8 EAST 33D-ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors, with board, for families or gentlemen.

NOS. 28 AND 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—ELEgant parlor and second floors, with private table, or without board; also, other rooms; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND second floor, with superior board, at Mrs. PITKIN'S, No. 433 Madison-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 613. Miss BUSHNELL has returned from Long Branch, and will rent apartments, with private table.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.— Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; reference.

NO. 4 EAST 58TH-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on first and second floors to let, with board, for Fall and Winter; references. Mrs. BIRDSALL.

NO. 313 MADISON-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished floors, with or without private table; accommodations first class; references.

NO. 17 EAST 36TH-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a room and hall-room connecting, or each separate, on very reasonable terms; excellent board.

NO. 33 5TH-AV., CORNER 10TH-ST.— Elegant front suites; family and single rooms; private tables or board.

A FEW YOUNG MEN TO BOARD—FAVORing a scheme for improvement of mind and body. Address D., Box No. 143 Times Office.

NO. 9 EAST 41ST-ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, southern exposure, nicely furnished, with board; prices reasonable.

NO. 17 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISONSQUARE.—Large and small rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 30 EAST 41ST-ST.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms on second floor; single rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and other rooms, with or without private table; references.

NO. 32 WEST 38TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR and other rooms; private table if desired; unexceptionable references.

NO. 30 EAST 23D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms; second and third floors; hall rooms; first-class board; references.

NO. 18 EAST 10TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.— Second floor together or separate; also, hall bedrooms, with first-class board.

ONE ELEGANT FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, together or in suites; also, square room and one hall room to let, with first-class board. No. 58 West 32d-st.

NO. 34 WEST 38TH-ST.—MRS. CANFIELD.— Desirable suite, with board, for a family or gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board or with private table, to gentlemen or families; references required.

NO. 213 WEST 43D-ST.—VERY LARGE, southern, front alcove room, second story, with board, in private family.

BOARDING.—MURRAY HILL—SUITES OF rooms, with private parlor; unexceptionable private table in first-class house, No. 194 Madison-av.

NO. 26 WEST 31ST-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, singly or en suite, parlor floor; private table if desired; references.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., EAST, 184.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms with good board for families and gentlemen; references.

NO. 36 EAST 36TH-ST.—SUITES OF ROOMS (private bath-rooms;) private table, or without board; rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 52 WEST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME THIRDfloor front alcove room with board; but few boarders taken; best references given and required.

NO. 260 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 40TH-ST.—A handsome third floor, with private table only; references exchanged.

SEVENTEENTH-ST., 61 WEST—SECONDfloor rooms, with board, for parties desiring a comfortable, refined home.

NO. 26 GRAMERCY-PARK, (EAST 20TH-ST.)—Pleasant rooms, single and in suites, with board; reference.

NO. 13 WEST 19TH-ST.—WITH BOARD.— handsome rooms, en suite or singly, on second, third, and fourth floors, with first-class accommodations.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 31 WEST 36TH-ST.—ENTIRE THIRD floor; every convenience; private table only; references.

NO. 33 EAST 33D-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Desirable suites of rooms, with board.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class board, en suite or singly; references.

ROOMS TO RENT WITH BOARD, AT NO. 7 West 36th-st.; references given and required.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOURTH AND second floor rooms with board. References.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—HANDSOME ROOMS, en suite or single. 115 East 34th-st., near Park-av.

FIFTH-AV., NORTH-EAST CORNER 19TH-ST.—House just opened; handsome rooms, with board.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 332, WEST.— Furnished rooms, with superior board; reference.

NO. 6 WEST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS to let, with board; reference exchanged.

NO. 46 EAST 31ST-ST.—PLEASANT SECONDfloor rooms, with board; references exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. GRAND OPERA. OPENING NIGHT, THURSDAY, SEPT. 25. FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, AND SATURDAY, SEPT. 27. MATINEE SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 2 P. M. THE AMERICAN OPERA, IN THREE ACTS, Sleepy Hollow. CHARACTERS: KATRINA VAN TASSEL......MISS A. MONTAGUE. FRAU VAN SPUYTEN......MRS. F. RICE KNOX. VAN BROM BONES.........MR. CH. TURNER. VAN NESS......................MR. J. FINK. ICHABOD CRANE................MR. H. GARDNER. Knickerbockers, Fairies, Witches, Pirates, Demons. CONDUCTOR...............MAX MARETZEK. General admission, $1; reserved seats, extra 50 cents; boxes, according to location, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents. Box-office open Monday, Sept. 22, at the Academy and No. 111 Broadway.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th-st. Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8, (except Saturday,) NEWPORT, Or, the Swimmer, the Singer, and the Cypher, and LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM. SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, NEWPORT, last time. SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Sept. 27, a special and important revival of Mr. Daly's great play of the times, entitled DIVORCE, in which Miss Helen Blythe will make her first appearance in New-York, and Miss Regina Dace, Miss Margaret Lanner, and Maggie Harold will appear. A new comedy by BRONSON HOWARD in preparation.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. B'WAY & 35TH-ST. H. M. S. PINAFORE, With the largest and best company. Messrs. Hayden Tilla, Myron Calice, W. F. Rowe, George Gaston; Misses Marie Harvey, Maude Branscombe, Charlotte Hutchings, and a FULL AND COMPLETE CHORUS. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons, the Operatic Eccentricity of THE MERRY TUNERS. Magnificent MARINE DEPARTMENT, containing the finest collection of any Aquarium in the world. Rare Tropical Plants. Classic Statuary. Admission to all, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

WALLACK'S. PRELIMINARY SEASON. Sixth and last week of Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND In G. F. Rowe's new comic drama of WOLFERT'S ROOST, Which will be presented EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. Mr. J. T. RAYMOND..........as..........ICHABOD CRANE. Pronounced by press and public the PERFECTION of HUMOROUS CHARACTERIZATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. FOURTH WEEK. E. G. GILMORE..............Lessee and Manager. ENCHANTMENT. The KIRALFY BROTHERS' wondrously beautiful operatic spectacle. Multitudes witness it. MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2. PRICES—Orchestra, orchestra circle, front balcony, $1; balcony, 75 cents. Admission, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents. Performance concluded nightly at 11 o'clock.

American Institute Exhibition NOW OPEN. 2D AND 3D AVS. 63D AND 64TH STS. ELEVATED RAILROAD AT ENTRANCE.

McBRIDE'S "ARCADE NEWS ROOM," Metropolitan Railroad Station, No. 71 Broadway. Choice Reserved Seats for ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE, BOOTH'S THEATRE, CHICKERING HALL, FIFTH-AV. THEATRE, GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, HAVERLY'S, NIBLO'S GARDEN, STANDARD, UNION-SQUARE, WALLACK'S.

COLLEGE OF ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC ART.—Prof. Philip Lawrence, No. 15 East 14th-st. Special attention to Voice-culture, Oratorical Gestures, and Impassioned Acting. From the Celebrated Actress, Miss Neilson. Prof. Philip Lawrence is one of the most talented teachers for the stage. LILIAN ADELAIDE NEILSON.

BOOTH'S. BEGINS AT 8. The new play by Dion Boucicault, RESCUED; OR, A GIRL'S ROMANCE. J. Clayton, Rose Coghlan, George Clarke, Ada Gilman, D. Murray, J. Brougham, W. Herbert, A. Billings, G. De Vere. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART..............Proprietors. EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER.

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EXCURSIONS.

BRIGHTON BEACH. Trains on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway, until further notice, will run half-hourly between FLATBUSH-AV. (Long Island Depot,) Brooklyn, and BRIGHTON BEACH, from 7:35 A. M. to 10 P. M. Stopping at WASHINGTON-AV., BEDFORD, (Franklin-av.,) BERGEN-ST., and PROSPECT PARK. Last train from the BEACH, 10 P. M. Extra trains will be run when travel requires it. W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BEACH. GILMORE'S BAND AND LEVY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Trains leave foot East 23d-st. (crossing the river via steamer Sylvan Grove) 9:45 A. M., and hourly thereafter to 7:45 P. M. Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach hourly for New-York via Greenpoint to 9:30 P. M. Elevated Railroads run to South Ferry, connecting with steamer D. R. Martin, hourly from 9:35 A. M. to 8:35 P. M., via Bay Ridge. Returning trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York via Bay Ridge and Elevated R. R., hourly to 9:30 P. M.

REGULAR EXCURSION TO WEST POINT, (allowing 3 hours for sight-seeing,) Cornwall, (3½ hours,) Newburg, (1½ hours,) by steamers C. VIBBARD and D. DREW. Trip tickets, $1. (See Albany Day Line advertisement.)

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE. TO BOSTON, Via Providence Direct. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. THE FAVORITE PALACE STEAMERS, MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. RAY ALLEN, RHODE ISLAND, CAPT. JESSE MOTT, leave at 5 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. State-rooms and tickets secured at Nos. 363, 397, 785, and 942 Broadway, at Metropolitan and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, N. Y., and No. 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn. Also, tickets sold at all principal hotels and ticket offices, and at all offices of Westcott Express Company. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

SUNDAY NIGHT LINE TO BOSTON. Commencing SUNDAY, Sept. 21, and until further notice, the steamers of the NEWPORT LINE will make SUNDAY TRIPS, leaving Pier No. 28 North River every day in the week at 6 P. M. Fare, $1.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK. FIRST-CLASS LIMITED TICKETS will be sold for ONE DOLLAR. Good for a continuous passage on the trip for which they are issued, and by this line only as specified on their face. Steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot Jay-st., at 5 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS. C. VIBBARD and D. DREW.—Leave Vestry-st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M. (from BROOKLYN by ANNEX BOAT at 8,) landing at Nyack Ferry, (West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, and return by down boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked NORTH and WEST. Tickets or coupons good on Hudson River Railroad received for passage. SPECIAL TRAIN to and from Saratoga.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when the steamer THOMAS CORNELL leaves at 5 P. M., connecting with evening train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1.50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW AND ST. JOHN, leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., every week-day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $2. Saratoga and return, $4.40. W. W. EVERETT, President.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. Steamer ADELPHI leaves Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., East River, at 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. REDUCED FARE, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 60 CENTS.

HO FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Only direct route. With fast and commodious steamers ESCORT AND VANDERBILT. Leave DAILY (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 34 North River, FOOT OF HARRISON-ST., at 6 P. M.

A—TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (New) No. 44 North River, Lower-st., daily, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for Troy and all points North and West. Excursion tickets to Troy, good 30 days, $3. Steamer leaving Sunday evening lands at Albany.

A—NEW-BRUNSWICK BOAT, LANDING at Sayreville, South Amboy, Perth Amboy, Tottenville, Woodbridge, Rossville, and Sea Landing. Steamer WYOMING, from foot Canal, every week-day at 3 P. M. Fare lower than any other route.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip, (Pier No. 25 E. R.,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE, Landing at New-Hamburg and Milton—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4 P. M., Pier 25, Chambers-st., N. R. Fare, including berth, 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON-SQUARE GARDEN. Grand International Contest for the "ASTLEY" Belt and Pedestrian Championship of the World will commence MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1879, at 1 A. M., with the following entries: EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.............CHAMPION. CHAS. ROWELL..........................CHALLENGER. GEORGE HAZALL, P. J. PANCHOT, FRED KROHNE, F. H. HART, NORMAN TAYLOR, JOHN ENNIS, HIRAM JACKSON, WM. DUTCHER, SAM'L MERRITT, GEO. W. GUYON, S. P. FEDERMEYER. For the accommodation of the public the doors will be opened this Sunday Evening at 10 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the Garden, $1. No extra charge for seats, and no seats reserved. Ladies will occupy the gallery on 27th-st. side of Garden. Smoking prohibited in ladies' gallery and on the ground floor circling the track, also on the centre floor. The house will be cleared and closed each morning from 5 to 6 A. M. commencing Tuesday. The most elaborate arrangements have been made to preserve good order. Good music in attendance.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. 14TH-ST. & 6TH-AV. J. H. HAVERLY...................Proprietor and Manager. A DECIDED SUCCESS.

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OUR	ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION	DAUGHTERS.
OUR	of the	DAUGHTERS.
OUR	CRITERION	DAUGHTERS.
OUR	COMEDY	DAUGHTERS.
OUR	COMPANY.	DAUGHTERS.

First time on the American stage of the comedy in four acts from the German of L'Arronge, entitled OUR DAUGHTERS. OUR DAUGHTERS. OUR DAUGHTERS. Received nightly with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE. B'WAY & 28TH-ST. Lessee and Manager.....................Mr. MAURICE GRAU. Second week of Mr. MAURICE GRAU'S NEW GREAT FRENCH OPERA COMPANY. MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, last nights of the sumptuous revival of Lecocq's masterpiece, LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT. Mlle. PAOLA MARIE in her original character, Clairette; Mlle. ANGELE as Mlle. Lange. M. CAPOUL (his first appearance) as......ANGE PITOU. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24, also, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Revival and only performance of LA PERICHOLE. CAPOUL (first time) as....................PEQUILLO. PAOLA MARIE (first time) as..........LA PERICHOLE. Saturday, at 1:30, only matinée of LA PERICHOLE.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR THE French Opera and all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

CHICKERING HALL. TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock, New and highly entertaining lecture by LAURA D. FAIR, OF CALIFORNIA. Subject: CHIPS FROM CALIFORNIA. Partial Synopsis: 1.—Disguises—The Typical Poet and Artist—Woman at the Bottom of it—Col. Ingersoll's Advice—Politics versus Mrs. Belknap—The Francisco Broker, a Man Operating on Wall-street—James Lick's Death-bed Scenes—Henry Ward Beecher's Visit to California—The Bonanza Kings, Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien, &c. Reserved seat tickets, 50 and 75 cents; at Scalfeld's music-store, No. 838 Broadway.

CHICKERING HALL. PATTI CONCERTS. INAUGURAL NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Triumphant return of La Diva CARLOTTA PATTI, in conjunction with the following eminent artists: NETTIE DE MUNCK, PHILIPS, CIAMPI CELLAJ, MARZO. Second Concert, FRIDAY, Sept. 26. PATTI MATINEE SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50c. extra. For sale at the hall, No. 29 Union-square, and No. 111 Broadway.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. Broadway and 22d-st. Lessee and Manager.................Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY. THIRD WEEK. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, SOTHERN in his Great Creation of the CRUSHED TRAGEDIAN. Seats secured one week in advance. NO TICKET SPECULATORS.

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HOEFLE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE. F. W. HOEFLE..........................Manager. MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, and during the week, Mr. ISIDORE DAVIDSON, as GRIF, in his thrilling MELODRAMA, entitled BENIGHTED. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL, 23d-st., near 6th-av. GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING. Musical Director.............RUDOLPH BIAL. Commences at 8 o'clock; ends at 12 o'clock. Admission..............................25 cents.

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CRICKET MATCH. The Irish Gentlemen against a picked fifteen of New-York and vicinity at St. George's Cricket Ground, Hoboken, MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23. Admission, 50c. Ladies free.

THE TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH FAIR GROUNDS, CONEY ISLAND. Races every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steeple-chase or hurdle-race each day. Races commence at 2 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

36 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON A SAFE INVESTMENT.—Fifty Thousand Dollars wanted to complete a subscription of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for the purchase of a gold-mining property in Colorado, which is thoroughly developed, in good condition, and now actually paying from eight to nine thousand dollars per month net profit, with ore enough IN SIGHT to pay at the same rate for five years, and a true fissure vein to work for years to come. Amounts of One Thousand Dollars and upward received. EDWARD T. WATERS, No. 115 Broadway, (Boreel Building,) New-York City.

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BATHS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS administered by the discoverer. Rheumatism, Dr [illegible], Nervous Disorders. No. 14 East [illegible].

BUCKHOLTZ FOUND GUILTY

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

QUEER MIDNIGHT SCENES IN A CONNECTICUT COURT-ROOM—THE JURY ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR CONVICTION FROM THE FIRST BALLOT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 20.—One of the most remarkable murder trials ever held in this State was finished in this city at noon to-day, when the jury in the Buckholtz case came into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Notwithstanding the strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, it was commonly thought that the jury would disagree, or, coming to an understanding, would render a verdict of murder in the second degree. But the 12 men gave long and careful consideration to the evidence, and decided that Buckholtz must die. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded and heartless crimes ever committed. Schulte, the murdered man, carried more than $75,000 in his pockets continually, and everybody knew it. Buckholtz, the murderer, a young German then recently arrived in this country, found it out, and managed to become Schulte's servant. He worked for him a few weeks, and then, when a favorable opportunity arrived, attacked his master in a desolate place in the woods, drove an axe into his brain, robbed him of $60,000, and said that the crime had been committed by tramps. The inference is plain that Buckholtz contemplated at least the robbery, and perhaps the murder, from the time that he first entered Schulte's service. He concealed the money in a barn on Schulte's premises, and afterward, while in jail, told one of Pinkerton's detectives, who was disguised as a prisoner, where it was hidden. The money was found and was used in evidence against the prisoner. The defense urged that Buckholtz only robbed his master, the murder having been committed previously by other persons; but the jury would not believe this, and convicted the prisoner. The verdict is fully upheld by public sentiment here, although Buckholtz's friendless and helpless condition has gained him a few sympathizers, particularly among the Germans. The prosecution resorted to the unusual method of imprisoning a detective with the accused man, to gain his confidence and betray him, and the plot was thoroughly successful, however questionable it may have been. The defense did not attack this detective work as bitterly as it was expected they would, for it was feared that Detective Stark might be able to make even more damaging disclosures than he did, and his cross-examination was very brief and mild. There was practically no evidence for the defense, and Buckholtz's only chance was in the arguments of his counsel, which were eloquent and ingenious, but could not counterbalance the terrible testimony against the prisoner. Both Mr. Bollman and Gen. Smith, for the defense, did everything that could possibly be done for their client, although they not only received practically no fees, but had to pay a good share of the expenses of the case out of their own funds. It was said, in these reports, while Detective Stark was on the stand, that Mr. Bollmann, of counsel for the defense, said to Buckholtz, in speaking of the detective, who then went by the name of Somers: "He is no detective; I know Somers too well for that." It was Buckholtz himself who said that, and Mr. Bollmann was always suspicious of Somers, and frequently warned Buckholtz against him; but, notwithstanding these warnings, the prisoner said to the detective, after telling him enough to send him to the gallows, "I don't tell my counsel everything; I'm too smart for that."

Not the least remarkable feature in this remarkable trial was the scene in the court-room while the jury were deliberating. It is the custom in Connecticut to let the jurors go home at night, even when they are deliberating upon a case, after they have been charged by the court; and there are cases on record where juries, during their deliberations, were dismissed from Friday night till the following Tuesday morning, with only a warning not to talk with any one about the case. But this time they were locked up in a jury-room, and Chief-Justice Park announced that he would keep them there till they agreed upon a verdict or announced their inability to agree. The jury retired at 5:50 last evening, but the greater part of the spectators remained in the court-room, waiting for the result. The Judges went out to supper, but the jury did not ask at once for anything to eat, and this strengthened the hope that they might reach a speedy conclusion. The Sheriff and his Deputies guarded the jury-room floor, and a little knot of German women surrounded Buckholtz, standing and sitting in front of the prisoner's pen. They talked pleasantly with him in German, and several of them produced autograph albums in which he wrote his name. The prisoner laughed and talked as unconcernedly as though he were no more than a disinterested spectator. He either did not believe there was any danger of his being convicted, or counterfeited indifference to perfection. At about 8 o'clock the jury knocked at the door, and said they would like some supper. A bill of fare was suggested, and approved by them, but when coffee was named, they said they would rather have a dozen bottles of beer. The Sheriff sent for the suppers and the beer, but when they arrived, he took the precaution to ask Justice Park, who had returned to the building, whether the jurors might have the beer. The Judge said that in a case of so much importance, he thought it would not be proper, and coffee was substituted, and the dozen bottles were stored away in the District Attorney's office, for future reference. They were soon referred to, for the lawyers and reporters who were waiting for the verdict scented them out, and District Attorney Olmstead, if he had been present, would have been shocked to hear the popping of corks in his private office. The two Judges spent the evening in their private office, where there is only one lounge, and rumor has it that they took turns in napping on it. A little party went into a private room and started a game of whist, and as the evening wore on, everybody made himself as comfortable as possible. The jury sent out a little supper to Buckholtz, and he demonstrated the important fact that a man can enjoy pie and turkey even when his life is in danger. Several little paper bags, containing slices of iced cake, were found on the desk in the District Attorney's office, and they were soon disposed of. Nine o'clock, 10, 11, and midnight passed, and still the jury were unheard from. At 12 o'clock there were still more than 100 persons in the court-room who had nothing to keep them there but curiosity, besides the lawyers, reporters, and court officers. There were places in the neighborhood where strong liquors could be bought by the glass, and there was nothing to prevent any one who felt inclined from making frequent trips out after fuel. It was not strange, therefore, that some of the spectators became a little lively, and were a little more buoyant at 1 than they were at 12, with a decided improvement in spirits at 2. At about that hour, when the Sheriff was waiting patiently, with his chair tipped back against the jury-room door, and the court officers were fixed in comfortable positions, a young wag mounted the Judge's stand and began to imitate Chief-Justice Park's charge to the jury. The Chief-Justice was quite susceptible of imitation. His voice, while he talked to the jury, seemed to come from somewhere down under the heels of his boots, and his manner was so slow and impressive, as to be almost painful. His imitator made a capital burlesque of both his voice and manner, and Buckholtz, who had been walking slowly up and down, with his hands in his pockets, stopped and turned around to listen, and he was soon laughing as heartily as any of the spectators. "If you find," said the amateur Judge, in a very deep voice, "that Schulte came to his death by violence, and it seems to be conceded that he did, you will next inquire whether he was murdered, and, if so, by whom, and why. If you conclude that the prisoner at the bar murdered him, gentlemen of the jury, you will bring in a verdict of guilty. If you find that he did not, your verdict will be not guilty. This is a very important point, and I desire to impress it upon your minds. Whether the old Dutchman's name was *Yohan* or *John* or *Henry* or Heinrich makes no difference in the eye of the law, which is no respecter of persons' names. If you find that the prisoner at the bar only robbed Schulte, then the statute of contributive negligence applies, for the old man had no business to be lying around dead in the woods with $100,000 in his pockets." Another merry spectator handed a bottle of whisky up to the court. "The court confiscates the whisky," said the ghastly joker; and, after smelling the cork, added, "and also condemns it," and handed it back to the owner, who immediately drew the cork, put the bottle to his lips, and drained it dry. Buckholtz all the while looked on smilingly, and when the whisky was gurgling down a hot throat he looked as if he would like to try a pull at the bottle himself. This little scene was only one of a dozen that happened throughout the night, and meanwhile a number of the lawyers and reporters were gathered in the District Attorney's office, passing away the time with a rare collection of stories. Several times while the party were laughing at a joke, one of the lawyers said, in a mournful voice, "This levity is all very well, gentlemen, but I can't help but think of my poor client outside." The scene in the court-room all through the night was much nearer what might have been expected in a country ball-room, barring the dancing, than a court in which a man's life was in jeopardy.

When Connecticut's daylight began to steal in through the windows, many of the patient spectators were still waiting. No word was heard from the jury till 9:30 this morning, when they came into court to ask for instructions. They said that they did not quite understand the law about two witnesses being required to convict a prisoner of murder. It is no wonder that they did not understand it, for no man has ever yet lived who did, and every lawyer interprets it differently. Chief-Justice Park reread the part of his charge touching on that point, and sent the jury back. At 11:50 this morning they came into court again, and it was soon whispered that they had agreed upon a verdict. Buckholtz was as white as a piece of paper, and in terrible suspense.

"William Buckholtz, stand up," said the court. "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," replied the foreman, a venerable juror, with gray hair and beard, who stood nearest the prisoner's seat, within two feet of Buckholtz.

"Foreman, look upon the prisoner; prisoner, look upon the foreman," said Judge Park, and the foreman and the prisoner looked straight into each other's eyes, one as stiff and solemn as a Judge, the other trembling like a leaf.

"How say you?" said the court, "Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty of murder in the first degree," said the foreman, slowly and solemnly, still looking the prisoner straight in the eyes. All the strength seemed to go out of Buckholtz's muscles in a second, and he dropped back into his chair and sank his face deep into his handkerchief. Gen. Smith asked that the jury might be polled, but Justice Park said that it was not customary. Buckholtz cried, not like a child, but like a big strong man in agony, and lawyer Bollmann could not keep back the tears. Many handkerchiefs were drawn out. A motion in arrest of judgment, pending a motion for a new trial, was immediately made, and the formal motion for a new trial will be made on Monday before noon.

When the jury retired, last night, a ballot was immediately taken, and the result was 9 ballots for murder in the first degree, 1 for murder in the second degree, and 2 blanks. Soon after supper, a second ballot was taken, and there were then 10 votes for murder in the first degree, 1 for murder in the second degree, and 1 blank. These facts were made known before the motion in arrest of judgment was made, and then the court cautioned the jurors that they must not make public any of their proceedings.

THE TRACK TO KILL A HORSE.

A FINE ANIMAL KILLED ON BRIGHTON BEACH COURSE—THE EVENTS CONTESTED.

There was another day's racing yesterday at the Brighton Beach Course, or rather the Coney Island Slaughter-house, as it has been aptly called, for the average has been two horses per week killed during the season. Yesterday was another fatal day, and the popular old horse Egypt was the latest victim. The poor horse fell in the first race, and was terribly mangled by Lillian jumping upon him, a piece of the shoulder-bone, four inches long, being cut up, as if it had been done with a saw. The sight was sickening, and the most hardened in the crowd that surrounded the horse turned away as a policeman sent a friendly bullet into his brain. Egypt was known to every one who had visited a race-track, as he was an old campaigner. He started about 30 times this season, and won about half of them. He was always hard to beat at a mile, and was as sound when he first appeared upon the track yesterday as on the day he was foaled. On Tuesday last Loiterer was killed here, and on Thursday Corella had his leg broken and Mark L. was unfitted for racing, and other horses have been lamed and bruised. This is a lamentable record of a week only, and if the average keeps up there will be few horses left to furnish betting men a chance to fill the pool-boxes and fatten the treasury of their owners. The following is a summary of what occurred yesterday:

THE MILE DASH.

The first race on the card was a selling race of one mile for a purse of $250, of which $50 went to the second. There were six starters, including Egypt, aged, 109 pounds, (G. Williams;) E. Yard's Lillian, 3 years, 81 pounds, (Harvey;) Hugh Gaffney's ch. g. Lucky Hit, 3 years, 71 pounds, (F. McLaughlin;) O. O. West's b. g. Enterprise, 3 years, 101 pounds, (Tally;) J. N. Ackerman's b. g. Edwin A., 5 years, 101 pounds, (Evans,) and Charles Boyle's b. g. Jackscrew, 4 years, 85 pounds, (McSorley.) Enterprise was the favorite at $45; Egypt, $35; Edwin A., $30; Jackscrew, $16; Lucky Hit, $16, and Lillian, $13. A good start was effected, when Enterprise and Edwin A. took the lead, and were together at the quarter pole, with Lucky Hit close up. Edwin A. went to the front on the back stretch, and led all the way into the home stretch, Lucky Hit taking the second place. As they were turning into the stretch Egypt endeavored to pass to the front, when he stumbled and fell, and Lillian, who was directly behind, jumped upon his shoulder, cutting out a piece of bone four inches long, which was immediately taken out, and the poor animal was dragged to the outside of the track, and was immediately shot to end his sufferings. Lillian fell also, and her jockey was severely injured. In the meantime Edwin A. came on, and won easily by two lengths, Lucky Hit second, a length in front of Jackscrew, third, Enterprise fourth. The time was 1:45½. The winner was bought in for $355.

THE ENGEMAN STAKES.

The second race was the Engeman Stakes for 3-year olds, $50 entrance, half forfeit, and $750 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. There were 12 nominations, and five of them faced the starter, including Hynes's Brothers b. c. Peter Hynes, (Evans;) L. Hart's b. f. Bonnie Carrie, (Donahue;) J. & W. McMahon's b. f. Scotilla, (Riley;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. g. Kingston, (Feakes,) and F. Stearns's Tom Scarlet, (Fitzpatrick.) In the pools sold Bonnie Carrie was a great favorite, selling for $130; Scotilla, $20; Kingston, $15; Tom Scarlet, $12, and Peter Hynes, $10. Bonnie Carrie won the stake easily by two lengths, Kingston being a length in front of Peter Hynes, who was two lengths before Scotilla. The time was 2:12¾.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The third affair was a handicap for all ages, one mile and five furlongs, for a purse of $300, of which $50 went to the second horse. There were three competitors, viz.: W. P. Burch's Governor Hampton, 5 years, 112 pounds, (Brown;) J. N. Ackerman's b. h. Surge, 6 years, 112 pounds, (Evans,) and Daniel O'Connell's ch. g. Albert, 4 years, (Colyer.) Hampton brought $250, Surge $60, and Albert $55. No sooner had the flag fallen than Albert rushed to the front, and immediately opened a gap of four lengths, which he kept all the way to the three-quarter pole, when Hampton closed upon him, and there was a grand finish between them, the pair reaching the goal so evenly that many thought it was a dead heat, but the judges declared that Hampton won it by a short head. The time was 2:56.

THE HURDLE-RACE.

The fourth race was a handicap hurdle-race for a purse of $450, of which $100 went to the second horse. Heats of a mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. There were five starters, including Redding, 145 pounds; Shylock, 125 pounds; Kelso, 155 pounds; Nipper, 120 pounds, and Ventilator, 125 pounds. Redding was a great favorite at $200, Kelso bringing $80, Ventilator $65, and the field $45. After the flag fell in the first heat, Nipper took the lead, but he was passed on the turn by Redding, who opened a gap of about two lengths after going over the second hurdle, and kept well in front until he came to the fourth hurdle, on the lower turn, where he came to grief, fortunately without doing serious injury to himself or jockey. Kelso finally won the heat by half a length from Nipper, with Ventilator third, and Shylock fourth. Time—2:27½. In the second heat Ventilator took the lead shortly after the flag fell, and was never headed, winning it easily by half a dozen lengths, Kelso second, Shylock third, and Nipper distanced, having stumbled at the fourth hurdle and laming himself. Time—2:28. For the third heat Ventilator was the favorite, two to one over Kelso, and took the lead as soon as the flag fell, and kept it until they were over the last hurdle, when the superior riding of McBride brought Kelso to the front, and he won the heat and race in 2:26¼.

THE PRIZE-PACKAGE SWINDLE.

John Murray, otherwise known as "Skin Kelly," started out yesterday as a prize-soap peddler. He established his tripod and spread forth his wares in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street. An innocent-looking German, Cornelius Schuck by name, came along and stopped to admire Murray's mode of doing business. First, Murray ostentatiously displayed a five-dollar note, folded it up carefully, and apparently put it in a little box containing small squares of soap; then he offered the box supposed to contain the bill and five others for sale for 50 cents. The German swallowed the bait whole, and purchased the six boxes. On opening them, he failed to find the five-dollar bill which he fondly believed he had seen placed in one of them. Murray chaffed the German, and asked him to try his luck again. Taking a two-dollar bill, Murray flourished it before the gaze of the watchful German, and made a pretense of putting it in a box, and then again offered to sell the box and five others for 50 cents. Again Schuck invested, and was again disappointed in his search for a greenback. He then called Officer McCormick, of the Twentieth Precinct, and had Murray arrested. All his stock in trade was seized by the policeman, and he was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice Bixby. On the statement of the officer the magistrate fined him $10, which he was unable to pay, and he was locked up.

LADDER-TRUCK AND FIRE-ESCAPE.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS INSPECTING A NEW MACHINE.

Fire Commissioners Gorman, Van Cott, and King, Acting Chief of Department Shay, and a number of other officers of the department, were in attendance yesterday morning in front of the Metropolitan Hotel to inspect the operation of the Hayes Combined Hook and Ladder Truck and Fire-escape. The machine is not new, for it has been in use in San Francisco for five years, and in some other California towns. Wherever it has been used it has, it is said, given entire satisfaction, since it meets all the demands of a first-class fire-escape, viz., speed in operation, safety, strength, and economy of space. The truck is in most respects like the ordinary ladder-truck in use here by the department, and carries the ladders and other things that such trucks usually carry. The fire-escape is an addition. At the forward end of the truck, immediately behind the driver's seat is a turn table. Upon this is mounted a V frame, to which is hinged a ladder 80 feet long, but made in two parts which slide over each other. When the ladder is not in use it lies along the truck the same as the loose ladders carried upon it. When the moment comes to use it, a powerful screw connected with the framework of the turn table and frame is turned by means of a crank, and the ladder is lifted to an upright position. Being mounted on a turn-table, it can be turned to either side without moving the position of the truck, and a chain and wheel turned by another crank, operating upon the lower ladder, lifts the upper ladder as high as may be necessary. In one minute the ladder can be elevated to its extreme height of 80 feet. There is also attached a large canvas tub, which runs on a pulley up and down the ladders for the safe conveyance of persons and property. The ladders are of sufficient strength to bear the weight of 10 men and four lines of hose. Rope attachments to the ladders serve to elevate the hose, if required. The special advantages claimed for this apparatus are, that it takes but eight or ten feet of the roadway; that it can be used on either side of a street 60 feet wide without moving the truck; that it can be used as well in a narrow alley as in a wide street; that only three men are needed to work it, and one minute of time to put it in operation, and that it is perfectly safe. The machine used yesterday was not brought from San Francisco, but was built in this City, by Buckley & Merritt, it being cheaper to build one here than pay freight from the Pacific coast. The Fire Commissioners seemed well pleased with the working of the machine, and it is thought will adopt it, as there is now no good fire-escape in use in the department, and none except the Hayes escape can be made to reach the roof of a six-story building.

THE PIANO FACTORY STRIKERS.

MR. WEBER REFUSES TO MEET THEIR DEMANDS—WAGES RAISED AT HALE'S.

The strike of the workmen in the piano factories in this City had been very generally successful until yesterday, when it met decided resistance from Mr. Albert Weber. About 150 of his employes met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at No. 144 Seventh-avenue. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Weber to receive his answer to their demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. Upon its return, the committee reported that Mr. Weber refused to accede to the demand. A long and quiet discussion followed, during which it was suggested that Mr. Weber might be willing to grant an increase in wages, but had refused because they were apparently trying to compel him to do it. The committee was, therefore, instructed to wait upon him again, and, while demanding, as before, an increase of 10 per cent., to ask him to arrange an equalization of wages and a division of this percentage, giving the larger amount to the men receiving low wages. Again this committee met Mr. Weber, and, upon its return to the meeting, reported that in answer to the application he had given a very decided refusal. The Chairman also reported that when he was told that the men would meet again next Wednesday morning, Mr. Weber said, "All right. You are trying to run my business now." The meeting then adjourned until next Wednesday morning, the strikers resolving to adhere to their first demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in all branches.

Several meetings of the workmen of Joseph P. Hale were held during the day and evening yesterday in Vogel's Hall in Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street. In this factory all the work is done by contract, and the first demand of the men for an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. was made to the contractors, and was refused. At the meeting yesterday morning a committee was appointed to see Mr. Hale, and was met by Mr. Stone, the Superintendent. Through him a meeting was arranged with Mr. Hale late in the afternoon. At a meeting held later in the afternoon the committee reported that Mr. Hale favored the demand, but explained that the settlement of the question rested with the contractors. At the same time he reminded the men that they were made fully aware of these contracts when they entered his service last January, with an agreement to continue at the rates then given for one year. Next year, seeing the evils of the present system, he would fully protect his men. A third meeting was held last evening, when the committee reported that it had again met the contractors, and this time with some success. An increase of from 10 to 20 per cent. among the varnishers, and a uniform increase of 10 per cent. in the upright department had been allowed, leaving only the square-fly finishers to be disposed of. While encouraged by this report, the meeting adjourned with the understanding that none should return to work until the demands of all had been acceded to. About 250 of the employes of this factory are strikers.

Mr. Weber said yesterday afternoon that his answer to the men was final. Under no consideration would he accede to the demand made, and in this he felt justified, as he had been paying his men from 5 to 40 per cent. more than other manufacturers in this City, even including the increase promised by many of them. This promised increase, he said, he understood was conditional upon its being general, and he thought he was favoring the trade by making the stand that he had. Although nearly 300 men had left work in his factory, this would not materially interfere with his contracts. The foremen of the different departments remained at work, and all the varnishers, and there would be no difficulty in turning out sufficient work to meet immediate orders.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—P. Lorillard's bay colts Uncas and Duke of Magenta were shipped from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

Bell's Life in London says: "A Newcastle gentleman states that he is authorized to match the oarsman Courtney against Elliott or any man in England, to row on the Tyne or Thames or in American waters."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

"IMPERIAL"
"ROSBACH"
Best TABLE WATER Known

GILMAN COLLAMORE & CO.
DINNER SETS,
19 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE
TYPE-WRITER COMPANY,
NO. 243 BROADWAY.
COPYING
Of all kinds—legal, dramatic, and stenographic. Writing from dictation a specialty. Machines AND OPERATORS sent to offices by the hour or day. Rates lower and better satisfaction given than at any other establishment in the City.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.
The stock, fixtures, lease, and good-will of business of the late William Jackson, at No. 777 Broadway, is for sale.
The stock consists of every description of mourning goods. The lease expires 1st of May, 1882. The business has been established over twenty-five years. For terms apply to MARY A. JACKSON, Administratrix, on the premises.

Cuticura
BLOOD AND SKIN HUMORS
Speedily, Permanently, and Economically Cured by the Cuticura Remedies when all other known Medicines and Methods of Treatment fail.
Scrofulous Ulcers and Sores, Abscesses, Milk Leg, Fever Sores, Erysipelas Sores, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds, Boils, Carbuncles, and Blood Impurities, which manifest themselves by bursting through the skin and eating deep into the flesh, when treated internally by the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and externally with the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, rapidly heal and disappear. Salt Rheum or Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Leprosy, Barber's Itch, and all Scaly and Itching Eruptions of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, and all Irritating and Itching Humors of the Scalp, which cause the Hair to become dry, thin, and lifeless, and result in Premature Baldness, are permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

SKIN DISEASE.
A Remarkable Letter from J. A. Tucker, Esq., Manufacturer of the Bay State Superphosphate.
MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*; I think I have paid for medicines and medical treatment during the last 20 years all of *three thousand dollars*, without receiving any permanent relief.
Last May, while taking a Turkish bath at No. 17 Beacon-street, a young man employed there, by the name of William Corbett, induced me to allow him to apply a preparation that he had upon me, assuring me that it was perfectly harmless, and for a certain consideration he would cure me within 30 days from the time he commenced. In case he failed to do so I was to pay him nothing. I consented, and he applied it to nearly every day for five weeks, when the disease entirely disappeared. I very cheerfully paid him the amount agreed upon, and then asked him what this remedy was, and he replied that it was no other than CUTICURA.
Since that time I have had no trouble from this disease, and have not had such good health in twenty years as I have had during the last six months.
I have, since my recovery, bought CUTICURA and given it to friends suffering with skin diseases, and in every instance it has cured them. I believe it to be the greatest discovery of the present century.
J. A. TUCKER.
No. 13 DOANE-ST., BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1878.
NOTE.—Mr. Tucker is a well-known citizen, and has served the city in many important capacities. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen. He is also well known to agriculturists and farmers as the manufacturer of the celebrated Bay State Superphosphate.

CUTICURA REMEDIES
Have done for me what hundreds of dollars spent on other remedies have failed to do, and I do not hesitate to recommend them as first-class articles.
Yours truly, MARK BRANNAN.
CARBONDALE, Penn., Dec. 20, 1878.
Skin and Scalp Diseases should be treated externally with CUTICURA, assisted by the CUTICURA SOAP, and RESOLVENT taken internally, until cured and for some time afterward. Where the Humors are confined to the Blood, and do not show themselves on the surface, the RESOLVENT alone will speedily drive them from the system. The CUTICURA REMEDIES infallibly cure the most loathsome cases of Scrofulous and Skin and Scalp Humors, as is attested by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials in our possession.
Prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, No. 360 Washington-st., Boston, Mass., and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
Weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent and cure Ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills.

!! AMERICAN SILKS !!
Manufacture of
CHENEY BROS.
FALL SEASON, 1879.
SPECIAL ATTENTION
IS INVITED TO THE NEW AND GREAT VARIETY OF
SILK FABRICS
THE MANUFACTURE OF THIS SEASON,
CONSISTING OF
Brocades, Pompadour Stripes,
Momie Silks,
Gros Grain Silks,
IN
Black and Colors,
Striped Satins,
Satin Foulards, Plain Satins,
Venetians, Gros Faille,
Florentines, &c.
NOVELTY SILKS,
Warranted ALL SILK, perfect in color and beautiful in design.
WE GUARANTEE THE WEAR OF ALL GOODS MANUFACTURED BY US, AND WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT
James McCreery & Co.,
BROADWAY and 11th-st.,
Are Our Sole Agents at Retail.

FURNITURE
UPHOLSTERY
NEW GOODS
NOW READY.
Designs and Estimates Furnished.
B. L. Solomon's Sons
29 UNION SQUARE.

KNABE
PIANO-FORTES
Unequaled in
TONE,
TOUCH,
WORKMANSHIP, &
DURABILITY.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
BALTIMORE AND NEW-YORK.
112 Fifth-Avenue, (above 16th-st.,)
NEW-YORK CITY.

Ehrichs'
GRAND FALL
OPENING
WILL TAKE PLACE
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
SEPT. 24, 25, AND 26.
THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity are invited to be present and witness the unrivaled display of new and seasonable Fall Importations.
As a compliment to our visitors, we shall inaugurate, on each successive day of this opening, a special sale of staple and desirable goods.
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, AT 10 A. M. PRECISELY, WE SHALL COMMENCE A GRAND OFFERING OF
3-Button Kid Gloves
AT
29 CENTS PER PAIR,
TO BE CONTINUED THROUGH THE TWO FOLLOWING DAYS.
IN ORDER THAT ALL OUR VISITORS MAY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS UNEQUALED OFFER, WE SHALL RESTRICT THE SALE OF THESE GLOVES TO TWO PAIRS TO EACH CUSTOMER.
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 10 A. M. PRECISELY, WE SHALL OPEN A LINE OF COLORED AND BLACK HEAVY GROS GRAIN
SILKS
OF QUALITY NEVER BEFORE OFFERED FOR LESS THAN $1 50,
AT $1.00 PER YARD.
AND ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, AT THE SAME HOUR, WE WILL PRESENT, IN OUR LACE DEPARTMENT, AN ABSOLUTELY OVERWHELMING SERIES OF BARGAINS IN
LACES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION, AND OF QUALITIES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
EHRICHS',
EIGHTH-AVENUE AND 24TH-ST.

CARPETS.
WE HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NOVELTIES
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES
Expressly for Our Retail Trade,
CONSISTING OF
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRYS, THREE-PLYS, AND INGRAINS
of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, INCLUDING MANY EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, which we are offering at
VERY LOW PRICES.
WE ALSO OFFER A LARGE SELECTION OF TURKISH, SMYRNA, AND EAST INDIA RUGS AND MATS,
IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ALSO,
OIL-CLOTHS, LINOLEUM, LIGNUM, &c., AT LOW RATES.
J. & J. DOBSON,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS,
40 AND 42 WEST 14TH-ST., N. Y.,
Near Sixth-Avenue Elevated R. R. Station.
JOHN VAN GAASBEEK, MANAGER.

FURNITURE.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
47 and 49 West 14th-st.,
Are now prepared to exhibit to their friends and the public generally the largest assortment of all kinds of FURNITURE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, to be found in the City, comprising all the MODERN STYLES, which we are offering at extremely LOW PRICES. OUR FALL STYLES WILL COMPARE WITH ANY HOUSE IN NEW-YORK.
We solicit an examination of our immense stock as to STYLES, QUALITY, and PRICES. We also are the sole manufacturers of the
CENTENNIAL PATENT PARLOR BED,
the very BEST BED in the market, as well as the CHEAPEST. A child can handle it, and change it to a comfortable bed in one minute. This bed took the first premium at the American Institute last year. Send for Catalogue.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS HOUSE PAYS NO COMMISSIONS TO CARPET SALESMEN OR OTHERS FOR RECOMMENDING CUSTOMERS TO US.
DE GRAAF & TAYLOR,
47 AND 49 WEST 14TH-ST.

KEEP'S SHIRTS
ARE THE VERY BEST.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHIRTS, all complete, best quality, $1 each.
KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE SHIRTS, only plain seams to finish, 6 for $6.
KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS, very best, made to measure, 6 for $9; fit guaranteed.
NIGHT SHIRTS, all styles, extra length, $1 each.
An elegant set of extra heavy gold-plated buttons presented to purchasers of six shirts.
KEEP'S KID GLOVES FOR GENTS.
The Very Best, plain or embroidered, $1 10 per pair.
KEEP'S UMBRELLAS.
Best Gingham, Patent Protected Ribs, $1 each; warranted 50 per cent. stronger than any other Umbrella.
Regina and Twilled Silk Umbrellas, and Canes in all styles.
KEEP'S UNDERWEAR
Comprises all the newest and best goods for Fall wear.
CANTON and SCARLET twilled FLANNEL, from 75c. to $1 50.
ANGOLA, FLEECE, SCOTCH WOOL, and Shetland SHIRTS and DRAWERS, from 60c. to $2 50 each.
Scarlet Wool Knit SHIRTS and DRAWERS, $1 25 to $1 50 each.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Are now ready in Gents' Silk, Linen, and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Scarfs in elegant designs and effects.
Our Gold-plated Jewelry is the best Quality. Scarf-rings, Pins, Studs, Sleeve and Collar Buttons at about one-half the usual cost elsewhere.
Samples and Circulars mailed free.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed in all of Keep's Goods.
KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STORES,
Nos. { 637 Broadway, 1,299 Broadway, } New-York. No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th-av., corner 20th-st.
NOW OPEN.
HAVING COMPLETED THE EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS OF OUR BUILDINGS, WE WILL OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
FINE FRENCH FELT BONNETS AND HATS, ALL NEW SHADES AND LEADING SHAPES.
FANCY VELVETS AND SILKS.
ALL COMBINATIONS OF
FANCY RIBBONS.
DECIDED BARGAINS IN
BIRDS' BREASTS AND FANCY WINGS.
FINE FRENCH ROSES IN ALL SHADES.
LACES,
BEADED AND POINT D'ESPRIT.
DUCHESSE SETS.
1,000 TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS, exhibiting all the latest styles of trimmings.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN
Housekeeping Goods and Blankets.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
FANCY GOODS,
Merino Hosiery and Underwear.
OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT is replete with all the latest novelties in Suits, Cloaks, Wraps, Fichus, showing all new designs in material and trimming.
Full lines of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Notice of Our Opening Hereafter.

H. O'NEILL & CO
CARPETS.
We call especial attention to our new
Smyrna Knaphistan
REVERSIBLE CARPETS, with borders to match, manufactured expressly for us, in designs and coloring equal to real TURKISH goods, at one-quarter of the cost. RUGS and MATS, all sizes, of the same material, at fabulously low prices.
DRUGGETS.
A large and varied assortment, in all widths and sizes up to 4 yards wide.
Lace Curtains.
The largest assortment ever offered at retail, embracing the entire range, from a Nottingham, at $1 per pair, to the choicest real and antique Laces imported.
Upholstery Goods.
Great variety of Raw Silks, Crepe Cloths, Serges, and Cretonnes of our own importation.
Will open on MONDAY a large invoice of Turkish Piano, Table, and Stand Covers.
Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP
189 and 191 Sixth-avenue,
Corner of 13th-st.

FURNITURE.
ONE PRICE.
Inexpensive and Artistic.
BEDROOM SUITS.
Newest Fall Styles, our own Designs, $35 and upward.
PARLOR SUITS.
Elegant Styles, and Novelties in Coverings, $65 and upward.
SIDEBOARDS.
A number of special Designs, very cheap, $19 and upward.
WARDROBE-BEDS.
The "Empress," the cheapest and best made, $35 and upward.
&c. &c. &c.
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT & CO.,
Stores, 104, 106, and 108 West 14th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs., one door west of 6th-av.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
GRAND DISPLAY OF
FALL NOVELTIES
IN
FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,
DRESS & CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c.
JOHNSON BROS. & CO.,
NO. 34 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

R. H. MACY & CO
14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
WILL EXHIBIT FALL
MILLINERY
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23 AND 24.
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN TRIMMED
HATS
AND
BONNETS.
OUR OWN AND IMPORTED DESIGNS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS IN SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, BIRDS, PLUMES, FEATHERS, WINGS, FLOWERS, &c.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS
TRIMMINGS
FRINGES, BUTTONS, GIMPS, BRAIDS, ORNAMENTS, &c.
FALL STYLE IN
BOYS' CLOTHING.
MANY OF THE DESIGNS ARE OUR OWN, AND CAN BE FOUND IN NO OTHER HOUSE.
LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR
AND
HOSIERY.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE MOST DESIRABLE GOODS.
OUR DEPARTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
EMBRACES ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
WE MAKE TO ORDER
DRESSSHIRTS
FROM REAL WAMSUTTA MUSLIN AND FINE LINEN, FOR $1 24.
R. H. MACY & CO

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14TH-STREET AND 6TH-AVENUE.
ARTISTIC
POTTERY.
SPECIAL OPENING ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, IN OUR NEW
ART ROOMS
OVER PRESENT CHINA DEPARTMENT
WE WILL OFFER THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL POTTERY IN THE CITY.
CONNOISSEURS AND ARTISTS WILL FIND MUCH TO INTEREST THEM.
R. H. MACY & CO

CARPETS.
WE SHALL OPEN A FRESH LOT OF TAPESTRIES
ON
MONDAY,
AT THE USUAL LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
A full line of 5-frame
BODY BRUSSELS,
FROM $1 25 PER YARD.
275 PIECES SAXONY VELVETS
AT $1 93 AND UP.
THESE ARE NEW GOODS, NEW PATTERNS, AND THE HEAVIEST QUALITY MADE.
LOWELL EXTRA INGRAINS, 75 CENTS.
A GOOD INGRAIN, 40 CENTS.
A visit will repay you.
CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PEARL-ST.

The Chickering
PIANOS
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